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HISTORY

—OF—

Washington and Kent Counties,

RHODE ISLAND,

INCLUDING

THEIR EARLY SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS TO THE PRESENT TIME; A DESCRIPTION OF THEIR HISTORIC AND INTERESTING LOCALITIES; SKETCHES OF THEIR TOWNS AND VILLAGES; PORTRAITS OF SOME OF THEIR PROMINENT MEN, AND BIOGRAPHIES OF MANY OF THEIR REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

By J. R. COLE.

ILLUSTRATED.

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PREFACE.

In the preparation of the history of the Narragansett country every available source of information has been utilized, yet it is to be regretted that every work of this kind contains imperfections. It is hoped, however, that the defects in this work are comparatively trifling and that the citizens of Washington and Kent counties will have reason to be satisfied with the record.

Records of every kind, town, church and court, unpublished manuscripts, standard histories, private diaries, letters and local traditions have furnished the material, which has been sifted, collated and arranged according to the writer's ability.

When making extracts from records and ancient documents we have given as far as possible faithful transcripts of the originals, copying the dates and spelling as written. This will account for the occasional inconsistency in the orthography of names. In many instances the spelling of the names has changed, as that of Pierce, written Peirce, and also by others, Pearce.

The author sincerely thanks the many kind friends who have generously aided in the preparation of this work. Particular acknowledgment is due to Frederick T. Rogers, M. D., of Westerly, who wrote the medical history of Washington county, and to Doctor James H. Eldredge, who wrote the history of the physicians of East Greenwich and other sketches of that town; to Peleg F. Pierce and to ex-Governor John J. Reynolds for their assistance in the preparation of the history of North Kingstown; to John G. Clarke for the history of the Great Swamp Fight and of the County Agricultural Society; to Mrs. B. F. Robinson and Jeffrey

W. Potter, both of South Kingstown, and Thomas A. Reynolds of East Greenwich, for various sketches furnished; to Joseph Peace Hazard, of South Kingstown, who contributed the following views: "Hazard Memorial Castle," "Druidsdream," "The Cottage," "Home of the late Rowland Gibson Hazard, LL.D.," "Oakwoods," "The Acorns," "Peace Dale Mills," and "Congregational Church, Peace Dale"; to Reverend J. L. Cottrell and Deacon A. Langworthy for assistance in the preparation of the town history of Hopkinton; to Professor W. F. Tucker, who wrote the history of Charlestown, and to Charles W. Hopkins, who prepared the sketches for the history of the town of West Greenwich; to Edwin Babcock for the history of the banks of Westerly; to George H. Babcock and Honorable Henry E. Chamberlin for the business history of Westerly; to Dwight R. Adams, who wrote the history of the Masonic fraternity of Kent county, and to others for various contributions.

Mention should also be made of the following list of books, pamphlets and papers from which we have copied freely and without comment: Reverend Frederick Denison's History of Westerly, Reverend S. S. Griswold's History of Hopkinton, Reverend J. R. Irish's History of Richmond, David S. Baker's History of North Kingstown, Doctor Greene's History of East Greenwich, Doctor Fuller's History of Warwick and William B. Spencer's History of Phenix and adjacent villages, published in the *Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner* and kindly furnished us by Mr. John H. Campbell, its proprietor and editor.

Thanks are especially due to the press of Washington and Kent counties for free access at all times to their files. In short the citizens of both counties have opened up every avenue within their reach, and it is hoped the work now before the reader will stimulate a healthy emulation by exciting a truer appreciation in others for our ancestors who, going before, have made these counties distinguished in the annals of American history.

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HOPKINTON
CHARLESTOWN
WESTERLY
NORTH STONINGTON
SOUTH STONINGTON
Richmond
Kent
Jackson
Hope
Oak Lawn
Fiskeville
Cranston
Arkwright
Harris Mills
Rice City
Coventry Centre
Summit
Washington
Arctic Centre
Apponaug
Crompton
Conerset Station
Greenwood
Hills Grove
Spring Green
Pontiac
Phenix
Lippitt
Natick
Mount Vernon
Moosup
Sterling
West Greenwich (Centre P.O.)
Escoheag
Exeter Hollow
Wickford Junction
Wickford
Davisville
Allenton
Hamilton
Slocumville
Wyoming
Hillsdale
Usquepaug
Hope Valley
Arcadia
Barberville
Rockville
Centreville
Moscow
Carolina Mills
Shannock Mills
Woodville
Plainville
Ashaway
Laurel Dale
Pasters Hill
White Rock
Varietyville
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Westerly
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Ocean View
Watch Hill
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Kingston
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Perryville
Cross Mills
Burdickville
Gardiner
Greene
Exeter
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Scituate
Glocester
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North Providence
Pawtucket
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Lincoln
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Woonsocket
Burrillville
Johnston
Scituate Reservoir
Moosup Valley
Pine Hill
Clarke Pt.
Sandy Pt.
Patience Pt.
Gould Pt.
Bonnet Pt.
Poplar Pt.
Fox I.
Dutch I.
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Jamestown
Newport
Middletown
Portsmouth
Tiverton
Little Compton
Bristol
Warren
Barrington
Seal Rk.
Brenton Rock
Beavertail
Conimicut Pt.
Greenwich Bay
Narragansett Bay
Providence River
Pettaquamscutt R.
Wickford Harbor
Point Judith Neck
Point Judith Pond
Potter Pond
Worden Pond
Tuckers Pond
Chapmans Pond
Watchaug Pond
Quonochontaug Pond
Charlestown Inlet
Block Island Sound
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Scale in Statute Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
71°30' Longitude West from Greenwich 71°30'

HISTORY OF
Washington and Kent Counties.

CHAPTER I.

THE INDIANS.

The Indian Country and Its Discovery by the White Settlers.—The Significant Challenge.—The Erection of an Indian Fort.—The Narragansett Indians.—The Visit of the Great Sachem.—The Various Tribes of Indians and Their Modes of Warfare and Subsistence.—Indian Gods.—Lands Deeded to Roger Williams by the Indians.—Williams' Letters.—The Pequots.—The Behavior of the Pequots Toward Other Indians and the Whites.—Contentions About Misquamicut.—Preparations for War.—Trumbull's Description of the Fight.—The Warwick Purchase.—War with the Mohegans.—Miantinomo.—Niantics.—Ninigret and his Successors, by W. F. Tucker.—The Sachems of the Various Tribes.—The Manisses and Montauks and Their Feuds, by F. Denison.—The Great Swamp Fight, by John G. Clarke.

IN April, 1606, King James I. divided the country claimed in America into two portions. The south half he allotted to a London company; the north half to a company established at Plymouth, in the west of England. The council established at Plymouth was made patent in the year 1620, incorporating Lords Lenox, Arundel, Hamilton, Warwick and other lords and gentlemen to the number of forty. In the summer of 1621 Plymouth sent Edward Winslow and Stephen Hopkins to take a view of Massasoit and his country. These brought word on their return, of the Narragansetts, a people that lived on the other side of the great bay, which were reported as a people strong and many in numbers. This was probably the first intimation that the English had of the existence of the Narragansetts.

Upon the arrival of the whites in Narragansett they found a land overhung by a dense cloud, and a people covered by a great darkness. On the one side rolled the mysterious ocean, on the other was a forest of mantled mountains and valleys, tameless

beasts, and but partial clearings in the glens and by the river banks. No rivers were bridged, no roads were opened, no cities nor towns nor even villages were founded, and nothing to show human animation save here and there the smoke of some frail wigwam, or the bark canoes of a swarthy, half clad pagan tribe, descending the shaded rivers, or they themselves creeping stealthily along their shores. Here was a wilderness, indeed, with none but wild men within the gates. But here again was the opportunity to test the boasted light of nature, and to ascertain what man's illumination could do on a grand scale. Here was a land of people with no literature, no monuments, and with no lineage of their fatherhood. All before this era of American history had been darkness, bewilderment, weakness and moral decay; and here the history of the Narragansett country begins.

We are to treat first of the Aborigines who inhabited the southern portion of Rhode Island. The tribes that first and last within the memory of the whites claimed jurisdiction over this country were three—the Niantics, the Pequots and the Narragansetts.

The first intercourse the whites had with the Indians was of a hostile character, and ominous of evil. The Narragansetts sent messengers to Plymouth, with a bundle of arrows tied together with a snake-skin. The Indian who served the colonists as interpreter told them it was a challenge. The governor returned them a very rough answer, that they might begin war when they pleased.

In the summer of 1622 the Plymouth settlers, somewhat fearful that the Indians would commit depredations, built a fort for protection against them, for they had very improperly assisted Massasoit against the Narragansetts, and when the latter had captured the former and carried him off into captivity, the English assisted in his deliverance, which they knew the Narragansetts would resent. The Narragansetts and Massasoit were at variance on the arrival of the English, and Massasoit probably endeavored to make use of the English to render himself independent of the Narragansetts. There were frequent broils between these tribes, and in 1632, because of a difference, the Narragansetts attacked the English house at Pokanoket, as was said to take Massasoit, but retired suddenly to fight the Pequots, with whom they were then out.

In 1631 Canonicus' son, the great sachem of the Narragansetts,

came to the governor's house with John Sagamore. After they had dined he gave the governor a skin, and the governor requited him with a fair pewter pot, which he took very thankfully and staid all night. In August of 1632 Miantinomo went to Boston with his squaw and twelve sannups, and while he was attending a sermon with the governor three of his sannups broke into a dwelling house. Upon the complaint of the governor and at his request Miantinomo caused them to be flogged and sent them home.

The Narragansett tribe anciently held jurisdiction over most of the present state of Rhode Island. In their palmy days they were able to call into the field (when Canonicus and Miantinomo ruled over them) about four thousand warriors. They had rule over the tribes of Misquamicut, *i. e.*, the townships of Westerly, Hopkinton, Charlestown and Richmond (the original limits of the town of Westerly), through their allies or confederates, the Niantics; the island of Rhode Island and Shawomet. By this coalition, however, the sceptre of the Narragansetts virtually extended to the Pawcatuck. After King Phillip's war these tribes have all been spoken of under the title of Narragansetts, although the Niantics stood aloof from this conspiracy, and therefore suffered but little in that bloody campaign.

The Indians on the reservation from the first were largely Niantics, and their name should have been retained. The Narragansetts subsisted by hunting and fishing, and partially by agriculture. Their lands for eight or ten miles distant from the sea-shore were cleared of wood, and on these praries they raised Indian corn in abundance, and furnished the early settlers of Plymouth and Massachusetts with large quantities for subsistence. They were a strong, generous and brave race. They were always more civil and courteous to the English than any of the other tribes. Their kind and hospitable treatment of the immigrants to Rhode Island, and the welcome reception they gave our persecuted ancestors should endear their name to us all.

In civilization the Narragansetts were in advance of their neighbors. Hutchinson says that they were the most curious coiners of wampumpeage, and supplied other nations with their pendants and bracelets, and also with tobacco pipes of stone; some blue and some white. They furnished the earthen vessels and pots for cookery and other domestic uses. They were con-

sidered a commercial people, and not only began a trade with the English for goods for their own consumption, but soon learned to supply other distant nations at advanced prices, and to receive beaver and other furs in exchange, upon which they made a profit also. Various articles of their skillful workmanship have been found from time to time, such as stone axes, tomahawks, mortars, pestles, pipes, arrowheads, peage, etc.

Of their integrity, virtue and morals, Roger Williams, after a residence of six years among them, says: "I could never discern that excess of scandalous sins among them which Europe abounded with. Drunkenness and gluttony they know what sins they be, and though they have not so much to restrain them as the English have, yet a man never hears of such crimes among them as robberies, murders, adulteries, etc."

Updike says: "The government of the Narragansetts appears to have been a patriarchial despotism. On the arrival of the English there were two chief sachems—Canonicus and Miantinomo—and under them several subordinate ones. The different small tribes under the several sub-sachems, composed the great Narragansett nation. The succession to chief authority was generally preserved in the same family. The sub-sachems occupied the soil, and were removed from it at the will and pleasure of their chiefs."

The Narragansett country became circumscribed as Canonicus and Miantinomo sold off their territory. After the sale of Providence to Williams, the island of Rhode Island to Coddington, and Shawomet or old Warwick to Gorton, and their respective associates, those territories virtually ceased to be called Narragansett. After East Greenwich was erected into a township in 1667 the name of Narragansett was circumscribed to the limits of the present county of Washington, bounding northerly on Hunt's river and the south line of the county of Kent.

In speaking of their gods Denison says: "Of the religion of the aborigines of Rhode Island, Roger Williams, their intimate friend, in a letter under date of Feb. 28, 1638 (new style), says, 'They have plenty of gods, or divine powers; the Sun, Moone, Fire, Water, Earth, the Deere, the Beare, &c. . . . I brought home lately from the Narrhigganſicks [Narragansetts] the names of thirty-eight of their gods,—all they could remember.' They made no images; their divinities were ghosts; they were ex-

treme spiritualists. Every element and material and object had its ruling spirit,—called a 'god' or 'manitou.' These divinities seemed ever passionate and engaged in war with each other; hence the passionate and warlike character of the worshipers. They adored, not intelligence and virtue, but power and revenge.

"Every person was believed to be under the influence of some spirit, good or evil,—that is, weak or strong,—to further the person's desires. These spirits or manitous inhabited different material forms, or dwelt at times in the air. The symbolic signatures employed by sachems and chiefs in signing public deeds, represented in many cases the forms inhabited by their guardian or inspiring spirits; these were bows, arrows, birds, fishes, beasts, reptiles and the like.

"Yet the Indians had their superior gods,—one of good and one of evil. They held a tradition that their chief divinity, Kautantowit, made the first human pair from a stone; but, being displeased with them, destroyed them, and made a second pair from a tree, from which last pair all mankind have descended. Such tradition seems to contain an allusion to Eden and the flood. The story not unlikely was brought by their fathers from Asia.

"Roger Williams says, 'They had many strange relations of one Wetucks, a man that wrought great miracles amongst them, and walked upon the waters, &c., with some kind of broken resemblance to the Sonne of God.' They believed that Kautantowit resided far away to the southwest, in the land of soft winds, summer warmth, perennial fruits and prolific hunting grounds. The highest hope of the Indian, at his death, was that he might safely reach Kautantowit's sunny fields. But they held that the grossly wicked, cowards, liars, thieves, murderers and traitors would forever wander in regions of coldness, barrenness and darkness.

"The two great divinities among the Pequots were Kitchtau, the author of good, and Hobamocho, the author of evil. It is reported that on great and urgent occasions they offered human sacrifices. The report should have the favor of a doubt. It is not known that they had altars capable of such a use. It is not at all probable that such sacrifices were ever offered on the soil of Misquamicut or within the bounds of Rhode Island."

CONFIRMATORY DEED OF ROGER WILLIAMS AND HIS WIFE, OF LANDS TRANSFERRED BY HIM TO HIS ASSOCIATES, IN THE YEAR 1638.

"Be it known unto all men by these Presents, that I, Roger Williams, of the Towne of Providence, in the Narragansett Bay, in New England, having in the yeare one thousand six hundred and thirty-four, and in the yeare one thousand six hundred and thirty-five, had severall treaties with Conanicusse and Miantonome, the chief sachems of the Narragansetts, and in the end purchased of them the lands and meadows upon the two ffresh rivers called Mooshassick and Wanasquatucket; the two said sachems having by a deed under their hands, two yeares after the sale thereof, established and confirmed the boundes of these landes from the river ffields of Pawtuckqut and the great hill of Neotaconconitt on the northwest, and the towne of Moshapauge on the west, notwithstanding I had the frequent promise of Miantenomy, my kind friend, that it should not be land that I should want about these bounds mentioned, provided that I satisfied the Indians there inhabiting, I having made covenantes of peaceable neighborhood with all the sachems and natives round about us. And having, in a sense of God's merciful providence unto me in my distresse, called the place Providence, I desired it might be for a shelter for persons distressed of conscience; I then, considering the condition of divers of my distressed countrymen, I communicated my said purchase unto my loving ffriends John Throckmorton, William Arnold, William Harris, Strikely Westcott, John Greene, senior, Thomas Olney, senior, Richard Waterman and others, who then desired to take shelter here with me, and in succession unto so many others as we should receive into the fellowship and societye enjoying and disposing of the said purchase; and besides the ffirst that were admitted, our towne records declare that afterwards wee received Chad Brown, William ffield, Thomas Harris, sen'r, William Wickenden, Robert Williams, Gregory Dexter, and others, as our towne booke declares. And whereas, by God's mercifull assistance, I was the procurer of the purchase, not by monies nor payment, the natives being so shy and jealous that monies could not doe it; but by that language, acquaintance, and favour with the natives, and other advantages, which it pleased God to give me, and also bore the charges and venture of all the gratuetyes which I gave to the great sachems, and other sachems and natives round

about us, and lay ingaged for a loving and peaceable neighborhood with them, all to my great charge and travele; it was, therefore, thought by some loving ffriends, that I should receive some loving consideration and gratuitye; and it was agreed between us, that every person that should be admitted into the ffellowship of injoying landes and disposing of the purchase, should pay thirtye shillinges into the public stock; and ffirst about thirtye poundes should be paid unto myselfe by thirty shillings a person, as they were admitted. This sum I received in love to my ffriends; and with respect to a towne and place of succor for the distressed as aforesaid, I doe acknowledge the said sum and payment as ffull satisffaction. And whereas, in the year one thousand six hundred and thirtye seaven, so called, I delivered the deed subscribed by the two aforesaid chiefe sachems, so much thereof as concerneth the aforementioned landes ffrom myselfe and my heirs unto the whole number of the purchasers, with all my poweres, right and title therein, reserving only unto myselfe one single share equall unto any of the rest of that number, I now againe, in a more fformal way, under my hand and seal, confffirm my fformer resignation of that deed of the landes aforesaid, and bind myselfe, my heirs, my executors, my administrators and assignes, never to molest any of the said persons already received or hereafter to be received into the societye of purchasers as aforesaid; but they, theire heires, executors, administrators and assignes, shall at all times quietly and peaceably injoy the premises and every part thereof; and I do ffurther, by these presents, binde myselfe, my heirs, my executors, my administrators and assignes, never to lay claime nor cause any claime to be laid, to any of the landes aforementioned, or unto any part or parcell thereof, more than unto mine owne single share, by virtue or pretence of any former bargaine, sale or mortgage, whatsoever, or joyntures, thirdes or intails made by me the said Roger Williams, or of any other person, either for, by, through or under me. In wittnesse thereof, I have hereunto sett my hand and seale this twentyeth day of December in the present year one thousand six hundred and sixty one.

"ROGER WILLIAMS. [L. S.]

"Signed, sealed and delivered, in presence of us,

"THOMAS SMITH,
"JOSEPH CARPENTER.

"I, Mary Williams, wife unto Roger Williams, doe assent unto the premises. Wittness my hand this twentyeth day of December, in the present year one thousand six hundred and sixty-one.

"The marke of M. W. MARY WILLIAMS.

"Acknowledged and subscribed before me.

"WILLIAM FFEILD, *Generall Assistant.*"

The lands transferred by Roger Williams to his associates were subsequently divided into what are called "home lots" and "six acre lots." In the clerk's office of the city of Providence is a revised list of lands and meadows as they were originally lotted, from the beginning of the plantation of Providence in the Narragansett Bay, in New England, unto the then inhabitants of the said plantation. The first in order are the "home lots," beginning at the "Mile end Cove," at the south end of the town, between Fox Point and Wickenden street. This book gives a list of fifty-four persons who "received their lots with their location." Here we find the founders of the state of Rhode Island. Their names are perpetuated and transmitted to us by pages of various histories; by inheritance of their numerous descendants; and finally, by being connected with the establishment of a colony among the Indians of North America, and the toleration of religious liberty.

A PARTIAL LIST OF THE FIFTY-FOUR NAMES.

Roger Williams,	William Wickenden,
William Harris,	John Lippitt,
John Greene,	Robert West,
William Arnold,	Joshua Winsor,
John Smith,	Thomas Hopkins,
Gregory Dexter,	John Sweet,
Chad Brown,	Edward Hart,
Daniel Abbott,	William Man,
Thomas Angell,	Francis Weston,
William Reynolds,	Richard Scott,
Thomas Olney,	Robert Cole,
William Carpenter,	Thomas James.

DEPOSITION OF ROGER WILLIAMS RELATIVE TO THIS PURCHASE FROM THE INDIANS.

"NARRAGANSETT, 18 June, 1682.

"I testify, as in the presence of the all-making and all-seeing God, that about fifty years since, I coming into this Narragansett

country, I found a great contest between three sachems, two (to wit, Cononicus and Miantonomy) were against Ousamaquin on Plymouth side; I was forced to travel between them three, to pacify, to satisfy all their and their dependents' spirits of my honest intentions to live peaceably by them. I testify, that it was the general and constant declaration, that Cannonicus, his father, he had three sons, whereof Connonicus was the heir, and his youngest brother's son Miantinomy (because of his youth), was his Marshal and Executioner, and did nothing without his unkle Cannonicus' consent. And therefore I declare to posterity, that were it not for the favor that God gave me with Cannonicus, none of these parts, no, not Rhode Island, had been purchased or obtained, for I never got any thing out of Cannonicus but by gift. I also profess that, being inquisitive of what root the title or denomination Nahiganset should come, I heard that Nahiganset was so named from a little Island between Puttisquomscut and Musquomacuk on the sea, and fresh water side. I went on purpose to see it, and about the place called Sugar Loaf Hill, I saw it, and was within a pole of it, but could not learn why it was called Nohiganset. ' I had learnt that the Massachusetts was so called from the Blue Hills, a little Island thereabout; and Cannonicus' father and anchestors living in those southern parts, transferred and brought their authority and name into those northern parts all along by the sea side, as appears by the great destruction of wood all along near the sea side; and I desire posterity to see the gracious hand of the Most High (in whose hands is all hearts), that when the hearts of my countrymen and friends and brethren failed me, his infinite wisdom and merits stirred up the barbarous heart of Cannonicus to love me as his son to his last gasp, by which means I had not only Miantonomy and all the Cowesit sachems my friends, but Ousamaquin also, who, because of my great friendship with him at Plymouth, and the authority of Cannonicus, consented freely (being also well gratified by me) to the Governor Winthrop's and my enjoyment of Prudence, yes, of Providence itself, and all the other lands I procured of Cannonicus which were upon the point, and in effect whatsoever I desired of him. And I never denyed him nor Miantinomy whatever they desired of me as to goods or gifts, or use of my boats or pinnace, and the travels of my own person day and night, which, though men know not, nor care to know, yet

the all-seeing eye hath seen it, and his all-powerful hand hath helped me. Blessed be his holy name to eternity.

"R. WILLIAMS."

The Pequot Indians occupied the neighborhood of New London, Groton and Stonington, with the Mohegans on the north of them. They came originally from the head waters of the Hudson. They supplanted the old Niantic tribe and were the most warlike and cruel of all the New England tribes. Sassacus, their sachem, had a strong fort between New London and the Mystic river. Their bows and battle axes were a terror in all the land. The terrible murders perpetrated by them and the awful tortures which they inflicted upon their English captives were sure warnings to the white people that something must be speedily done to check them or the colonists would be totally annihilated. Acting upon the maxim that to the victors belong the spoils, they claimed even the region of the Misquamicut, and hence aimed to expel the Eastern Niantics. The disputed territory now became the theatre of invasions and struggles. In April, 1632, the Pequots met the united Narragansetts and after a fierce struggle extended their territory ten miles east of the Pawtucket. This claim was continued after the first settlement of the whites, and was the occasion of the disputed boundaries between the colonies.

On the first day of May, 1637, the general court of Connecticut assembled at Hartford, declared war against the Pequots, raised an army of ninety men, and appointed Captain John Mason commander-in-chief of the expedition. The soldiers were enlisted and sailed from Hartford May 10th, 1637, accompanied by Uncas and seventy friendly Indians. The little fleet, which consisted of three vessels, met adverse winds and finally sailed into Narragansett bay. Here on Tuesday evening, May 23d, the gallant little band landed, and immediately set out for the residence of Miantinomo. Mason marched the next morning, May 24th, for the Pequot fort. As he proceeded on his journey he was reinforced by a large party of Narragansetts sent on by Miantinomo. Their line of march from Narragansett was along the old Indian path traveled from time immemorial by the savages, and was on the great highway for all travel from Boston and the north and east to Connecticut and New York, the route being near the present Post road, through Tower Hill, Wakefield, Charlestown and Westerly. The next evening Mason reached Niantic fort.

This fort was built on Fort Neck, which is about twelve miles

to the east of Westerly, and perhaps eighty rods to the southwest of Cross' mills. The land has steep banks on the south side, next to the water, and it projects into Pawaget or Charlestown pond. The remains of the old fortress are still visible, with traces of ditches and a wall of stone and earth. It was torn down by the white people, and the larger part of the stones used in building a wall to inclose the land. This fort contained three-fourths of an acre, and appears in the form of a square. There were three bastions, twenty feet square, one on each of three angles or corners, which completely covered the ditches and walls of the fort. It appears that the main entrance to the fort was reached at the south corner near the pond, and the only corner without a bastion. On the 24th of May, 1637, while Mason and his troops halted here, it was then garrisoned by a large body of the Niantics, who would not allow any of Mason's men to enter the fortification. Undoubtedly it was a strong and well fortified position. Here then, is one particular instance on record in which the condition of the Niantic fort was known to the English.

This fort Mason surrounded until morning to prevent any treachery of the Niantics. After a fatiguing march of twelve miles he reached the fording place in Pawcatuck river. After dinner Mason continued his march on to Taugwonk in Stonington. Here he halted and learned for the first time that the Pequots had two very strong forts. He, however, resolved to move on and attack the fort at Mystic. The guides brought them to the fort two hours before light May 26th, 1637. Mason went forward, and when within a rod of the fort was discovered by a Pequot, who cried out, "Owanux! Owanux!" (Englishmen! Englishmen!) A hand to hand contest now ensued. Wigwams and fortress were set on fire and the destruction was terrible beyond description. As the Indians shot forth from their burning cells they were shot or cut to pieces by the English. The violence of the flames, the clashing and roar of arms, the shrieks and yells of the savages in the fort and without, exhibited an awful scene.

After the termination of this engagement the authorities decided to exterminate the ruthless and barbarous Pequots wholly, and on the 25th of June the Connecticut troops, together with a company from Massachusetts, proceeded westward, but of their pursuit by the English and Narragansett and Mohegan tribes,

who were friendly to the settlers, we have nothing further to say here except to remind our readers of the methods then in vogue by the United Colonies. Firstly, having used the Narragansetts and Mohegans as a scourge to the Pequots in exterminating them by killing two thousand and capturing one thousand more, and driving the remainder west to the Hudson river, where they were totally destroyed by the Mohawks, they appropriated their lands and taxed their allies for their services. They then, with the help of the Mohegans, whipped the Narragansetts, and imposed a fine upon their conquered foes of two thousand fathoms of wampum, an amount utterly beyond their ability to pay, which involved the forfeiture of their lands. Then thirdly, they caused the wiping out of the Mohegans, when their possessions were found to be more valuable than their services. All of these facts will give thought for study and reflection for the ambitious student of Indian history. As we proceed these facts will become more apparent, recollecting in the meanwhile that the bone of contention which most occupied the attention of that generation was the jurisdiction and ownership of King's Province or Narragansett country, now Washington county, which was claimed by Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

The Warwick Purchase.—On January 12th, 1642, the sale of Warwick was made by Miantinomo, chief sachem of Narragansetts, to Randall Holden, John Green, John Wickes, Francis Weston, Samuel Gorton, Richard Waterman, John Warner, Richard Carder, Samson Shotton, Robert Porter and William Wuddal. The deed was made with the marks of Miantinomo and of Pomham, sachem of Shawomet, affixed to it.

Nawashawsuc, an under sachem of Massasoit, also claimed a right to this tract. Sacconoco, a sachem of the country, had in 1641 made a deed to William Arnold, Robert Cole and William Carpenter, and in 1644 he deeded a considerable tract to Benedict Arnold. These four persons, having submitted themselves and their lands to Massachusetts, caused much dispute between Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The Indians and the settlers Gorton and his associates had previously incurred the displeasure of Massachusetts and they were therefore ready to interfere. Pomham and Sacconoco were induced to make a formal submission of themselves and their lands also to that state, but the dispute turned upon the question whether or not the Shawomet or Warwick tribe was independent, and if so the sale from Miantinomo

was void. From Roger Williams' opinions it seems that the Warwick tribe was subject to the Narragansett nation, though Miantinomo seems to have been unable to prove their dependence satisfactorily to the Massachusetts authorities, who would not become satisfied because of the interference of their claim from Pomham.

In this dispute Massachusetts showed her hatred toward Miantinomo because of his testimony, and also an evident disposition to retard the growth and prosperity of Rhode Island. For the part Miantinomo took in this affair was the cause of his being cruelly put to death when he fell into the hands of the Massachusetts authorities in his war with the Mohegans, although the authorities gave sanctimonious reasons for the deed. Gorton also suffered considerably. He was arrested, carried to Boston, tried and confined in irons for a considerable time.

May 19th, 1643, a confederation of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven, for mutual defense, was made to protect themselves against the Indians. They refused to admit Rhode Island into the confederacy. This body was named the "Commissioners of the United Colonies." In 1643 Massachusetts procured an order from Cromwell and from the Earl of Warwick for government of Narragansett. On March 17th, 1643–4, Roger Williams procured a patent for Rhode Island, Providence Plantations and Narragansett, from the Earl of Warwick, governor and admiral of the Plantation and the other Lords Commissioners of the plantations, signed by all. The patent includes to the west the Narragansett country "the whole tract extending about twenty-five English miles into the Pequot river and country." This tract was occupied by citizens from various parts of the state. During this same year (1643) the animosity which had long existed between the Narragansetts and Mohegans broke out into open war. There had been an attempt made to assassinate Uncas by a Pequot and it was alleged that Miantinomo encouraged it. Miantinomo encouraged the Bay folks to send this Pequot to Uncas for punishment, but on his way home from a visit to Boston the Pequot was put to death, and it was said Miantinomo was the author of this also.

A quarrel having arisen between Sequassen, a sachem on the Connecticut river, and Uncas, the latter made war upon him, whereupon Miantinomo assisted Sequassen, being his friend and relative. Miantinomo took with him one thousand men into this

war, having previously, according to his agreement, given notice to Connecticut and Massachusetts of his intention to make war on Uncas. The governor of Massachusetts answered "that if Uncas had done him or his friends wrong and would not give satisfaction we should leave him to take his own course." They met. Uncas had four hundred men. A battle ensued and Miantinomo was taken, it is said, by the treachery of two Indians. A heavy suit of armor which Gorton had lent him is said to have embarrassed his motions and rendered his capture less difficult. They killed about thirty and caused the rest to flee. Among the wounded were two of Canonicus's sons and a brother of Miantinomo. Hubbard says that Uncas had, previous to the battle, offered to decide the dispute by single combat.

After the battle Uncas carried Miantinomo prisoner to Hartford, and at his own request left him in custody of the English authorities there. Miantinomo's conduct while at Hartford seems to show that he indulged an expectation (doomed to end in disappointment) that he would receive more honorable treatment from the English than he could expect from his captor. He gave information to Major Haines, the magistrate of Connecticut, of a design of the Narragansetts to seize some of the commissioners and hold them as hostages for his safety.

The commissioners of the colonies met at Boston, September, 1643, and decided that Miantinomo should be put to death. They proceeded, as was the custom of the Puritan fathers, to take counsel of the elders of the church, and this, with many other deeds of a doubtful character, passed under the sanction and the cloak of religion.

The reasons assigned for the death of Miantinomo were these: (1). It was clearly discovered there was a general conspiracy among the Indians, and Miantinomo was at its head. (2). He was a turbulent and proud spirit, and would never be at rest. (3). He had promised to send to Uncas the Pequot who had attempted to assassinate him; he had put him to death on his way home. (4). He beat one of Pomham's men, took away his wampum, and bid him go and complain to Massachusetts. The commissioners therefore ordered that Uncas should put him to death, and that two Englishmen should go with him to see the execution done. In answer to the above charges against the great Narragansett chief, Potter says: "The first, that Miantinomo was at the head of an Indian conspiracy against the English, can

be refuted from their own accounts and admissions. To the second, it might have been good policy to have got rid of so turbulent, proud spirited and restless a rival, but we see no justice in it. The third lacks proof, and even if proved, admits of explanation. The fourth is absolutely too trifling to be noticed at all."

According to the decision Uncas carried Miantinomo to the spot where he had been taken, supposed to be Sachem's plain, and the instant they arrived there one of Uncas' men split his head open from behind, killing him at once. The Mohegans buried him at the place of his execution, and erected a great heap or pillar on his grave. Trumbull relates that Uncas cut a large piece out of his shoulder and ate it in savage triumph. Sachem's plain is in the eastern part of Norwich.

This was the end of Miantinomo, the most potent prince the people of New England ever had any concern with; and this was the reward he received for assisting them seven years before in the wars with the Pequots. Surely a Rhode Island man may be permitted to mourn his unhappy fate and drop a tear on the ashes of Miantinomo and his uncle Canonicus, who were the best friends and greatest benefactors the colony ever had. They kindly received, fed and protected the first settlers of it when they were in distress, and were strangers and exiles, and all mankind elsewhere their enemies, and by this kindness to them drew upon themselves the resentment of the neighboring colonies and hastened the untimely end of the young king.

Miantinomo was a very good personage, of tall stature, subtle and cunning in his contrivements, as well as haughty in his designs. Pessicus, the new sachem (aged about twenty), was Miantinomo's brother. He desired to make war on Uncas, and sent presents to Massachusetts to secure permission for that purpose, but received negative answers to both requests, and his presents were returned. He was told that they would stand by Uncas.

Canonicus was an old man at the time of the first settlement in Rhode Island. He received and protected the first settlers, and always continued their friend. In his later years he had many gloomy fears and forebodings as to the future state of his nation. This wise and peaceful prince was succeeded by his son, Mexam.

Henry E. Turner, M.D., of Newport, in a paper read before the Historical Society, February 27th, 1877, in speaking of the

course pursued by the United Colonies after they had exterminated the Pequots, says:

"The next step necessary was to find or create a pretext for the like treatment of the other tribes; and the Narragansetts having committed the indiscretion (to use a mild phrase) of giving harbor to the God-defying refugees from the just displeasure of offended Massachusetts, were selected as the first victims of the series.

"The United Colonies, accordingly, entered into a league with Uncas, as chief sachem of the Mohegans (though there is reason to believe that only their patronage made him so), under which they encouraged him to perpetrate annoyances and encroachments on the Narragansetts, denying them, at the same time, any resort to their traditional methods of redress; and whenever any complaint was made to them by either Uncas or Miantonomi or any adherent of either, their decision was, invariably, adverse to the Narragansett, and he was enjoined to good behaviour on pain of punishment and the displeasure of the United Colonies, they being the allies and friends of Uncas, as they constantly took occasion to promulgate. Any person who will examine the records of the Commissioners of the United Colonies impartially will endorse the accuracy of this statement; the instances are too numerous for quotation or even for special reference.

"The fruits of this policy were very soon apparent; the Narragansetts, denied justice by the English and prohibited from any retribution on the Mohegans for wrongs suffered from them, according to their traditional customs, were provoked into such acts toward the Mohegans as made them amenable to English ideas of justice, and afforded the pretexts which the English sought. The United Colonies accordingly, despite the remonstrances of Roger Williams, who knew all the parties and appreciated the truthful and manly character of the Narragansett chief and the wily and treacherous disposition of Uncas, united with the Mohegans in a war on the Narragansetts, which culminated in the prostration of the Narragansett power and the capture of Miantonomi.

"After the mockery of a trial by the English, at Hartford, Miantonomi was given up to Uncas for execution, and the Narragansett tribe was fined 2,000 fathoms of peage, an amount utterly beyond their ability to pay. This levy was founded on

the pretext principle of making the conquered pay the expenses of all parties.

"To enable the Indians to pay this excessive mulct after their resources had been drained by the war, the principal men of the conquering party, to wit, John Winthrop, governor of Connecticut; Major Humphrey Atherton, Richard Smith, Richard Smith, Jr., Lieutenant William Hudson, of Boston, Ambrose Dickenson, of Boston, and John Ticknor, of Nashaway (no doubt), out of their generosity toward the poor natives, formed themselves into what we should call a 'Credit Mobilier,' (though they probably never heard that phrase), advanced the sum required and received therefor deeds of the tract of lands known ever after as the Atherton Purchase. One of these was a mortgage of course never redeemed."

For further consideration of this feature of the subject the reader is referred to the history of Indians in Kent county.

THE GREAT SWAMP FIGHT.—After the war between the Narragansetts and the Mohegans, the English in New England enjoyed comparative peace until the year 1671, when they again took up arms to revenge the death of one of their countrymen who had been inhumanly murdered by an Indian belonging to the Nipnet tribe, of which the celebrated Philip, of Mount Hope (now Bristol, R. I.), was sachem.

Philip was sent for by the governor and council, before whom he went and made fair promises, but it was soon discovered that the wily Indian was playing a deep game, and that he was artfully enticing the red men to rise *en masse* against the English and drive them out of the country. Trumbull states: "The Narragansetts for this purpose had engaged to raise 4,000 fighting men." After a series of wars this great trouble culminated in the Narragansett Swamp Fight, of which John G. Clarke says: "The most important battle with the Indians in New England occurred on December 19th, 1675. The Narragansett tribe of Indians occupied all southern Rhode Island, and before 1620 held sway over all the Indian tribes from the Pawcatuck to the Merrimac river and could muster 5,000 fighting men.

"King Philip, whose Indian name was Metacom or Pumetacomb, was the son of Massasoit. He was a man of great natural ability and sagacity, and foresaw that the time must soon come when the white or red men would become the sole possessors of the land. He desired to unite all the Indian tribes in New

England in a war of extermination upon the white men. Of this the English settlers were informed and to get the first advantage and crush the Indian coalition before it became more formidable, was the cause of the war of 1675. Had the English waited until the spring of 1676, before they attacked the Indians in their stronghold, the result might have been very different. There was a tradition that Philip was in the fort at the time of the battle but it has since been ascertained that he was many miles away at that time.

"The Narragansetts, anticipating a deadly war, selected as they thought a secure place in a great swamp, in the western part of what is now South Kingstown, Washington county, R. I., constructed a great number of wigwams, and then collected the most of their men, women and children and also large quantities of corn and provisions. To destroy this place and kill or scatter the Indians was the object of the English.

"The English army organized for a winter campaign, consisted of a thousand men under the command of General John Winslow, governor of Plymouth colony. At a meeting of the Commissioners of the United Colonies held at Boston November 2d, 1675, war was formerly declared against the Narragansetts.

"On Sunday December 12th, the army left Providence and marched into 'Pomham's Country,' now Warwick, and arrived at Smith house, near Wickford on the 13th, and there found their vessels had arrived with provisions from Seekonk. On the 14th the army moved westward, destroyed an Indian village of one hundred and fifty wigwams, killed seven and captured nine Indians. On Thursday December 16th, a portion of the army under Captain Prentice reached Pettaquamscutt, where the Connecticut troops had arrived, consisting of three hundred English and one hundred and fifty Mohegan Indians.

"The weather was intensely cold. A severe storm set in and the snow fell two feet deep. The whole army encamped in an open field. On Sunday, December 19th, at an early hour, the army took up its march for the Indian fort, not knowing its exact location. After some circuitous marching (as they said some sixteen miles, the distance direct not being more than ten), about one o'clock the van of the army reached the vicinity of the fort and halted upon rising ground near what is now known as the 'Babcock house.' Here they captured a lone Indian, and compelled him under pain of death, to guide them to the entrance of

the fort, not more than half a mile distant. To the mutual surprise of both parties, the army came suddenly upon the fort, the Massachusetts regiment first, Plymouth next and the Connecticut troops bringing up the rear. The troops at once opened fire upon those Indians in sight and upon the fort. The attack was answered by a volley from the Indians who fled into the fort. The so-called fort was located upon an island of five or six acres, the surface being not more than three feet above high water mark. At the east ran the Shickashem brook, a short distance west the Usquepaug river.

"The island was surrounded by a dense swamp, almost impenetrable, except when the surrounding water was frozen, and it is probable that the Indians relied mainly upon the swamp to protect them, although they had fallen trees around their wigwams, with the tops outward, and made a sort of palisade for defense. The work does not seem to have been quite completed.

"The entrance was at the northwest corner, along a fallen tree across a run of water. The companies of Captains Davenport and Johnson were the first to reach this entrance, and gallantly charged over the log into the fort at the head of their companies. Johnson fell dead at the log, and Davenport a little within the fort. The troops met so heavy a fire that they were compelled to fall back, and in the smoke and confusion the English killed some of their own men. At or near the entrance there was said to be a block house, from which a galling fire was made upon the attacking troops. Captain Church, with a few soldiers, had found a weak place in the rear of the fort, which, being attacked, diverted the attention of the Indians from the front or entrance.

"The bloody contest lasted three hours with no decided result. The commanding general was advised to set fire to the wigwams, of which there were said to be six hundred within the fort. This was contrary to the advice of Captain Church, who insisted that the battle was practically over, the Indians were retreating, and that the English troops could occupy the fort and rest after the long and weary march of the morning and the hard fighting, but his advice was unheeded, the fire was set, and the whole fort, containing many wounded men, women and children, beside large quantities of provisions, was consumed.

"While the fort was yet burning the army formed its shattered columns, gathering the wounded and as many as possible of the dead, and commenced their dreary march back to Wickford,

being ignorant of the number of their foes in the vicinity, and not daring to encamp near the battle field.

"The English loss was sixty-eight killed and one hundred and fifty wounded. Several wounded died on the march, from cold and exposure. The Indian loss must have been nearly one thousand. This must be classed as one of the most brilliant victories in our history, and considering all the difficulties overcome, displaying stubborn courage, patient endurance, and dashing intrepidity not excelled in American warfare."

The Great Swamp above referred to is situated on the farm now owned by John G. Clarke. There is no doubt of the exact location of every point above mentioned. Mr. Clarke, who has given the subject much consideration, has, he says, plowed up charred corn, the relics of the battle, and of which the Indians had great quantities stored up for winter use.

W. F. Tucker, in speaking of the different Indians, thus mentions their sachems:

The Narragansett Sachems.—Canonicus was the grand sachem of the Narragansetts when the whites settled at Plymouth. History gives no account of his predecessors. It commences with him. He died June 4th, 1647. Miantinomo was his nephew, son of his brother, Mascus. Canonicus, in his advanced age, admitted Miantinomo into the government, and they administered the sachemdom jointly. In the war between the Narragansetts and Mohegans, in 1643, Miantinomo was captured by Uncas, the sachem of the Mohegans, and executed. Pessicus, the brother of Miantinomo, was then admitted sachem with Canonicus. He was put to death by the Mohawks, in 1676. Canonchet, the son of the brave but unfortunate Miantinomo, was the last sachem of the race. He commanded the Indians in the Great Swamp fight in 1675. This battle exterminated the Narragansetts as a nation. He was captured near the Blackstone river, after the war, and executed for the crime of defending his country, and refusing to surrender the territory of his ancestors by a treaty of peace. It was glory enough for a nation to have expired with such a chief. The coolness, fortitude and heroism of his fall stands without a parallel in ancient or modern times. He was offered life upon the condition that he would treat for the submission of his subjects; his untamed spirit indignantly rejected the ignominious proposition. And when he was told his sentence was to die, "he said he liked it well, that he should

die before his heart was soft, or he had spoken unworthy of himself." His head was cut off, and sent to Hartford. The rest of his body was burnt. This ended the last chief of the Narragansetts, and with Canonchet the nation was extinguished forever.

Ninigret was the sachem or sagamore of the Niantics, or the Westerly tribe, and since the division of that town, now styled the Charlestown tribe. Ninigret was tributary to Canonicus, Miantinomo and his successors. He was only collaterally related to the family of Conanicus, Quaiapen, Ninigret's sister, having married Maxanno, the son of Canonicus. The whites purchased Ninigret's neutrality, during the Indian war of 1675, and for his treachery to his paramount sovereign and his race, the "Tribe Land" in Charlestown was allotted to him and his heirs forever, as the price of the treason. The Ninigret tribe never were the real Narragansetts, whose name they bear. It is a libel on their glory and their graves for them to have assumed it. Not one drop of the blood of Canonicus, Miantinomo or Canonchet ever coursed in the veins of a sachem who could sit neuter in his wigwam and hear the guns and see the conflagration ascending from the fortress that was exterminating their nation forever. Ninigret died soon after the war. From this Ninigret, the succeeding Indian sachems were descended. By one wife he had a daughter, and by another he had a son, Ninigret, and two daughters; one of whom is sometimes designated as the "Old Queen." On Ninigret's death the first named daughter succeeded him, and the ceremonies of her inauguration took place at Chemunganock, now known as Shumuncanuc. These ceremonies were the presentation of peage and other presents, as an acknowledgment of authority; and sometimes a belt of peage was publicly placed on the sachem's head, as an ensign of rank. On her death her half brother, Ninigret, succeeded. He died somewhere about 1722. His will is dated 1716-17. He left two sons, Charles and George Augustus Ninigret. The former succeeded as sachem, and dying, left an infant son, Charles, who was acknowledged as sachem by a portion of the tribe, but the greater portion adhered to George, his uncle, as being of pure royal blood. The dispute was encouraged by different white people, who wished to retain an influence over the tribe and to purchase their lands. It seems to have been ended only by the death of young Charles. George Augustus was ac-

knowledged as sachem in 1735. He left a widow and three children, Thomas, George and Esther.

On Thursday, the 6th of September, 1750, the bans of marriage being duly published at the church of St. Paul's, in Narragansett, no objection being made, John Anthony, an Indian man, was married to Sarah George, an Indian woman, the widow and dowager queen of George (Augustus) Ninigret, deceased, by Dr. McSparran. Thomas (commonly known as King Tom) was born in 1736, and succeeded as sachem in July, 1746. While he was sachem much of the Indian land was sold, and a considerable part of the tribe emigrated to the state of New York and joined the Indians there.

William Kenyon, late of Charlestown, deceased, in a statement to Wilkins Updike, says: "I knew King Tom Ninigret; he had a son named Tom, his only child. He went away and died before his father. Tom's brother George having died, the crown descended to Esther, the next heir. I (continued Mr. Kenyon) saw her crowned, over seventy years ago. She was elevated on a large rock so that the people might see her; the council surrounded her. There were present about twenty Indian soldiers with guns. They marched her to the rock. The Indians nearest the royal blood, in presence of her councilors, put the crown on her head. It was made of cloth, covered with blue and white peage. When the crown was put on the soldiers fired a royal salute and huzzaed in the Indian tongue. The ceremony was imposing, and everything was conducted with great order. Then the soldiers waited on her to her house, and fired salutes. There were 500 natives present besides others. Queen Esther left one son, named George; he was crowned after the death of his mother. I was one of the jury of inquest (continues Mr. Kenyon) that sat on the body of George. He was about 22 years old when he was killed. He was where some persons were cutting trees. One tree had lodged against another, and in cutting that one it fell and caught against a third, and George, undertaking to escape, a sharp knee struck him on the head and killed him; a foot either way would have saved him. No king was ever crowned after him, and not an Indian of the whole blood now remains in the tribe."

Thomas Ninigret, who was better known as King Tom, was born in 1736, and succeeded as sachem in July, 1746. At the age

of ten years he was crowned king of the Niantics. He received a common school education in England, where he was sent by his nation; and on his return from school he brought a draft of a house with him; and soon after built the structure known as the Sachem house, which served him as a dwelling place during the remainder of his days. It is commonly reported among the people that Thomas Ninigret was a large, fleshy man; that he had an uncommon appetite for strong drink; and that he became a confirmed inebriate toward the last years of his life. His wife, and Thomas Ninigret, his only son, left him and emigrated to the West. Idleness and intemperance soon reduced him to poverty and wretchedness. His authority was denied him; his friends deserted him; and, in brief, the most of his property passed out of his hands to cancel his debts. He died some time between the second Monday in September, 1769, and the last Monday in February, 1770. Very soon after his death a considerable portion of the tribe lands was sold to defray his expenses. The King's mansion was purchased by Nathan Kenyon, Esq., and from him it descended to James Kenyon, his son, and finally to James Nichols Kenyon, his grandson, the present proprietor.

Esther Ninigret, the only sister of Thomas Ninigret, married Thomas Sachem; and by him she had a son named George, who met with a tragical fate. The coronation of Queen Esther occurred as early as 1770, according to the best information that can be obtained. The rock on which she was elevated by her friends and councilors, preparatory to the reception of the crown, is situated about twelve rods to the north of the late Thomas Ninigret's residence. It is an isolated rock, projecting about three feet above the ground, well adapted to such occasion; and it has become famous for this event.

George Sachem, who met a premature death by a tree falling upon him, was the son of Queen Esther. The place, which has often been pointed out, where he was killed is located about sixty rods to the north of the school house pond, and at nearly the same distance from the child-crying rocks. It has not been learned, from any source, that he was ever crowned, although Mr. William Kenyon, of Charlestown, made the assertion many years ago. But in his death, when his sun went down to rise no more, the nation's last and final hope expired.

"*The Manisses*," says Reverend Mr. Denison, "were the inhabitants of Manisses, or Block Island. Our first knowledge of these seems to present them under the sceptre, or at least as allies, of the Niantics, whose fortunes they usually shared. At one time they fell under the yoke of the Pequots, but shortly regained their liberty, and returned to the protection of the confederated Narragansetts and Niantics. This was necessarily a small tribe, and never renowned for their exploits.

"*The Montauks*.—This tribe possessed the east end of Metoac, or Long Island. They were concerned with the Manisses and Niantics chiefly by predatory incursions. They, too, for a time, were subject to the grasping Pequots, but finally broke the yoke. Their notable sachem was Wyandance. With this king, through his sub sachem, or chief, called Ascassassatic, the Niantic king Ninigret had a war in 1664. The Montauks had killed some of the Niantics. Ninigret achieved some retaliation. Wyandance then inflicted a blow upon Ninigret's men on Block Island, where the chiefs had agreed on a friendly visit. Of this feud Roger Williams says, 'The cause and root of all the present mischief is the pride of the two barbarians, Ascassassatic, the Long Island sachem, and Ninigret of the Narragansetts: the former is proud and foolish; the latter is proud and fierce.' In this struggle Ninigret was the victor. The first settlers of Connecticut presumed to take the Long Island Indians under their protection, and sent messengers to Ninigret to demand peace. Ninigret answered, 'The Long Island Indians began the war, killed one of my sachem's sons and sixty men. If your governor's son were slain and several other men, would you ask counsel of another nation how and when to right yourself?' Against Ninigret was sent a force of two hundred and seventy foot and forty horse, under Major Willard. As Ninigret secured himself and his men in a swamp, after the Indian custom, the expedition was unsuccessful. Ninigret had a fort, but it was unsuited to meet the assault of English forces and arms. The swampy pastures referred to were doubtless the cedar swamp near Burden's pond in Westerly.

"The manner in which the once numerous Montauks were reduced to the humiliating necessity of seeking the protection of the planters of Connecticut, has been transmitted to us by tradition. In the bitter feud existing between Wyandance and

Ninigret, both tribes made preparations for aggressive movements. On both sides secrecy was coupled with energy. Each tribe intended to secure a victory by surprise. It so occurred that both forces started for attack on the same night, a still, moonlight night of Indian summer. The savage fleets of log canoes were silently, swiftly speeding their way across the foot of the Sound. The moon was high and clear in the southwest, and its beams were hence so reflected by the glassy waters that the Niantic braves discovered the approaching Montauk fleet, while themselves remained unseen. Instantly Ninigret ordered his force to silently and speedily fall back to their own shore near Watch hill, where, hauling their canoes from the beach into concealed positions, they posted themselves in ambush over the sedgy and bushy banks to await the enemy. On came the invading host, all unconscious that the reflected moonbeams were revealing their motions and the place of their landing. Hushed and hopeful they struck the beach, hauled their fleet above the tide-marks, and were about to form in order for their march and marauding. The Niantics now rose and rushed upon the invaders like a tempest. The savage work was short and sanguinary. Scarce a remnant of the Montauk host escaped. But Ninigret did not relinquish his contemplated invasion. Following up his success, he embarked for Metoac, where, finding the tribe of Wyandance unprepared and powerless, he greatly weakened them by slaughter and devastation. He returned with much booty, especially wampum and shells to be carved into wampum, for Montauk was regarded as an El Dorado.

"We have noticed that for a time the Manisses were under the Pequot sceptre. During this period tradition informs us of a war between them and the Narragansetts, in the progress of which a princess of the Narragansetts or Niantics was taken prisoner and transported to the island. She was redeemable at a great price. The manner of her redemption linked the event with the history of the whites. Thomas Stanton, the celebrated Indian interpreter, by leave of the Connecticut colony, had set up a trading-house near the ford of the Pawcatuck to obtain furs and skins of the natives. He had a large quantity of Indian money. The price demanded for the redemption of the captured princess was so great that the natives were obliged to apply to Mr. Stanton for wampum. For the requisite fathoms of this coin the Indian authorities gave to Mr. Stanton a tract of land now in

the township of Charlestown. The captive was ransomed and brought home from Manisses with great ceremony and rejoicing. Upon his lands thus obtained Mr. Stanton settled; at least, his third son, Joseph, from whom the Rhode Island branch of the family are said to have descended. The event of the capture must not have been far from 1665."

CHAPTER II.

THE NARRAGANSETT COUNTRY.

Situation.—Trading Houses.—Boundary Lines.—The Colonial Controversy.—Altercations with Plymouth and Connecticut.—Petitions to the Throne.—The Charter of 1663.—Roger Williams' Letter.—The Trouble with Connecticut.—Meeting of the Commissioners.—The New Boundary Lines.—The King's Province.—The Letter to the King.—Decision of the King's Commissioners.—Final Settlement of the Difficulty.—The Palatine Light.—The King's Highway.—The Dark Day.—Slavery and the Slave Trade.—Lake Narragansett and other places.

WASHINGTON county lies wholly within what was formerly called the Narragansett country. The extent of this territory, its early settlement, the claims of other colonies to its territory and the controversies relative to its possession and jurisdiction, its erection by the king into a distinct and sovereign government by the style of the King's Province, and its final reunion, form a subject that falls within our province and will be considered in the following pages.

The Narragansett country was anciently bounded northerly as far as the present boundary of Rhode Island extends and how much farther is not now known; northeasterly by the Blackstone river, easterly by the Narragansett bay, including the islands, and by the Seekonk river; southerly by the Atlantic Ocean and westerly by Pawcatuck river.

This was the territory inhabited by the Narragansett Indians. The Wampanoags, Nipmucs and other tribes of Indians more easterly and northerly, were tributaries to them, but threw off their allegiance after the arrival of the English. Of all the tribes between Boston and the Hudson river the Narragansetts were probably the most numerous. Roger Williams says they could raise five thousand fighting men, and Brinley says that they numbered thirty thousand men. Roger Williams observes when speaking of their population and settlement: "A man shall come to twenty towns, some bigger, some lesser, it may be a dozen in twenty miles travel."

At the time of the settlement of this country by the English, Canonicus and Miantinomo were the ruling sachems of the Narragansett Indians. After the sale of Providence to Williams, the island of Rhode Island to Coddington and Shawomet or old Warwick to Gorton and their respective associates, those territories virtually ceased to be called Narragansett. And after East Greenwich was conveyed and erected into a township in 1667, the name of Narragansett was circumscribed to the limits of the present county of Washington, bounding northerly on Hunt's river and on the south line of the county of Kent.

The first settlements in the state were by Roger Williams at Providence in 1636, by Coddington at Portsmouth in 1638, and by Richard Smith at Wickford in Narragansett, in 1639. The three trading houses of Smith, Williams and Wilcox were erected in 1642-3. As the power of the Indians became weakened from the increased settlements and intrusions of the whites, the question of the Narragansett country became a subject of avaricious contention.

In 1631, Connecticut obtained her first patent, bounding them east on the Narragansett river, which they contended was what is now called Seekonk or Blackstone river.

The Rhode Island patent obtained in 1643, bounded her on the north and northeast by Massachusetts, east and southeast by Plymouth, south by the ocean, west and northwest by the Narragansetts, the whole tract extending about twenty-five English miles unto the Pequot river or country. The boundaries being loose and undefined by particular designated names or places, the geography being hardly emerged into any tolerable light, as Updike says, "that instead of ascertaining their limits on earth they fixed their boundaries in the Heavens."

From this uncertainty of designation a controversy soon arose between the two colonies, respecting the charter jurisdiction of the Narragansett country. The settlements under the respective colonies were disputed, various and serious disturbances ensued, mingled with a bitter and acrimonious correspondence enforcing their respective titles. As soon as the town of Westerly, then called Misquamicut, began to be occupied by the whites, its jurisdiction fell into dispute. One ground of the disputes dated back to the Indian wars. The Pequots claimed possession on the east side of the Pawcatuck, and Massachusetts claimed the Pequot country by right of conquest, and when erecting South-

erton (now Stonington) into a township they included a section of Misquamicut (now Westerly) within its limits. In consequence of this claim by the Massachusetts colony, when Southerton was given up to Connecticut and named Stonington, Connecticut maintained not only the old claim of conquest from Massachusetts formerly, but taking advantage of the loose and indefinite boundary lines between the contesting colonies, pushed their claims of jurisdiction from Narragansett river to Narragansett bay. Reverend Frederick Denison, A. M., in "Westerly and its Witnesses," thus plainly states the difficulty: "When Southerton was given up to Connecticut and named Stonington, Connecticut maintained not only the old claim of conquest from Massachusetts and the further claim of actual occupation, but taking advantage of the phraseology of the charters of Rhode Island and Connecticut, which named Narragansett river as the boundary between the two colonies, pushed the claim of jurisdiction to Narragansett bay. It was afterward decided that by Narragansett river was meant Pawcatuck river. In 1649 Thomas Stanton had a trading house on the Pawcatuck, and a monopoly of the trade at the mouth of the river, for a season granted by the Connecticut authorities. The Pequot claim extended to Weecapaug, about four miles east of the river. Massachusetts resigned her claim to Connecticut in 1658. In 1662 Harmon Garret, *alias* Wequascouke, governor of the remnant of the Pequots, stated that he and his people 'had broken up above a hundred lots, and lived quietly and comfortably, east of Pawcatuck River,' but had been 'driven from their planting ground,—fourscore Indian men, beside women and children, just at planting time.' They were expelled in part by Rhode Island men, since this colony claimed possession to the Pawcatuck, and the land had been purchased of the Indians."

The old Rhode Island patent of 1643 included the Narragansett country, and the disputes about this tract had not only been a cause of contention with Connecticut, but occasional altercations also with Plymouth. If the Narragansett was the Seekonk river, Connecticut claimed that the Narragansett country was embraced in her chartered limits; and if the Narragansett was adjudged to be the Pawcatuck river, then Plymouth claimed the same territory as being embraced within her chartered limits, as the Narragansett river was her western boundary. Massachussetts also claimed that part of Narragansett that lay west of the

Weecapaug river, in Westerly, running about five or six miles east of Pawcatuck, as her part of the division of the Pequot country, obtained by the conquest in 1637.

Updike, in his "History of the Narragansett Country," published in 1847, says: "Thus stood Rhode Island, possessed of only the towns of the island of Rhode Island, Providence, and the Shawomet settlements, contending singly for her rights against the power and physical energies of her three powerful neighbors, and only confronted and cheered by the distant hope of protection from the king. The Connecticut charter of 1662 embraced Narragansett; Rhode Island, to sustain herself at this crisis, also petitioned the throne for a new charter, establishing her ancient jurisdiction, including the questioned title to Narragansett, which agitated anew at court the acrimonious dispute between the colony agents respecting the true location and name of the Narragansett river contemplated in their respective grants. For a more equitable adjustment of this litigated colonial controversy the King called in the Connecticut charter, recently granted, for further consideration."

In this posture of affairs, Mr. Winthrop, the agent of Connecticut, apprehensive of results fatal in other respects, from the inhibition, agreed with the agent of Rhode Island, Mr. Clark, to a general reference of the questions in dispute. William Brenton, Esq., Major Robert Thompson, Captain Richard Doane, Captain John Brookehaven and Doctor Benjamin Worsley were mutually chosen by the parties as the arbitrators to hear and decide the question. They fixed on terms which were signed and sealed by the agents of both colonies, Messrs. Winthrop and Clark, on the 7th of April, 1663, "That a river there commonly called by the name of Pawcatuck river shall be the certain bounds between those two colonies, which said river shall for the future be also called Narragansett river." "That the proprietors and inhabitants of that land about Smith's trading house claimed and purchased by Major Atherton and others shall have free liberty to choose to which of those colonies they will belong."

On the 3d of July, 1663, they accordingly assembled and made choice of Connecticut. The Rhode Island charter of July 8th, 1663, mentioned and confirmed the first article of the before mentioned award, but omitted the others. The charter, in November, 1663, was received by Rhode Island, read publicly before the people, and accepted. This auspicious result inspired Rhode

Island with a confident hope that this irritating controversy was brought to a successful termination. The agreement, solemn and formal as it was in its prospect, proved delusive. It did not settle the controversy. Connecticut contended that although Mr. Winthrop had a commission as agent to procure their charter, that in conformity thereto he did so and transmitted it to his house; and upon that event his commission was fulfilled and to all intents his agency had ceased, and that thereafter he had no power to put their charter to arbitration, or authority to amend it, except instructed anew, and that the whole procedure was unknown to them. That in another respect Rhode Island herself had nullified the agreement in not admitting the jurisdiction of Connecticut over the inhabitants of Narragansett, who had elected according to its provisions to live under their government. To relieve Rhode Island from a dilemma so pressing Roger Williams, in a letter to Major Mason, of Connecticut, in explanation of the apparent perplexity that surrounded the transaction says: "Upon our humble address by our agent, Mr. Clark, to his Majesty, and his gracious promise of renewing our former charter, Mr. Winthrop upon some mistake had entrenched upon our line, but not only so but as it is said upon the lines of other charters also. Upon Mr. Clark's complaint your charter was called in again, and it had never been returned, but upon a report that the agents, Mr. Winthrop and Mr. Clark, were agreed by the mediation of friends (and it is true they came to a solemn agreement under hands and seals), which agreement was never violated on our part."

This partial armistice rather exasperated than allayed the disposition of the parties, and the contest was renewed with increased vigor. In the same year Rhode Island and Connecticut appointed magistrates in Narragansett to execute their respective laws. In March, 1664, twenty armed men crossed the Pawcatuck, and with force entered the house of a citizen adhering to the government of Rhode Island, assaulted and seized the owner and carried him captive to Connecticut. Rhode Island, in the May following, seized John Greene, of Quidnesit, an adherent of the opposite government, transported him to Newport, and threatened to arrest and imprison all others that would not subject themselves to their jurisdiction. The courts of each colony holding their opposite sessions and promulgating their conflicting decisions, the continued arrests, captures and incar-

cerations of the adherents of each party seemed to threaten a speedy effusion of blood. An inhabitant of Wickford, writing to Connecticut for forces, says: "We are in greater trouble than ever and like to be war."

These differences, intrusions and acts of violence and injustice reached the ears of the home government, and to prevent the threatened catastrophe the king in April, 1664, appointed Colonel Richard Nichols, Sir Robert Carr, George Cartwright and Samuel Maverick, Esquires, commissioners (of which Colonel Nichols during life was always to be one) to determine all complaints, causes and matters, military, civil and criminal, in the colonies of New England.

The commissioners met in May, 1665 (Nichols absent), and erected the King's Province. By an order under their hands and seals the Narragansett country again put on new boundary lines. This territory westward was bounded by the Pawcatuck river, and from thence in a north line drawn to Massachusetts line from the middle of said river into an *independent jurisdiction*, called King's Province, and ordered, "That *no person of whatever colony soever, shall presume to exercise any jurisdiction within the King's Province, but such as receive authority from us under our hands and seals until his majesty's pleasure be further known*," and that the magistrates of Rhode Island exercise the authority of justices of the peace in the King's Province until May, 1665.

After that day they empowered the governor, deputy governor and assistants only as magistrates to hold courts, etc., in said province. The letter of the king confirmed the decision of the commissioners as to the possession, government and absolute and immediate sovereignty of the King's Province. Thus Rhode Island became dissevered, and the Narragansett country, one-half of her territory, was erected into an independent and sovereign province by the name of King's Province. After this all acts of parliament affecting the colony were referred to by the style of "The Colony of Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations and the King's Province." Yet the magistrates appointed in conformity to the king's commissioners probably never exercised independent jurisdiction over said province north of the Warwick line.

This decision of the commissioners, however, was perplexing almost to madness to the enemies of the division. The inconveniences arising from the erection of a new jurisdiction over

one-half of her chartered domain, rather tended to fetter the energies of state instead of relieving her from impending troubles in subsequent contentions with her powerful rival. It was due to these facts that in 1666 an address was presented to the king, also another to Lord Chancellor Clarendon, praying the re-union of Narragansett to Rhode Island, but it proved unavailing.

In 1675 the Indian war commenced, and although Rhode Island was at peace with the people, the circumstances under which she was now placed were perplexing.

But the United Colonies, regardless of colonial jurisdiction, invaded the colony with arms and exterminated the Indians at a blow. Concerning this war with the Narragansetts Rhode Island, in a letter to the king, thus states: "It began in June, 1675, and broke forth between King Philip and the colony of New Plymouth, and was prosecuted by the United Colonies, as they term themselves, and afterward several other nations of Indians were concerned in said war, whereby many and most of your majesty's subjects in these parts were greatly distressed and ruined. But this, your majesty's colony, not being concerned in the war only as a necessity required for the defense of their lives and what they could of their estates, and as countrymen did with our boats and provisions assist and relieve our neighbors, we being no other way concerned."

In a letter to Connecticut Rhode Island says: "We are very apt to believe, if matters come to a just inquiry concerning the cause of the war that our Narragansett sachems, which were subjects of his majesty, and by his aforesaid commissioners taken into protection and put under our government, and to us at all times manifested their submission by appearing when sent for; neither was there any manifestation of war against us from them till by the United Colonies they were forced to war or to such submission as it seems they could not subject to, thereby involving us in such hazards, charge and losses which have fallen upon us in our out plantations that no colony hath received the like, considering our number of people."

After the extermination of the Narragansetts they claimed the King's Province as a conquered territory, to which Rhode Island for this reason among others had no title. Under pretense of an amicable adjustment, Rhode Island being thus crippled and down trodden by the incursions of the United Colonies,

Connecticut offered peace upon a division of territory, saying, "That although our just rights, both by patent and conquest extend much further, yet our readiness to amicable and neighborly compliance is such that for peace sake we content ourselves to take with Cowesit (that is from Apponaug to Connecticut line) to be the boundary between your colony and ours." In this state of exhaustion, and for the peaceful enjoyment of the remainder Rhode Island felt herself compelled to answer, "That if you would accept of one-half of all the land in the tract above unpurchased we should not much scruple to surrender it to be at your disposal, provided it may be inhabited by such persons as shall faithfully submit to this his majesty's authority in this jurisdiction. We have made this tender out of that respect we bear to the country in general." Connecticut refused this proposition, and Updike says: "Rhode Island in this state of despair threw herself upon her own energies, and determined if she fell to fall with dignity."

Connecticut was not satisfied with the decision of the king's commissioners, they alleging their award was void owing to the absence of Colonel Nichols, who was required always to be one of the board and because also he had subsequently revoked the order of the other commissioners. They therefore sent a committee to the King's Province and after surveying, proceeded to lay out new plantations within the disputed boundaries, Rhode Island settling other portions with her adherents. Thus the disputed territory became occupied with claimants under both governments. Proclamations fulminated from both colonies, breathing vengeance to intruders and conjuring all parties to fidelity. Both sides made arrests and captures, and laws were enacted by each government threatening forfeiture of estates to all who claimed under or acknowledged the jurisdiction of the other. John Saffin, holding under Connecticut, was convicted at Newport of adhering to a foreign jurisdiction and his estate confiscated and others were prosecuted or imprisoned or bailed. In retaliation Connecticut seized several Rhode Islanders and imprisoned them at Hartford and New London. In the midst of this turbulent state of affairs, Rhode Island in 1680 appealed to the king and gave notice to Connecticut that she might prepare for trial without delay, of which the latter accepted and assured Rhode Island in return "that they should exercise no further government east of Pawcatuck river until his majesty decided the appeal."

Agents were not dispatched by either party to prosecute the appeal and affairs remained in as disturbed a condition as before. In April, 1683, the king commissioned Edward Cranfield, lieutenant-governor and commander-in-chief of New Hampshire; William Stoughton, Joseph Dudley, Edward Palmer, John Pynchon, Jr., and Nathaniel Saltonstall, Esq., for the purpose of the "quieting of all disputes that have arisen concerning the right of propriety to the jurisdiction and soil of a certain tract of land in New England called the King's Province or Narragansett country." From the constitution of this court being composed of commissioners selected from the United Colonies whose feelings had ever been inimical to the existence of Rhode Island, she augured anything but auspicious results. The commissioners assembled at Smith's castle, near Wickford, in pursuance of their appointment, attended by the agents of Connecticut and Plymouth to litigate their respective claims to the King's Province. Rhode Island peremptorily refused to acknowledge the authority of the court. Her legislature, assembled within a mile, denied their right to adjudicate, and ordered their sergeant-at-arms with his trumpet at the head of a troop of horse by loud proclamation, to prohibit them from keeping court in any part of their jurisdiction. They adjourned to Boston and finally adjudged as might have been expected, "that the jurisdiction of the King's Province belonged of right to Connecticut." The sturdy remonstrance of Rhode Island to the king against the partial organization of the court defeated the confirmation of its decision.

In 1685 another ill-advised effort was made to terminate the existing agitations. The king in that year commissioned Joseph Dudley as president of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and the King's Province—thus uniting the four provinces under one common head. Dudley assumed the government and by proclamation declared the King's Province a separate government independent of Rhode Island. He assembled his council at Smith's castle and in the plentitude of authority established courts, appointed magistrates and, to obliterate every recollection of their former political existence, substituted the town names of Rochester for Kingstown, Haversham for Westerly and Dedford for Greenwich. Rhode Island, enfeebled by dismemberment, quietly submitted until the arrest of Andros and the subversion of his government, when she re-established her authority.

All efforts of the home government proving fruitless, Rhode

Island and Connecticut attempted to settle their boundaries by commissioners of their own. In 1703, after much negotiation, an agreement was made, but was not confirmed by Connecticut, and finally all efforts to produce a peaceful conclusion of the long and painful controversy failing, Rhode Island in a letter to Connecticut dated July 7th, 1720, declared, "As you rejected all endeavors [meaning the line of 1703, which was run near where the boundary is now established], as well as other endeavors for an accommodation and will not be satisfied without swallowing up the greatest part of our small colony, we are therefore determined, with the blessing of God, with all expedition to make our appeal to the King in council for his determination and decree of our westerly bounds; and that you may not be surprised we humbly notify you thereof that you make take such steps as you may think to justify and vindicate yourselves."

Rhode Island appointed Joseph Jenckes, Esq., their lieutenant-governor, a special agent, to proceed to London to conduct the appeal. Connecticut appointed Jeremiah Dummer, the resident agent of Massachusetts, their agent for the same purpose, and the trial proceeded. Conflicts ceased, as if both parties were weary of the tedious, irritating and savage controversy, and waited with sullen patience the decision of the common umpire at Whitehall. The king and council promulgated the final decision, establishing Pawcatuck river as the west boundary of Rhode Island, and uniting the King's Province, which had existed fifty years as an independent jurisdiction, to Rhode Island.

THE PALATINE LIGHT.—The richest tradition which the old islanders delight to relate, is the uncanny story of the burning Palatine ship, made famous by Whittier's fine poem, and Dana's "Buccaneer." The tale about the ship is so shrouded in the obscurity of tradition that its authenticity is quite uncertain. As narrated by the islanders the story is briefly this: "About 1756 a German vessel laden with emigrants from the Palatinate, a former political division of Germany, sailed for the West Indies. On the passage a mutiny had arisen, the captain had been killed and the passengers robbed. The ship was driven by a storm upon Long Point, Block Island. The passengers and crew were all landed except one lady, who refused to leave the vessel. The ship was subsequently fired and burned, with the unfortunate lady on board. Most of those landed from the ship were sick and soon died. Three women alone survived, and two of

them lived and died on the island. These two women were called 'Tall Kattern' and 'Short Kattern.' The former married a negro, and some of their descendants are said to be still living."

The more prosaic story is that a German vessel in distress landed at the island, left several sick passengers, and after remaining in port some time sailed away. Most of those put ashore died, but two or three survived and lived upon the island, as is related in the more correct tradition.

Whether the ship was burned is a question which cannot be definitely settled, but the weight of evidence seems to favor the story that she was burned. The graves of the poor unfortunates buried on the island were clearly marked a few years since. Honorable William P. Sheffield, in his "Historical Sketch of Block Island," speaks as follows of the last resting place of the Palatinates:

"On the south side of Block Island, but a few rods west of where the 'Ann Hope,' the India ship of Brown & Ives, of Providence, was wrecked, and some forty or fifty rods to the east of the 'Black Rock Gully,' on a little knoll is a cluster of graves; up to within a few years they were distinctly visible, but the unfeeling plow has passed over them, and has almost obliterated their existence. In the 'Pocock Meadow,' a mile further westward, and in a field lately owned by the late Jesse Lewis, were other clusters of graves, long within my memory, if not now, visible. These were all known as the 'Palatine Graves.' The existence of these graves and their designation will not be questioned."

Tradition has connected this story with an unexplained phenomenon, which was of frequent occurrence years ago, but which has not appeared in these latter days of scepticism. This is the wonderful light seen off the northern part of the island, known as the famous Palatine light. The story is that every year there appears the ship, under full sail, on fire in every part, as a terrible reminder to the islanders of the inhumanity of the inhabitants in firing the Palatine ship and burning to death the unfortunate lady who refused to leave the fated vessel. The tale is still implicitly believed in by many of the "oldest inhabitants;" and by the superstitious islanders the strange light was long thought to be supernatural. It was first seen, it is said, after the burning of the Palatine ship, and it was believed to be

a ship on fire. The credulous people easily supplied in imagination the burning hull, spars and sails, and thought they beheld a spectre ship in a mass of flame. But this appearance is so well authenticated that its existence can not be doubted. A strange light has been seen at various times during the earlier part of the century. The testimony is numerous and almost unimpeachable. What this light was has never been explained. Doctor Aaron C. Willey, a resident physician of the island, in December, 1811, addressed to a friend in New York a letter in which he gave a full description of the Palatine light, as seen by himself. He describes it as follows:

"This curious irradiation rises from the ocean near the northern part of the island. Its appearance is nothing different from a blaze of fire; whether it actually touches the water, or merely hovers over it, is uncertain, for I am informed that no person has been near enough to decide accurately. Sometimes it is small, resembling the light through a distant window; at others expanding to the highness of a ship with all her canvas spread. When large it displays either a pyramidal form, or three constant streams. This light often seems to be in a constant state of mutation; decreasing by degrees it becomes invisible, or resembles a lucid point; then shining anew, sometimes with a sudden flare; at others by a gradual increasement to its former size. Often the mutability regards the lustre only, becoming less and less bright until it disappears, or nothing but a pale outline can be discerned of its full size, then resuming its full splendor in the manner before related. The duration of its greatest and least state of illumination is not commonly more than three minutes. * * * It is seen at all seasons of the year, and for the most part in the calm weather which precedes an easterly or southerly storm."

The writer adds that this blaze actually emits luminous rays. He states that he twice saw it personally.

The following extract from a letter of Mr. Benjamin Congdon, formerly a resident of the Narragansett country, published in the Newport *Mercury*, March 23d, 1878, is conclusive testimony of the reality of the phantom ship:

"About the burning Palatine ship you speak of in your interesting papers, I may say that I have seen her eight or ten times or more. In those days nobody doubted her being sent by an almighty power to punish those wicked men who murdered her

passengers and crew. After the last of these were dead she was never more seen. We lived when I was young, in Charlestown, directly opposite Block Island, where we used to have a plain view of the burning ship."

THE KING'S HIGHWAY.—The old Post road from Westerly through Charlestown and South Kingstown to the South Ferry and so on to Newport, was laid out in 1705. It was the great traveled way between Boston and New York and Philadelphia, and some of the most famous residences in New England were on this same highway. It was over this road Doctor Franklin often traveled in his perigrinations between Boston and Philadelphia. He went in his private vehicle, and two of his favorite resting places were on this road, one at Westerly, with his friend Doctor Babcock, and the other at Mrs. Case's on Tower Hill in South Kingstown. Tower Hill was then the shire town of the county.

THE DARK DAY.—This was during the revolution. It occurred May 19th, 1780, and the day is known in history as "the dark day." A preternatural darkness spread over a large portion of New England, including Rhode Island, producing general alarm, some persons even supposing that the "day of judgment" had come. Newport was at this time held by the British under General Pigot with six thousand men. On the 10th of August of that year the American army, ten thousand strong, under General Sullivan, landed at the north end of the island. The French fleet, under d'Estaing held Narragansett bay. Unexpectedly the British fleet under Lord Howe appeared in sight. Sullivan advanced within two miles of Newport and encamped. The two fleets maneuvered for two days for position, and when a storm came on crippling them both, d'Estaing sailed away to Boston to refit, and General Sullivan had no alternative but to retreat, which he did in safety. The retreat was made none too soon, for Sir Henry Clinton arrived shortly after from New York with strong reinforcements for the British army. The people of Rhode Island could not have been otherwise than strongly affected by these military momements just across the bay, and it is quite probable that these troublous times were the occasion of the great religious awakening which occurred in some places at that time.

SLAVERY.—From the best of authority it is learned that as late as 1780 South Kingstown was by far the wealthiest town in the

state, paying double the taxes assigned to Newport and one-third more than Providence. The original owners and occupants of the soil of Narragansett were for the most part wealthy and highly cultured English country gentlemen, having carefully educated families and constituting a social fraternity of culture and refinement and hospitality unto themselves. This was the basis for that fascinating social structure that was sustained by the unrequited toil of the African race and continued thus until the slaves in Narragansett were freed from their human bondage.

A stranger now visiting this portion of the state, observing the unthrifty and worn out appearance of many of the farms, houses and lands, could hardly believe that scarcely a century ago this once beautiful and now desolate looking farming country teemed with a superabundance of dairy and other agricultural products, and of princely mansions, of which skeletons only now exist. Yet such has been the blight that always sooner or later follows as the curse of human slavery.

Under such conditions as formerly existed it was not strange that the society of that day was refined and well informed, or that the landed aristocracy showed an early regard to the suitable education of their children. Books were not so general as at this period, but the wealthy were more careful in the education of their offspring. Well qualified tutors emigrated to the colonies and were employed in family instruction, and to complete their education their pupils were afterward placed in families of learned clergymen. Doctor McSparran, Thomas Clapp, the efficient president of Yale College; Doctor Checkley, the missionary at Providence, and other distinguished clergymen of that day received young gentlemen in their families for instruction. The young ladies were generally instructed in the same manner, and then placed in schools in Boston for further instruction and accomplishment.

That the gentlemen of Narragansett were well informed and possessed intellectual taste, the remains of their large libraries, costly paintings and expensive portraits and numerous other evidences of their luxurious lives, fully evince. Yet this was the state of society produced by slavery, and this festivity and dissipation, the natural result of wealth and leisure, was supported and maintained at the cost of the happiness and liberty of their fellow man in bondage.

Judge Potter, in an address delivered before the Rhode Island Historical Society February 19th, 1851, said: "All along the belt of land adjoining the west side of Narragansett bay the country, generally productive, was owned in large plantations by wealthy proprietors who resided on and cultivated their land. They had the cultivation which would naturally result from a life of leisure, from intercourse with each other and the best informed men of the colony, and from the possession of private libraries for that day large and expensive."

From the nature of the climate, the expense of supporting slaves was greater than in more southern latitudes, and public opinion would not sanction overwork or ill-treatment. The children of their owners were brought up in leisure, with little acquaintance with any business, and when in the course of time slavery was abolished and they were brought into contact with men educated to labor and self-dependence, the habits they had acquired from slavery proved the ruin of most of them and their property was encumbered and passed into other hands.

The abolition of slavery was gradual. In 1774 the importation of slaves was prohibited and every slave brought into the colony was declared free. Large numbers of them joined our revolutionary army and were declared free on enlisting. They were among the best of the American troops and rendered efficient service in the war; and finally, in 1784, all children of slaves born after that year were declared free. It is an historical fact that the first regularly organized body of American colored troops that ever engaged in battle was during the revolutionary war under General Sullivan in Portsmouth, R. I., where they bravely withstood the charge of the British troops and more than once repulsed them.

Previous to establishing his household Mr. Robinson, of South Kingstown, engaged with others of his friends in sending a vessel from Franklin Ferry to the Guinea coast for slaves, out of his portion of which he proposed to select most of his domestic servants and farming hands and dispose of the remainder by sale, as was the custom in those days. Up to the time of the return of the vessel such was the force of education and habit—the cruelty and injustice involved in the slave trade seemed never to have entered Mr. Robinson's mind; but now when he saw the forlorn, woe-begone looking men and women disembarking, some of them too feeble to stand alone, the enormity of his offense

against humanity presented itself so vividly to his susceptible mind that he wept like a child, nor would he consent that a single slave that fell to his share, twenty-eight in all, should be sold, but took them all to his own house, where, though held in servitude, they were kindly cared for.

Mr. James Wilson gives a thrilling description of two old slaves, "Ned and Sip" (see history of Tower Hill), and in speaking of others says: "I well remember two of William Dyer's slaves, named Prince and Violet. They lived in a small house which stood near the southwestern corner of the Dyer pasture, now owned by Mr. John Nichols; the cellar is still to be seen and as the garden was left in corn hills the rows can be distinctly traced, although sixty-five years have elapsed since it was cultivated.

"The Browns owned slaves, among whom were Jack Fisher, Deadfoot, Adam, Nannie and Rocher. Jack lived in the family of Governor George Brown. Fisher lived on a lot that his son, William Hawkins, bought for him at the northeast corner of the Wilson Woods. He married a slave of Christopher Hawkins named Dinah, and part of the children took the name of Brown and the remainder bore the name of Hawkins. They had a son named Joshua Hawkins, who was a very singular individual. When he arrived at the age of fourteen years he said that he was determined not to be a sod kicker and wield the scythe and hoe-stick, and accordingly he dressed himself in woman's clothes, called himself Nancy Brown, and did housework. Daniel Updike, who kept a hotel in East Greenwich, employed him for several years. He was also employed in a hotel in New Bedford. He went to Albany, and was employed for sixteen years in a hotel, wearing women's clothes. Finally, he returned to South Kingstown in the year 1849, but finding no relatives, he returned to Albany. He was about six feet high, very thin of flesh, and weighed only ninety-seven pounds. He had black eyes, and a very large Roman nose, decorated with a pair of gold specks. He was dressed in a fashionable black silk skirt, with a cinnamon-colored spencer waist, and wore a ladies' black beaver hat, with two black ostrich feathers.

"Colonel John Gardner's slaves were named Bristow, Cupidore, Pollidore and Dinah. Bristow was a soldier, and served in a colored regiment, under Captain Guy Watson, during the revolutionary war. Cupidore was very pious, and occasionally

preached the gospel. Pollidore was a 'fiddler.' Samuel Rodman, Thomas Hazard and many others also had slaves."

THE SLAVE TRADE.—In the year 1804 the ports of South Carolina were opened for the importation of African slaves by act of the legislature, and remained open for four years. During these four years there were two hundred and two vessels engaged in this trade to the port of Charleston, and they belonged to the following places: Charleston, 61; Rhode Island, 59; Great Britain, 70; Baltimore, 4; Boston, 1; Norfolk, 2; Connecticut, 1; Sweden, 1; France, 3. The British vessels imported 19,649; the French, 1,078; Charleston, 7,723; Bristol, R. I., 2,914; Newport, R. I., 3,488; Providence, R. I., 556; Warren, R. I., 280; Baltimore, 750; Savannah, 300; Norfolk, 287; Hartford, 250; Boston, 200; Philadelphia, 200; New Orleans, 100. Total, 37,775.

In this connection we give some extracts from a report upon abolition petitions, made by Elisha R. Potter, of Kingstown, to the house of representatives of Rhode Island in January, 1840. "One of the measures is to abolish slavery in the state of Rhode Island." He says:

"It appears by the United States census of 1830 that there were seventeen slaves in Rhode Island. As all the children of the slaves must of course be forty-six years old or more, it is presumed that they are nearly all superannuated, and instead of being a source of profit, are a burden to their nominal owners, who are now obliged to maintain them. The only consequences of liberating these would be no possible benefit to the slaves themselves, but the transferring the obligation to maintain them from the families of the owners to the towns, who would be obliged to support them as common paupers. Besides, it is probable that the census of 1840 will show the number then living in the state to be very small, perhaps none. The committee, therefore, cannot agree with the petitioners here, and do not recommend any action on this part of the subject.

"The committee then give a statement of the number of slaves which have been in Rhode Island in times past.

"Before 1790, when the United States census was first taken, our accounts do not exhibit the number of slaves separately, but only the number of negroes, whether slaves or free:

	Whole Population.	Negroes.
1730	17,935	1,648
1748	32,773	3,077
1774	59,678	3,761
1783	51,869	2,086

"The census of 1730 did not include the towns east of the bay which were not added to this state until 1746. This will account for the part of the increase of negroes appearing in 1748. Besides, about 1730–48, Rhode Island merchants had traded largely to the West Indies, bringing back negroes as a part of their return cargoes.

"In 1780 the number of slaves in the state between ten and fifty was estimated by a committee of the legislature to be five hundred and eighteen.

"But from 1790 the census taken by the United States gives us an accurate account of the number of slaves:

	Whole Population.	Slaves.
1790	69,110	952
1800	69,122	381
1810	77,031	108
1820	83,059	48
1830	97,199	17

"The committee who reported the estimate in 1780 found the number of slaves in the state—518—to be distributed as follows: Of these South Kingstown had 156; North Kingstown, 78; Exeter, 45; Warwick, 41; Providence, 40. Newport had until just before been in the possession of the British, and was not included in the estimate."

"Kings county (Washington), which contained one-third of the population of the state, numbered more than a thousand slaves. The census of 1730 gives a less number, but it was popular to conceal numbers from observation of the home government. Families would average from five to forty slaves each. They owned slaves in proportion to their means of support. The slaves and horses were about equal in number; the latter were raised for exportation. Newport was the great slave market of New England, and there were some importers of slaves in Narragansett. The slaves were in abject ignorance as a body, they were treated with great humanity, but as if created to be of an inferior race."

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and others as well, became early awakened to the moral and spiritual degradation of the slaves, and took an active interest in their enlightenment. The society began to look upon the conversion of the negroes as a principal branch of their care, esteeming it a great reproach to the Christian name that so many thousands of per-

sons should continue in the same state of pagan darkness under a Christian government, and living in Christian families. As early as the year 1704 they opened catechising schools and employed teachers to elevate the character of the slaves, and as might be naturally supposed the religion of the negroes takes after that of their masters.

The first act passed on the subject is recorded May 18th, 1652, by the Commissioners of Providence Plantations as follows:

"*Whereas*, There is a common course practiced among Englishmen to buy negroes to the end they may have them for service or slaves forever, for the preventing of such practices among us let it be ordered that no black mankind or white being forced to covenant bond or otherwise to serve any man or his assigns longer than ten years or until they come to be twenty-four years of age, if they be under fourteen from the time of their coming within the liberties of this colony, and at the end or term of ten years to set them free as the manner is with English servants; and that any man that will not let them go free or shall sell them away elsewhere to that end that they may be enslaved to others for a longer time, he or they shall forfeit to the colony forty pounds."

In March, 1675–6, the legislature enacted that "no Indian in this colony shall be a slave but only to pay their debts." In October an act was passed to prevent slaves from running away. In July, 1715, an act was passed to prohibit the importation of Indian slaves into this colony. In February, 1728, persons manumitting mulatto or negro slaves were required to give security against their becoming a town charge.

In 1774 an act was passed prohibiting the importation of negroes into this colony. In 1778 slaves were allowed to enlist in the army and were declared free upon enlisting.

In 1779 an act was passed to prevent slaves from running away. In 1784 an act authorizing the manumission of negroes, mulattoes and others, and for the gradual abolition of slavery, was passed. This act declares all children born after March 1st, 1784, to be free, and makes provision for their support. The provisions for slaves were further altered in 1785.

In 1787 an act was passed to prevent the slave trade and to encourage the abolition of slavery, and in June, 1790, a society was formed in Providence and incorporated by the legislature for promoting the abolition of slavery. It included the most distinguished men in the state.

From the above can be seen the growth of public opinion upon this subject in Rhode Island.

LAKE NARRAGANSETT.—The significance of the name of Narragansett is not definitely known. One tradition is that it is the Indian name of a briar that grew to a prodigious height and size, the like hardly ever known. There is also a tradition among the natives, of a spring, called by them Narragansett (hot and cold) because the water was extremely cold in summer and hot in winter, because of which the Indians frequently visited it.

Respecting the name Narragansett, Roger Williams, our best authority, states: "That being inquisitive of what root the denomination of Narragansett should come, I heard Narragansett was so named from a little island between Pettaquamscutt (which was the name of a large rock near Tower Hill, and was afterward given to a river in South Kingstown dividing Tower Hill from Boston Neck, and emptying into the sea) and Misquamicut (Westerly), on the sea and fresh water side. I went on purpose to see it, and about a place called Sugar Loaf Hill (a high conical mount at Wakefield) I saw it, and was within a pole of it, but could not learn why it was called Narragansett."

There are a number of islands in Point Judith pond, but which was pointed out to Mr. Williams as the Narragansett island is not now known.

Point Judith pond was originally called Narragansett lake, and sometimes was known under the sobriquet of Salt Lake pond. Many of the well-to-do citizens of South Kingstown obtained their start in life by fishing in these waters. A half century ago striped bass were caught in large quantities. The pond was also filled with delicious oysters. Of late years no bass have been taken, nevertheless other fish have been caught in large numbers, and the industry at times has been encouraging.

The question of opening a permanent breach from the pond into the sea has been often agitated. The United States government has made preliminary surveys looking to that end, but interested parties disagree as to the feasibility of the plan, or whether or not it would prove advantageous to the fishing interests or bring back the supply of oysters. The pond, if opened into the sea, would certainly be much purer and freer from noxious matter that comes from the mills. During the past fifty years the breach has been rarely filled up so as to prevent the influx from the ocean, and at the present time a fair sized boat

can go out. Years ago the breach was much farther east than it is to-day. The water then ran out at Sand Hill Cove. The September gale of 1815 filled up the old breach, and after the storm subsided the water was found to have cut through at the present breach. The September gale of 1815 piled up those immense heaps of sand in the rear of Sand Hill Cove. An eye witness of this storm says that the ocean did not rise gradually with the tide, as usual with high seas, but that these immense waves were followed each by another still, until finally they covered Great Island itself, with the exception of a few square feet.

There has always been considerable interest in boating on Lake Narragansett, and some good sailors' crafts have been in the pond, and many have been the races and the contests which have taken place. In those days a good view was had from Sugar Loaf hill. The island of Narragansett, which Roger Williams mentions, however, cannot be seen from that point now.

NOTED PLACES IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.—"The Devil's Foot" is a legendary rock, situated on the old post road, some half way between East Greenwich and Wickford, and marks the first landing place of the Devil's foot when he left his home among the Massachusetts Puritans, in Cotton Mather's time, in pursuit of an old Indian squaw. This ungrateful Indian woman had by some hocus-pocus transaction honestly forfeited her soul to this arch-fiend of her happiness, and then meanly attempted to escape out of her sable creditor's presence into Rhode Island. The devil, in hot pursuit, left the first print of his foot in this rock. His cloven foot next struck on Chimney hill, and the next stride landed him on Block Island, where he captured his victim and returned with her to Boston, where she was delivered up to the Puritan children, to be dealt with according to their law.

"Rolling Rock" is a round rock placed on top of a large flat rock and is on the road leading from Wickford to East Greenwich. This rock is said to weigh about fifteen tons, and was used in the times of the Indians to call their tribes together, as the noise made by two men standing on top and rolling it can be heard at a great distance.

"Hall's Rocks" are a clump of rocks situated one half mile north of Wickford and about a mile south of the Rolling Rock. This place derives its name from the owner of the land. Many people picnic here, as the land is high, overlooking many points, and affording a very pleasant view of Narragansett bay. Many

people from the larger cities come here and spend a day on these rocks.

"Indian Corner" is a place in North Kingstown leading from Wickford to Kingston hill, and about one and one half miles east of Slocumville. It takes its name from a battle fought here by the Indians, many of whom were buried here. The bones are found to this day. There is a large rock on this corner as you turn the road, and it is said by some that this rock is of a red color in a rain storm. This, however, is pure fiction.

"Wolf Rocks" are a clump of rocks situated about two miles northwest from Kingston hill. There is a cave in these rocks where it is said a wolf lived and raised young ones, and was finally driven into the cave and followed in by a man and killed.

"Dumpy Rocks" are a clump of rocks about four hundred feet long and at the highest point sixty feet high. These rocks derived their name from a baby by the name of Dumpy that was killed and placed in the cracks of the rocks. The rocks are four and a half miles from Wickford.

"Horse Yard Run" is a place in the woods about one quarter of a mile west of "Dumpy Rocks," on land owned by Z. H. Gardiner. There is about one acre of cleared land said to be fenced in and used in olden times to yard horses in; as in those days the young horses ran at large and were yarded here, so they called it by this name.

"Handsome Corner" is a place south of Exeter hill and it derived its name from a very handsome lady who used to live in a hut on the corner.

"Cooper Land" is a small lot on the road leading from Slocumville west.

"Split Rock" is a large rock situated on the old Tisdale farm now owned by William Tisdale. This rock has the appearance of having once been solid, but is now split straight from top to bottom. It is about thirty feet high.

CHAPTER III.

EARLY SETTLERS OF NARRAGANSETT.

Richard Smith.—The Fones Record.—The Petitioners' List.—The Clarke Family.—The French Settlement.—The Landed Aristocracy.—Extensive Farms and their Dairy Products.—Governor Robinson.—Pettaquamscutt and its Surroundings.—Gilbert Stuart.—George Rome and his Country Villa.—An Extraordinary Answer to Prayer.—Theophilus Whalley.—The Willetts.—The Hazards.—Ministry Lands.—The Pettaquamscutt Purchase.—The Church Difficulty.—The Decision of the King's Council.—Reverend James McSparran, D. D.

IN point of settlement Washington county may be regarded as the third in Rhode Island, Richard Smith having settled the town of North Kingstown in 1639. Mr. Smith came three years after the settlement of Providence, and located at the head of what is now called Point Wharf Cove, where he established a trading post, and erected upon the site of the present Congdon House the first English dwelling in the Narragansett country. He came from Taunton. He was a native of Gloucestershire, England, but he came from the aforementioned place, where he resided a short time, and from which he brought in boats the materials with which he constructed his house; some of them were employed in the construction of the present edifice. Roger Williams soon afterward settled near Smith, but in a few years sold to him his interests, which included "his trading house, his two big guns and a small island (Rabbit Island) for goats." In 1656 Smith leased of the Indians for sixty years the tract of land upon which Wickford now stands, and as far south as the Annaquatucket river. Three years later he extended the boundaries and leased it again for one thousand years, together with the region north and east of his home, now known as Calves' Neck and Yawgoo. In 1660 most of these lands were absolutely quit claimed to Smith. The tract of land at one time owned by him was nine miles long and three miles wide.

Smith made his will in 1664. He gave his homestead and the

greater part of his lands to his son Richard, who in turn by a will proved in 1692, bequeathed the Boston Neck land to Elizabeth Viall, and the homestead and the land around Wickford to his nephew, Lodowick Updike. Roger Williams, in his testimony given July 24th, 1679, in favor of Smith's title, says: "I humbly testify that about forty years (from this date) he kept possession, coming and going himself, children and servants, and had quiet possession of his houses, lands and meadows; and there in his own house, with much serenity of soul and comfort, he yielded up his spirit to God, the father of spirits, in peace.

"I do also humbly declare that the said Richard Smith, junior, ought by all the rules of equity, justice and gratitude to his honored father and himself, to be fairly treated with, considered recruited, honored, and by his majesty's authority, confirmed and established in a peaceful possession of his father's and his own possession in this pagan wilderness and Narragansett country."

On May 4th, 1668, the proprietors and inhabitants of Wickford addressed a petition to Connecticut signed by the following named persons: Daniel Dennisen, John Crabtree, Amos Richisson, John Paine, Thomas Joy, Walter House, Daniel Maddocke, Richard Smith, Tawik Vandick, Samuel Eldred, sen'r., William Hudson, Macklin Knight, John Cole, Joshua Hewes, Francis Batts, Alexander Fenixe, John Viall, Thomas Flanders, Samuel Waite.

The court of commissioners from the Rhode Island assembly on May 20th, 1671, recorded the following as inhabitants of Wickford or Acquidnessett: Daniel Gould, Samuel Dyre, John Andrews, William Downing, Samuel Pratt, George Browne, George Wightman, Lodowick Updike, Thomas Waterman, James Reynolds, Henry Tibbetts, Henry Greene, John Briggs, William Helme, Robert Wescott, Richard Updike, Thomas Gould, John Sweet, sen'r., Samuel Waite, John Pratt, John Greene, Daniel Greene, Robert Spink.

During the Indian war, December 25th, 1675, it has been affirmed that every house in Narragansett was destroyed, and the inhabitants entirely driven out. In a petition, however, dated July 29th, 1679, we find the following list who were inhabitants of Narragansett: William Bentley, Benjamin Gardiner, Sam. Wilson, Robert Spink, Henry Tibets, Lodowick Updike, Sam. Eldred, James Renals, Sam. Alsbery, Frell Newton, Jery Bull,

Robert Vinin, Robert Spink, Jun., Aaron Jackwaise, Henry Gardiner, George Gardiner, James Greene, Joseph Dolaver, William Knowls, Richard Smith, Aurthur Aylesworth, Thomas Scoville, William Gardiner, George Palmer, Thomas Gold, John Eldred, John Sheldon, Thomas Brooks, John Greene, Daniel Greene, James Runnels, Alex Fenex, Rouse Helme, John Coale, Henry Renals, Daniel Sweet, John Sheldon, Jun., Nicholas Gardiner, George Whitman, Daniel Eldred, William Coster, Joseph Reynolds.

The following were the inhabitants of Pettaquamscutt as given by the court of commissioners in May, 1671: Jerah Bull, Thomas Mumford, Rouse Helme, Benjamin Gardiner, George Palmer, George Crofts, Samuel Wilson, John Tefft, James Eldredge, Henry Gardiner, Stephen Northrup, Enoch Plaice, John Potter, William Heffernan, Samuel Albro, Nicholas Gardiner, William Aires, Christopher Holmes.

These lists contain most of the pioneers of Narragansett up to 1680.

From the Fones Record we find that the inhabitants of Narragansett July 3d, 1663, were as follows: Henry Tibbets, Samuel Eldred, Jr., Joshua Thomas, Thomas Sewall, Walter House, Richard Smith, William Hudson, James Brown, R. Smith, Jr., Thomas Stanton, Jr., Samuel Waite, Ambrose Leach, Samuel Eldred, James Cole, Henry Stevens, Edward Hutchinson, for his son Elisha, Wait Winthrop, Thomas Stanton, R. Lord, James Atherton, Alex. Fenex, George Palmer, John Crabtree, Reuben Willis, John Greene, George Dennison, Timothy Mather, Amos Richeson, R. Smith in behalf of eight children.

Of those mentioned in the above list it may be that some were proprietors and not actual residents.

The following copy from the Fones Record in the office of the secretary of state may be of interest to the readers of the above:

"Narragansett, July 3, 1663.

"We whose name are underwritten being the Inhabitants and Proprietrs of the lands lying in the Narragansett have done & doe desier (according to his Majestys grante) to be under the governmtt of Connecticot Collony & Request there protection according to a letter sent in June last.

"Mr. Bradstreet & others have desired ye same in ye letters formerly Mentioned.

"Henry T. Tibit,
Samuel (his W mark) Waite,
Alexander (his A mark) ffenwick,
Samuel (his S mark) Eldred, junr.
Ruben R. Willis,
Walter (his X mark) House,
Henry (his X mark) Stevens,
John Green,
Ambrose A Leach,
Enock (his X mark) Plais,
George A. Palmer,
John (his X mark) Hewes,
Samuel (his X mark) Eldred,
Jno. Crabtree,
Thos. (his X mark) Sewell,
Jno. Cole,
Richard Smith,
Edward Hutchinson and for his son Elisha, Will Hudson.
Waite Winthrop,
George Denison,
James Browne,
Thomas Stanton, Senr.
Timo. Mosher,
Richard Smith, Junr.
Richard Lord,
Amos Richison,
Tho. Stanton, Junr.
Increase Atherton,
Richard Smith in behalf of 8 children."

CLARKE FAMILY.—This family has been and is still a prominent one in both the county and state. They are descendants of Governors Jeremiah and John Clarke (through his brothers), who figure conspicuously in our colonial history but who were not related to each other. Governor John Clarke had no children. The descendants of this family come through his brothers. Jeremiah Clarke's name first appears to a public document April 28th, 1639, at Pocasset. He held various prominent positions from 1642 to 1649, when he became the prominent leader of the new colony in opposition to Governor Coddington, serving from 1649 to 1653. He died in 1661.

Two of Governor Clarke's sons-in-law were governors of the

colony, as also his son Walter and his grandson, Samuel Cranston. Among his descendants who have been honored by election as governors of Rhode Island, is the second William Greene, of Warwick, making six of his family who have filled that high position, as follows: Jeremiah Clarke, 1 year; Walter Clarke, son of Jeremiah, 4 years; John Cranston, son-in-law of Jeremiah, 2 years; Caleb Carr, son-in-law of Jeremiah, 1 year; Samuel Cranston, grandson of Jeremiah, 29 years; William Greene, 1st, married Catherine Greene, great-great-granddaughter, 11 years; William Greene, 2d, 5th generation in descent, 8 years.

Those of his family who have been deputy or lieutenant-governors of Rhode Island, are six, viz.: John Cranston, son-in-law, 3 years; Walter Clarke, son, 21 years; John Gardiner, married Frances Sanford, granddaughter, 9 years; William Greene, 1st, married Catherine Greene, 4th generation, 1 year; William Greene, 7th generation, 2 years; Samuel G. Arnold, 3 years.

The term of service of the second Governor Greene closed in May, 1786, therefore, from the union of the towns in 1647, to 1786, one hundred and thirty-nine years, the seat had been occupied fifty-six years by members of this family, to which might properly be added the three years of the Andros usurpation, when Walter Clarke being the incumbent, may be regarded as legally governor, making fifty-nine years; this leaves eighty years for others. During that period, not improbably, some of the more recent incumbents are also of the same stock, for the extent to which the blood of Jeremiah Clarke permeated the community of native Rhode Islanders is a perfect marvel.

During the first one hundred years, or from 1647 to 1747, this family held the governorship forty-four years, including the suspension of the charter, leaving fifty-six years for others to occupy it. During the same time they held the deputy-governorship twenty-seven years.

Jeremy Clarke was a witness to the deed of Misquamicut, now Westerly, June 29th, 1660.

Walter Clarke, the eldest son of Jeremiah, was born in 1640, and died May 22d, 1714. He was governor of the colony in 1676–7, and from May, 1680, to June, 1686, *de facto*, and from June, 1686, to February, 1690, *de jure*; also from May, 1695, to May, 1698. He was deputy-governor from 1679 to 1686, and from 1700 to 1714, holding both offices twenty-seven years, the latter at the

time of his decease. He was a deputy from Newport in 1672 3-4, and assistant in 1675.

FRENCH SETTLEMENTS.—The motive which led to the settlement of the Huguenots in Rhode Island was in a measure a religious one. The reformation which took place in the sixteenth century was attended with almost unceasing wars and civil convulsions. The Lutheran reformation soon spread over Europe. In 1562 the dissensions between the two religious parties in France had risen to such a height that an open war broke out between them. The Catholic party had the advantage of having all the power of the civil government and drove the Protestants from France. In the meantime, however, the war continued with more or less violence until 1572, when the leaders of the Protestant party being invited to Paris on pretense of bringing about a general reconciliation, the ever memorable massacre of St. Bartholomew was brought about. In this massacre seventy thousand Protestants fell victims to the bloody spirit of religious persecution. This massacre took place in the reign of Charles the Ninth, and the Catholics in France and at Rome celebrated this event with thanksgiving and jubilees, and medals were struck in commemoration of their victory.

In the year 1598 the Edict of Nantes was published but persecutions continued as relentless as before, and under the reign of Louis the Fourteenth this Edict was repealed and the persecuted had to flee the country. The number that left the kingdom took up their flight to England, Holland, Geneva, Brandenburg and America, and has been variously estimated, sometimes as high as a million. Those who came to America settled at New Rochelle in the state of New York, in New York city, on the James river in Virginia, on the Santee river and in Charleston, South Carolina, and others came to Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Among the descendants were many who took an active part in our American revolution and who were otherwise distinguished as statesmen or public benefactors.

About thirty families from France settled in Massachusetts. They received a grant of ten or twelve thousand acres of land in the township of Oxford.

October 12th, 1686, Richard Wharton, Elisha Hutchinson and John Saffin, a committee of the so-called proprietors of the Narragansett country, made an agreement with Ezechiel Carré, Peter Le Breton and other French emigrants for the settlement of a

plantation in the Narragansett country to be called Newberry. This location, however, was subsequently changed, November 4th, 1686, and the proprietors or bay purchasers agreed to convey to the emigrants a tract of land in the township of Rochester (Kingstown), "above ye Long Meadow Kickameeset about Captain John Fones his house wherein each family yt desires it shall have one hundred acres of Upland in two divisions, viz: A house lott containing twenty Acres being twenty Rods broad in ye front laid out in due ordr wth street or high way of Six Rods broad to run between ye sd lotts upon wch they shall front. Secondly yt ye Second division to make sd hundred acres of upland shall be laid out on ye western side of ye sd house lotts as near as ye Land will bear yt all ye sd meadow wth yt. wch lieth adjacent between ye Southern Purchase & a west line yt is to run from John Androes Northern Corner above ye Path shall be divided into one hundred parts, each one to have his proportion according to ye quantity of land he shall take up & subscribe for yt there shall be laid out for ye sd Mr. Ezechiel Carré ye pr. sent Minister One hundred and fifty acres of upland & meadow in ye same manner proportionable Gratis to him & his heires forevr and one hundred acres of upland & meadow proportionable to an Orthodox Protestant Ministry & fifty acres of like land towards the maintainance of a Protestant school master for ye Town forevr."

The copy of the agreement is signed by Wharton, Hutchinson and Saffin, and deeds were to be executed when the terms were complied with. The names of the French settlers who signed the counterpart were probably the same as those which appear on the plat, viz.: William Barbret, Paul Collin, Jean Germon, Dechamps, Fougere, Grignon, Legaré, Robineau, Peter Ayrault, Magni, Jr., Magni, Sr., David, Jr., David, Sr., Chadene, foretier, Ezechiel Carré, Ministre, Louis Alaire, Grasilier, Amian Lafou, Belhair, Milard Jouet, Renaud Le gendre, Bertin dit Laronde, Menardeau, Galay, Ratier, David Beauchamps, Moize Le Brun, Le Breton, La Vigne, Jamain, Bussereau Le Moine, Abraum Tourtellot, La Vene Galay, Targé, Jr., Targé, Sr., Tauerrier, Bouniot, Arnaud, Lambert Rambert, Coudret, Jean Jullien.

It is impossible to locate the place of settlement of this company exactly, but the tradition in the Mawney family and in the neighborhood points to the Mawney farm and the land around and north of the Briggs Corners, so called, as being the site of

it. On the northerly part of the Mawney farm in the southeast corner of East Greenwich is a place by a spring, which has always been known as the French orchard. Here are the remains of foundations of cabins or huts, shell banks, etc.

The name Le Moine, now known as Money or Mawney, has been a common one in the town of East Greenwich. Colonel Peter Mawney is named on the oldest plat of that town. He was born in 1689, and died in 1754. He was the son of Moses Le Moine. Colonel Peter Mawney had six daughters and two sons, one of whom, Doctor John Mawney, was sheriff of Providence for some time, and was in the expedition that burned the "Gaspee." Pardon Mawney, his brother, was the father of fifteen children, one of whom, John G. Mawney, was postmaster at East Greenwich for thirty-five years or more. His two sons, William T. and John G. Mawney, are now residents of East Greenwich. William T. Mawney has a cane from the last tree of the old French orchard. As a relic of the Huguenots, with its bands and inscriptions, it is worthy of preservation. He married Eliza A., granddaughter of Robert Sherman, of Exeter. Moses Mawney was the seventh child of the fifth generation. He was born in 1780, and died in 1821. His three children living are: Robert G., Hannah (Mrs. Joseph R. Arnold), and Eliza A.

THE LANDED ARISTOCRACY OF NARRAGANSETT.—Updike, speaking of the landed aristocracy of Narragansett, says: "In Narragansett resided the great landed aristocracy of the colony. Their plantations were large; some of them very extensive." Major Mason, of Connecticut, in a letter to the commissioners of that colony, dated August 3d, 1670, persuading them to relinquish all further claims of jurisdiction over the Narragansett country, says: "Those places that are any way considerable are already taken up by several men in farms and large tracts of lands, some five, six and ten miles square—yea, some have I suppose much more which you or some of yours may see or feel hereafter. These things I know to be true, as they did manifestly appear in view when the commissioners were at Narragansett. I suppose you cannot be unacquainted with these things."

The original tract taken up and owned by Richard Smith was three miles wide and nine miles long. Mr. Isaac P. Hazard, in a communication, states: "The farm of my great-grandfather, Robert Hazard, extended from the Jencks farm (which it includ-

ed) to the south end of Boston Neck and extended across the Pettaquamscutt river to near where the village of Peace Dale now is, and I am not sure but that it took in a great part of this village. He had extensive ranges for cattle and horses somewhere in the neighborhood of the Great Pond or Worden Pond, and I have heard my father say that at one time he occupied nearly twelve thousand acres.

"The principal value of his lands, however, consisted of about two thousand acres lying on Boston Neck and immediately on the west side of Pettaquamscutt river which separated it from Boston Neck Lands.

"My grandfather, Governor William Robinson's farm, embraced the north part of Point Judith, including Little Neck, extending south one or two farms below the farm now owned by my brother, Joseph P. Hazard, and westward to Sugar Loaf Hill."

"Governor William Robinson owned —— acres; he devised valuable farms to his sons. Colonel Stanton owned one tract of four and a half miles long and two miles wide; he kept forty horses and as many slaves, and made a great dairy besides other productions. After his death his son Lodowick kept thirty cows on one hundred and fifty acres of it. Colonel Champlin possessed in one tract over one thousand acres, kept thirty-five horses, fifty-five cows, six hundred to seven hundred sheep and a proportionate number of slaves. Hezekiah Babcock, of Hopkinton, improved eight hundred acres; James Babcock, of Westerly, owned two thousand acres, horses, slaves and stock in proportion; Colonel Joseph Noyes had four hundred acres, kept twenty-two horses and twenty-five cows. His son afterward kept fifty-two cows on the same farm. Colonel Upkike, the colony attorney, owned three thousand acres. Colonel Potter possessed —— acres now constituting seven valuable farms. Mr. Sewall sixteen hundred acres in Boston Neck which now constitute six farms of the aggregate value of $27,000. The Gardiners, Miles and Brentons owned large tracts of valuable land. The ordinary farm contained three hundred acres. They were improved by slaves and laboring Indians. The slaves and horses were about equal in number. Corn, tobacco, cheese and wool were the staple articles produced, and horses were reared for exportation."

Douglass, in his summary printed in 1760, says: "Rhode Island colony in general is a country pasture, not for grain; by extending along the shore of the ocean and a great bay, the air is

softened by a sea vapor which fertilizeth the soil; their winters are softer and shorter than up inland; it is noted for dairies whence the best of cheese made in any part of New England is called (abroad) Rhode Island cheese."

"The most considerable farms are in the Narragansett country. Their highest dairy of one farm milks about one hundred and ten cows, cuts two hundred loads of hay, makes about thirteen thousand pounds of cheese, besides butter, and sells off considerable in calves and fatted bullocks. A farmer from seventy-three milch cows in five months made ten thousand pounds of cheese; besides cheese, in a season one cow yields one firkin of butter, from seventy to eighty pounds. In good land they reckon after the rate of two acres for a milch cow."

Mr. Hazard, in the same communication, further states: "From my father and grandmother I have heard that my great-grandfather, Robert Hazard, had twelve negro women as dairy-women, each of whom had a girl to assist her, making from twelve to twenty-four cheese a day; and since I have grown up we had one of his cheese vats of the second size, according to the tradition in our family, which held nearly one bushel. My father has informed me that so superior was the grass in the early settlement of this country that nearly double the milk or butter and cheese was obtained from a cow as at present, and that only twelve cows were allowed to each dairy-woman and her assistant. One hundred and fifty cows being about the number he usually kept.

"The hay fields and meadows, to use my father's expression, grew 'full of grass,' meaning the grass was very thick all over them, and as high as the tops of the walls and fences, the same as it now grows on the virgin soil of the West, and my father frequently observed in contrasting them that he doubted if any western lands would produce more grass than Boston Neck would when first settled. As a proof of its excellence my father observed that his grandfather paid for some of his last purchases sixty dollars per acre, when money was double the value it is now (1847), or more, and new lands back a little way from the sea plenty and at a very small price.

"He kept about four thousand sheep, manufacturing most of the clothing, both woolen and linen, for his household, which must have been very large, as I heard my grandmother say that after he partially retired from his extensive farming operations

or curtailed them by giving up part of his lands to his children, he congratulated his family and friends on the small number to which he had reduced his household for the coming winter, being only seventy in parlor and kitchen.

"Grain and probably hay (but of the last I am not informed), were at that time shipped to the West Indies, but of the extent of his grain crop I know nothing except what my father has told me, that he generally loaded two vessels annually at or near the South ferry with cheese and grain in the hold and horses on deck, all the produce of his farm, which sailed direct for the West Indies; and the balance was sold in Newport and sometimes in Boston, where his cheese was in high repute, selling at nearly double the usual rates."

"Agriculture on the sea coast of Rhode Island at that time was on a very different scale from what it is now, as the West Indies, which were early settled, furnished a good ready market for these small British colonies on the Atlantic coast of North America.

"The labor was then mostly performed by African slaves or Narragansett Indians, who were then, as they still are, a most efficient body of laborers and of great use to the farmers during hay harvest particularly."

"The Sewall farm kept one hundred cows and produced 13,000 pounds of cheese annually. N. Hazard kept forty-two cows and made 9,200 pounds of cheese from the Champlin farm of 7,000 acres. Joseph N. Austin, on the Clarke farm of 350 acres, kept thirty-six cows and made 8,000 pounds of cheese. Rowland Robinson improved 1,000 acres and made an immense dairy. One cow would average two pounds of cheese a day. Rents were payable in produce, and from the breaking out of the French revolution to the general peace upon the expulsion of Napoleon, the United States being the neutral carriers for Europe, the price of cheese was ten dollars per hundred and corn and barley, etc., in due proportion, and the rents being paid in cheese and other produce, vast amounts were raised. Of cheese 6,600 pounds were equivalent to $600 annual rent for years. The cream was then used in cheese, and the Narragansett cheese maintained high character for richness and flavor, but subsequently butter had risen and cheese fallen in price, consequently the cream was wrought into butter and cheese lost its value and reputation. Recently a money rent has been substituted for a produce rent, and the productive value of the former staples has diminished.

"The wife of Richard Smith brought from Gloucestershire to this country the recipe for making the celebrated Cheshire cheese, and from that recipe the Narragansett was made in imitation of the Cheshire cheese, and it early gained for the table and market an established reputation for superior flavor and excellence, and continued to maintain its predominating character until the farmers, as before mentioned, were induced to convert their cream into butter."

PETTAQUAMSCUTT AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.—Gilbert Stuart, the celebrated portrait painter, was a native of Narragansett. His father came from Scotland, and located his possessions at the head of Pettaquamscutt lake, one of the most beautiful sheets of water imaginable, worthy of the pseudonym "The Killarney of New England." At this place he built a two story house, in the northeast chamber of which his son, Gilbert, was born in April, 1756; and his fame as an artist will remain as long as the memory of the great original of his Washington is revered by the citizens of these United States.

Gilbert went to England in 1775, and became a pupil of Benjamin West. From London he went to Ireland by invitation of the Viceroy, the Duke of Rutland, but did not arrive there until after the duke's decease.

After some years spent abroad he returned to America for the sole purpose of painting General Washington. His last years were spent in Boston. His father's name was Gilbert, his mother was an Anthony.

The Snuff Mill pond is a small pond from which the small river flows that empties into Pettaquamscutt lake. This pond formerly abounded with pike and pickerel, in some instances weighing more than twenty pounds. To the north and west of this pond a large tract of woodland extends, and to the north and east of it lies the estate of George Rome, consisting of seven hundred acres, having a fine mansion house upon it. This mansion house, Mr. Updike says, was highly finished and furnished. The beds were concealed from view in the wainscots. The rooms might be traversed throughout and not a bed for the repose of his guests be seen. This was a matter of astonishment for the colonial observer. When the hour for retirement arrived a servant would just give a touch to a spring in the ceiling, and the visitor's bed, by means of a self-adjusting process, would protrude itself as if by the effect of magic, ready prepared for

the reception of its tenant. His garden contained the rarest native and exotic varieties. He lived in splendor, and entertained his friends with sumptuous hospitality.

Mr. Rome sometimes styled his residence "my country villa," and again, "Bachelor's Hall." "My compliments," writes Mr. Rome to a friend of Colonel Stewart, "May I ask the favor of you both to come to a Christmas dinner with me at Bachelor's Hall, and celebrate the festivities of the season in Narragansett woods? A covy of partridges or a bevy of quails will be entertainment for the colonel and me, while the pike and perch in the pond will amuse you."

He occasionally gave large parties, at which the ladies and gentlemen of Boston, Newport and Narragansett would equally mingle. Punch was the fashionable beverage at that period, and the entertainments at Bachelors' Hall were extravagant. Mr. Hazard, in his "Recollections of Olden Times," relates the following amusing incident:

"It was at one of these entertainments that the most extraordinary answer to prayer probably on record occurred. It seems that Lawyer Bourne, of Providence, had indulged to such an extent in libations from the enticing punch bowl that his senses became so stupefied that his boon companions really feared life was extinct. It was conceded by the host and all present that something must be done, and there being no minister of the Gospel at hand, in the emergency, Lawyer Joe Aplin, of Little Rest hill—more than half seas over himself—was appealed to by the company as the next best qualified to offer up a prayer for the restoration of his friend.

"Though totally unused to the vocation thus suddenly cast upon him, Lawyer Joe commenced in a vein in which he was accustomed to address a Rhode Island Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, thinking to be heard for his much speaking rather than from any mitigating circumstances he had to offer in behalf of his drunken client. After some half an hour's maudlin supplication by his friend, poor Bourne still showed no signs of returning to life, and Aplin closed with an impassioned call on the 'Lord Jesus to have mercy on poor Bourne, even as he had mercy on the thieves on the cross, he being a much greater sinner than either of them.' Simultaneous with the last words uttered by Aplin a loud snort issued from the nostrils of Bourne, followed by an uproarious burst of laughter, and he was well from that

moment, and probably the most sober man in the company. The last appeal made in his behalf, Bourne said, was too irresistibly ludicrous even for a dead man to resist."

Theophilus Whalley, the regicide, after coming to this country, took up his residence in a homely cottage a half mile or less south of Snuff Mill pond. The house stood on a gentle declivity of a hill on the eastern side of the lake, and there Mr. Whalley lived many years. He came from Virginia about 1679–80, built an underground hut at the north end of the pond, and lived by fishing and by writing for the settlers. From his name he was supposed to be one of the Judges of King Charles I., but when questioned answered obscurely. The farm on which he lived is known as the Willett farm. Colonel Frances Willett said that the gentlemen who visited them from Boston in his father's time treated Whalley with great respect, and furnished him with money. In Queen Anne's war a ship of war, whose captain's name was Whale or Whalley, anchored near there, and they visited and recognized each other as cousins. Whalley, or as he was sometimes named, Whale, used to say that he was of collegiate education, and had been brought up delicately, and had been a captain in the Indian wars in Virginia. He was versed in Greek, Hebrew, etc. He subsisted part of the time by weaving. He died about 1719–20, aged 104 years.

From Doctor Stiles' "History of the Judges" we learn that the Whalley who lived in concealment at the head of the Pettaquamscutt pond, in Narragansett, was the real Colonel Whalley, who was one of the regicide judges of King Charles I. His children and descendants believed it, and the best of authorities are now confident of the fact, although the true facts of the case were for a long time shrouded in mystery. Colonel Whalley received remittances annually from friends in England. The Willett farm was afterward owned and occupied by Willett Carpenter. Mr. Sewall and other gentlemen from Boston would visit Mr. Whalley annually and privately confer with him, and after they would go away he would have plenty of money.

Lieutenant Whalley was one of the same family of the Judge, and served in Hacker's regiment. Hacker, though not a judge, yet commanded at the execution of the king, and was himself executed in 1660.

Colonel Whalley, when advanced in age, removed to West Greenwich, and resided on a farm he had previously purchased. The assignment on the deed, dated February, 1711, was in his own handwriting. Miss Martha Whalley, a descendant of his, married Sylvester Sweet, April 16th, 1772.

The Willett farm above referred to is situated south of and adjoining that of the regicide, and was a tract of land extending from Narragansett Ferry northward perhaps one mile and a half in length on the bay, and about one mile or more east and west from the bay across to an oblong pond called Pettaquamscutt, and was the original seat of the great sachem Miantinomo. President Stiles, in his history of the Three Judges, speaking of Mr. Willett, says:—"Colonel Francis Willett, of North Kingstown, Rhode Island, died and was buried in the family burying place on his own estate, one mile north of Narragansett Ferry, February 6th, 1776, aged 83. He was descended from Thomas Willett, the first Mayor of New York. He died in Barrington, R. I., in 1674. Captain Thomas Willett made his will in Swansea in 1671. It was proved August 12th, 1674. He gave his Narragansett lands to his grandchildren, viz.: to Thomas, son of Martha Saffin, a double portion; to the sons of his daughter, Mary Hooker, a share each; and to his daughter, Esther, or any children she may have, a share each. Captain Andrew Willett, born in Plymouth, October, 1655, lived on the family estate on Boston Neck and is buried there. He sold off to Rowland Robinson three hundred acres of the south part of the estate. He gave the Boston Neck farm to his sons, Colonel Francis and Thomas. Thomas died in 1725, aged 29 years, and by will gave his interest in the farm to his brother Francis, and to the heirs of his body; and if he died without issue then to Willett, son of his sister Mary Carpenter and William, son of his sister Martha Pease. Colonel Francis Willett married Mary Taylor, but left no issue, and the whole of the Boston Neck estate fell to Francis Carpenter, his nephew.

"Joseph Carpenter, of Oyster Bay, Long Island, married—first Ann, 1707; and secondly, Mary, 1709 10, both daughters of Captain Willett.' Their son Francis inherited the estate under his uncle's will. He married Esther Helme. Their children were: Esther, Willett, James, Francis and Mary. Willett Carpenter fell heir to the home estate. He married Elizabeth, the sister of Doctor Benjamin Case. Their children were: Reverend

James H. Carpenter of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Wakefield; Powell H. Carpenter, of Providence, and Benjamin Carpenter.

"Tradition says that Francis Willett having but little woodland on the estate he inherited, and thinking he had been defrauded by a neighbor of whom he had to purchase that needed fuel, decided to plant a large open field with acorns, which he actually did and cultivated them with the hoe until they attained a size that rendered farther cultivation unnecessary."

A mile or so south of Geoffrey Hazard's residence stood that of George Hazard, the father of Thomas G. Hazard. Thomas G. Hazard was a wealthy farmer, and was the first agriculturist in Rhode Island who used kelp or sea-weed as a fertilizer. He was the father of the late Doctors Enoch and Benjamin Hazard, of Newport, styled the Daniel Webster, of Rhode Island.

Thomas G. Hazard married the daughter of Jonathan Easton, a lineal descendant of the first Nicholas Easton, one of the original proprietors of Aquidneck island, who, with the first Thomas Hazard and Robert Jeffries, laid out the town of Newport. Mr. Hazard was the father of six sons, the two above named, and George (the eldest), Thomas, Easton and John. John was purser of the frigate "General Greene," and died at sea when a young man. All the Hazards were high-minded and did their own thinking in morals, religion and politics.

The condition of society in Washington county at the close of the revolution was completely changed and by that event, says Updike, "we became another and a new people." The war had left an indelible impress upon all classes. The yeomanry of the land had been made extremely poor, and the aristocratic landholder who espoused the cause of the mother country, had been disfranchised and his property confiscated. The law of primogeniture had been repealed, slavery had been abolished, large estates had been divided up into numberless farms, the acrimony of party strife had dissipated the friendly feelings and the social intercourse of the past, and the hospitality and refinement which characterized the landed proprietors before the war had forever disappeared.

Upon the adoption of the constitution some of the towns opposed it, notwithstanding the fact that the citizens of this county were among the earliest to act in the cause of independence, and were among the more energetic in prosecuting the war. When

this vote was taken in North Kingstown one hundred and sixty opposed the adoption of the constitution and two stood in favor.

Anomalous as was this fact, we are hardly justified in charging them with indifference or with a want of enthusiasm, as this was a new departure in state craft, and the efficacy of that instrument which was framed in wisdom and which has ever been the shield of the rights of the American citizen, was then an untried fact. Once convinced of its practicability no people have been more ready to shield it from danger than these who once opposed it upon the ground that as a possibility it first demanded the severest deliberation.

QUAKERS.—Quakers first made their appearance in England in 1651. In 1654 emissaries of Quakerism were dispatched to the West Indies; and as soon as their preachers appeared in Rhode Island they found many of the posterity of the first planters well prepared for the reception of their faith. At first, of course, the Quakers of New England had no schools or regular clergy, and because of their belief were subject to much persecution. The magistrates of the Massachusetts colonies hanged four of the first Quaker preachers, and it was because of these and other severities that many were driven to Rhode Island to seek a safer sanctuary.

A little church was built in Newport in 1702, and one in Narragansett in 1707. In 1739 there were thirty-three churches in Rhode Island. Of these twelve were Baptist, ten were Quaker, six were Presbyterian, five were Episcopalian. Besides these there were other assemblies, but unorganized and without houses of worship.

The following letter from the commissioners of the United Colonies to Rhode Island, dated September 12th, 1657, and signed Simon Bradstreet, president, Daniel Denison, Thomas Prence, John Mason, John Taylcott, Theopolus Eaton and William Steele, concerning the Quakers, is significant. It certifies: "These commissioners being informed that divers Quakers are arrived this summer at Rhode Island and intertained there which may prove dangerous to the colonies, thought meet to manifest theire minds to the Governor there as followeth." The letter then speaks of "a companie of Quakers arived at Boston vpon noe other account than to disperse theire pernicious opinions had they not been prevented," etc., etc., and after reminding the colony of Rhode

Island "whereof wee cannot but bee very sensible and think noe care too great to preserve us from such a pest," requested them "to remove those Quakers that have been receaved, and for the future prohibite their cominge amongst you, ... and further declare that wee apprehend that it will be our duty seriously to consider what further provision God may call us to make to prevent the aforesaid mischiefe."

The government of the colony of Rhode Island, however, considering they had no law to punish any for only declaring by words, etc., their minds and understandings concerning the things and ways of God, readily informed the commissioners of the United Colonies that, "Whereas freedom of different consciences to be protected from inforcements was the principal ground of our charter," that they could take no official notice of their religious tenets. They were assured only that in case the "sayd Quakers which are here or who shall arise or come amongst us doe refuse to subject themselves to all duties aforesayed, as trayininge, watchinge and other such ingagements, as other members of civill societies, etc., etc., then we determine," etc., etc.

While the commissioners of the United Colonies were endeavoring to drive the Quakers from Rhode Island Plymouth was sending them there.

MINISTRY LAND.—The ministerial farm in the Pettaquamscutt purchase was a tract of land containing three hundred acres set aside by the Pettaquamscutt purchasers for the use of the ministry. Unfortunately the originators of this scheme for assisting ministers did not designate which denomination it was intended to aid, and in consequence there followed a vast amount of controversy respecting the rights of the various denominations thereto.

In view of the difficulties therein existing Reverend James McSparran wrote to the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" on the subject, and to his communication an answer was received and the dispute begun.

THE PETTAQUAMSCUTT PURCHASE.—In 1657 the chief sachems of the Narragansett country sold to John Porter, Samuel Wilbore, Thomas Mumford, Samuel Wilson, of Rhode Island, and John Hull Goldsmith, of Boston, Pettaquamscutt hill for sixteen pounds. Next year the sachem of Nienticut (Niantic) sold some lands north of said purchase to the same purchasers. The whole

purchase was about fifteen miles long and six or seven wide. Afterward they associated Brenton and Arnold; jointly, they were called the seven purchasers.

In 1668 five of the Pettaquamscutt purchasers (Porter being absent) passed the following order: "That a tract of three hundred acres of the best land, and in a convenient place, be laid out and forever set apart as an encouragement, the income and improvements wholly for an *Orthodox* person, that shall be obtained to preach God's word to the inhabitants." It would seem no deed or formal conveyance was ever made. It was surveyed out, plotted, and the words to the ministry entered on the draft.

By the Rhode Island charter all professions of Christians seemed to be deemed *Orthodox*. This was enacted virtually in 1663 by one of the first acts of the legislature, which law observes that all men professing Christianity, and of competent estates, and of civil conversation and obedient to the civil magistrates, though of different judgment in religious affairs, shall be admitted freemen, and shall have liberty to choose and be chosen officers in the colony, both civil and military.

These ministerial lands, not being claimed by any orthodox minister, in 1702 Henry Gardner entered upon twenty acres of them, and James Bundy upon the remaining two hundred and eighty acres. "Most of the grantees," says Updike, "have been of the Church of England, but most of them fell off into an enthusiastic sect, called Gortonians, now extinct, and some joined the Congregationalists in other places, and others proved to be attached to them.

"Perhaps at that time there were no Presbyterians or Congregationalists in Rhode Island, and at this time (1750) it is said there are in North and South Kingstown more people of the Church of England than of the Presbyterian and Congregationalist societies.

"In 1702 Mr. Niles preached in said district for some time, but never had from Bundy possession of the two hundred and eighty acres. In 1710 he left Kingstown and settled in Braintree, in Massachusetts Bay. In 1719 George Mumford bought of Bundy the possession of the two hundred and forty acres. In 1721 Mr. Gardner delivered the twenty acres which he had possession of to the Church of England incumbent, Mr. McSparran, and in 1723 Mr. McSparran, upon a writ of ejectment, recovered possession against Mumford for the two hundred and eighty acres.

grounded on the confirmation of 1679 and the laying out of 1693, the original grant of 1668 being secreted, was cast into two trials. He appealed to the king in council, but the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel refusing to meddle with the affair, the matter rested, and Mumford kept possession.

"The Presbyterian incumbent minister, Mr. Torrey, the first incumbent of ordination, brought an action against Gardner for the twenty acres, and Mr. McSparran, the Church of England minister, brought an action against Robert Hazard, the tenant of Torrey.

"In 1732 Torrey brought an action of ejectment against Mumford; both inferior and superior courts gave it for Mumford; but upon Torrey's appeal to the king in council the verdicts were disallowed, and possession ordered to the incumbent, Torrey, in 1734. The members of St. Paul, Narragansett, April 7th, 1735, addressed the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, &c., for their assistance in the advice and expense, but to no purpose.

"In 1735, by advice from England, Mr. Torrey conveyed the two hundred and eighty acres which he recovered of Mumford to Peter Coggeshall and five others, in fee and in trust for himself and his successors in the Presbyterian ministry. The trustees leased the same to Hazard for a few years.

"In 1737 the original deed of the ministerial land in the Pettaquamscutt purchase, which had been secreted, coming to light, Doctor McSparran, in behalf of himself and successors in St. Paul's church, by the advice of his lawyers, Captain Bull and Colonel Updike, brought a new writ of ejectment against Hazard, the occupant or tenant of the said two hundred and eighty acres, and was cast into the courts of Rhode Island, but allowed an appeal to the king in council.

"Upon a full trial before the king in council at Whitehall the judgment was rendered.

"At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 7th of May, 1752.

"PRESENT.

"Their Excellencies, the Lords Justices.
"Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, Duke of Argyll.
"Lord Chancellor, Marquis of Harlington.
"Lord Steward, Earl of Holdernesse.
"Lord Anson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"Lord President, Horatio Walpole.
"Earl of Cholmondely, Sir William Yonge.
"Earl of Halifax, Sir John Bushout.
"Earl of Buckinghamshire, George Coddington, Esq.
"Lord Bathurst, William Pitt, Esq.
"Lord Edgecombe, Sir George Lee."

Updike says: "The decision of this cause was a noble instance in the history of British jurisprudence of the triumph of principle over the sectarian partialities of the judges. By the law of England none were considered orthodox but those attached to the established church, but the King in council adjudged that the term ORTHODOX legally applied to all those who were sound in the doctrines of their own particular church irrespective of Christian denomination. The jury having decided the fact that the grantors were of the Presbyterian or Congregational denomination, the King in council determined that the meaning and intention of the donors by the term Orthodox was that the estate given should be appropriated for the support of the ministry of their own particular religious creed or persuasion, and this decision they made notwithstanding a presbyter of the church of England was the adverse party in the suit."

This estate so long in controversy remained in the possession of the Presbyterian or Congregational society, yielding but trifling income, until a few years since, when it was sold. The proceeds now constitute a fund of over $5,000, the yearly interest of which is appropriated to the support of the minister of the Congregational church established at Kingston.

DOCTOR JAMES MCSPARRAN.—This able divine was one of the most efficient ever sent to this state by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He was possessed with manly and undaunted courage, and as a Christian soldier triumphed over all difficulties of his laborious and untried mission.

While Doctor McSparran and his wife were on a visit to England she died June 24th, 1755. She fell a victim to that loathsome disease, the small pox, while on a visit in London, and was buried in Broadway chapel burying yard in Westminster. Doctor McSparran returned home in February, 1756.

This bereavement was a sore affliction to Doctor McSparran. His health became seriously affected and his constitution began to exhibit symptoms of rapid decay. He was thus left alone in the world without the consolation of a family to support his de-

clining years. On returning from a pastoral visit at Providence and Warwick he lodged with Lodowick Updike at the mansion of his deceased friend, Colonel Daniel Updike, in North Kingstown. Here he complained of being indisposed, but the next day he reached his own home, which stood at the foot of McSparran hill, South Kingstown, where he was seized with the quinsy, of which disease he died in a few days. Of the death, funeral and interment of this distinguished divine the church record contains the following account: "On the first day of December, 1757, the Rev. Doctor James McSparran died at his house in South Kingstown. He was minister of St. Paul's in Narragansett for the space of thirty-seven years, and was decently interred under the communion table in said church on the sixth day of said month. He was much lamented by his parishioners and all with whom he had an acquaintance. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Pollen, of Newport, from these words, taken out of the 14th Chapter of Revelations at the part of the 13th Verse.

"'*And I heard a voice saying unto me, write blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.*'"

"The Rev. Mr. Usher performed the service at the funeral, where there were a great number present.

"The pall bearers on this occasion were as follows: Reverend Mr. Pollen, Reverend Mr. Leaming, both of Newport; Reverend Mr. Mathew Graves, of New London; Reverend John Graves, of Providence; Ebenezer Brenton and John Case, wardens."

CHAPTER IV.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The Erection of the King's Province.—Joseph Dudley's Proclamation.—Names Given to the Different Towns.—The Erection of Kings County.—The Act of the Assembly Changing Kings to Washington County.—The Court House and County Jail.—Execution of Thomas Carter.—Daniel Harry, the Indian Convict.—The Great September Gale.—The Beginning of the Present Century.—Ship Building.—Social Indulgences.—Washington County Agricultural Society.—Public Schools.—Newspapers.

IN 1664 the king appointed Colonel Robert Nichols, Sir Robert Carr, George Cartwright and Samuel Maverick (Nichols to be always one during his life) commissioners to reduce the Dutch and settle all differences among the colonies. They were courteously received in their progress through the colonies, and were attended by John Pynchon and Thomas Clark on the part of Massachusetts, and Thomas Willett from Plymouth. The officers of Connecticut and Governor Winthrop also attended them. In Nichols' absence the other three took the government of Narragansett from both the colonies claiming it, and made it a separate province by the name of King's Province. Fourteen justices appointed by them continued in office from March 20th, 1664, to May 3d, 1666. After that they appointed the governor and assistants of Rhode Island to be *ex-officio* magistrates of the King's Province. They declared all the Massachusetts and Connecticut grant at Westerly void and passed an order about Atherton's purchases.

Early in 1686 Joseph Dudley, who the year before had been appointed president of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Narragansett, with a council to aid him, assumed the government. On May 28th he issued a proclamation declaring Narragansett to be a separate government. He established courts and appointed officers there and the people quietly submitted to him. On the 23d of June, he, with his council, held a court at Smith's house, where John Fones was sworn clerk and new names given

to the different towns, viz.: Kingstown to be called Rochester; Westerly, Haversham; Greenwich, Dedford.

June 14th, 1687, at the quarter sessions held for Rhode Island, Narragansett and Providence Plantations, the following justices were present: Francis Brinley, chairman; Colonel Peleg Sanford, Major Richard Smith, Captain John Fones, John Coggeshall, Caleb Carr, Sen., Simon Ray, Captain Arthur Fenner and Captain James Pendleton. They appointed John Maxon and John Fairfield overseers of the poor for Haversham, and John Reinalds and Samuel Albro for Rochester.

In December of this year the sessions appointed Messrs. Brinley, Sanford and Fones to contract to build a court house in Newport and one in Rochester, *alias* Kingstown. They levied a tax of £170, viz.: Newport, £38; Portsmouth, £31; Providence, £37; Warwick, £12; Dedford, £3; Rochester, £18; Haversham, £10; New Shoreham, £11; Jamestown, £10. It was to be paid in money, or sheep's wool at 7½d. per pound, spring butter at 4½d. per pound, Indian corn at 20d. per bushel, rye at 2s. 6d. per bushel, or port at 42s. per barrel.

In March, 1688, William Palmer was fined by the quarter sessions for planting a peach tree on Sunday.

June 24th, 1696, Judge Sewall deeded the east part of Lot No. 4 in the northwest part of Pettaquamscutt purchase to Harvard College.

During the year 1698, the boundary question was drawing to a close. Connecticut, having received a letter from the lords of trade and the plantations, advising them to settle with Rhode Island, appointed a committee for that purpose August, 1698, and October, 1699; and Connecticut in October, 1702, appointed another committee to settle the jurisdiction line, and on May 12th, 1703, the committees agreed on Pawcatuck as the boundary, confirming, however, all grants of Connecticut in Westerly. Respecting these Connecticut grants there seems to have been some trouble, and the cause was referred to England and decided by the king in council in 1726, establishing the present boundary.

In June, 1703, the assembly divided Rhode Island into two counties, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. In the latter the courts were to sit by turns at Providence, Warwick, Kingstown and Westerly. The "General Court of Tryals" still con-

tinued, as formerly, to be composed of the governor and assistants and to sit only in Newport.

The general assembly at Newport on the 3d Monday in June, 1729, passed "An Act for the Dividing the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations into three counties, and ascertaining the Bounds and Limits of each said Counties."

"*Whereas the Number of Inhabitants in this Colony is much increased and the Bounds thereof are so extensive that that part thereof called the Main-Land especially the more remote Inhabitants are put to Great Trouble and Difficulty in prosecuting their Affairs in the Common course of Justice as the Courts are now established.* Therefore, Be it enacted by the *General Assembly of this Colony*, and by the *Authority of the same.* That this Colony shall be divided into three distinct and separate Counties (whereof the whole Colony shall consist) in the following manner: The towns of Newport, Portsmouth, James Town, New Shoreham, and the rest of the Islands adjacent, heretofore within the Jurisdiction of either of said towns shall be constituted and hereby made one County, and shall be known by the name of the County of Newport; and Newport shall be the County Town.

"The Towns of Providence, Warwick and East Greenwich, and all such places within Jurisdiction of said Towns shall be constituted and hereby made one other County, and shall be known by the name of the County of Providence; and the Town of Providence shall be the County Town.

"The Towns of South Kingstown, North Kingstown and Westerly, and all places within the Bounds of either of said Towns shall be constituted and are hereby made one other County, and shall be known by the name of Kings County, and South Kingstown shall be the County Town."

The general assembly passed an act October 29th, 1781, altering and changing the name and style of the county heretofore called Kings county in this state into the name and style of Washington.

"*Whereas*, Since the Declaration of the Independence of the United States of America it becomes the Wisdom of the rising Republic to obliterate as far as may be every Trace and Idea of that Government which threatened our Destruction.

"Be it therefore enacted by this General Assembly and by the Authority thereof it is hereby enacted That the name of Kings County, by which the Southernmost County in this State was here-

tofore distinguished shall forever hereafter cease; and that in perpetual and grateful Remembrance of the eminent and most distinguished services and heroic actions of the illustrious Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of the United States of America, the said County shall forever hereafter be known and called in all Legislative Acts, legal proceedings, conveyances, etc., by the name and style of Washington."

In area the county is thirty-one and five tenths per cent. of that of the entire state, and its population is seven and four tenths per cent. Its population in 1708 was 1,770; in 1730, 5,554; in 1790, 18,075; in 1800, 16,135; in 1885, 22,444.

A great change has come over the country. Instead of an almost unbroken wilderness, with here and there an Indian trail, we now find roads, cultivated fields and farms, on which are flocks, herds, orchards, poultry yards and various means of comfort and luxury. Among the more interesting places aside from picturesque forests, hills, springs, rocks and swamps, are Indian burial grounds, the site of Richard Smith's block house and Roger Williams' trading house, the "Devil's Foot Prints," "Purgatory," "Wolf Rocks," etc.

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.—At the June session of the general assembly held at Newport in 1733 an act accepting the account for building the county house in Kings county was passed as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that the acc't delivered by Rouse Helme, amounting to £791,2s.3d. be hereby allowed and that the sum of £270,19s.3d. be paid out of the public treasury, the same being the full balance of the account."

The site of the court house was changed from Tower Hill to Little Rest Hill, both in the town of South Kingstown, in 1752. The three towns of Westerly, Charlestown and Exeter appear to have voted almost unanimously for the change, while in South Kingstown 51 voted for it and 21 against it. From the old records in the state library at Providence we copy the following:

"Little Rest Hill *vs.* Tower Hill.

"To the Honorable General Assembly to sit at South Kingstown by Adjournment, in and for the Colony of Rhode Island, etc., the last Tuesday in February in 1752.

"The humble petition of divers persons, inhabitants of the Town of South Kingstown, and other towns in the County of Kings County, Humbly show:

"That we having a long time taken notice of labored under

the many inconveniences that attend the situation of the Court House on Tower Hill, being in a very remote corner of the county, that the said house and jail are out of repair; that it will take a good deal of money to put them in tolerable repair, but never can be made good for they were miserably built at first; that they will always be wanting repairs; and this colony will be at continual charge to keep them fit for use, and that there is no likelihood of any end to the charge and expense thereof, except by pulling them down; and the Court House is so bad that we are ashamed your Honors should so endanger your lives as to sit in it this time of the year, when a hard storm would almost blow it down."

The petitioners further stated: "That Col. Elisha Reynolds will give a Deed to this Colony of a piece of land of a convenient bigness for a Court House there, and Mr. Robert Potter of South Kingstown will give a Deed of land commodious for a Jail House and Yard, etc., and that there is a great number of people together with the said Col. Reynolds have subscribed and many more will subscribe to build a handsome Court House and Jail on said Little Rest Hill," etc.

In 1774 William Potter was appointed to procure a new court house and was permitted to draw out of the general treasury £300 lawful money toward carrying on the said building. In 1775 Mr. Potter drew out £270,8s.7d. more for the same purpose; in 1776 £300 again, and had the glazing, painting and finishing done. At the October session held at South Kingstown the old court house was up for sale by order of the general assembly then holding their session at that place. The building was to be sold by the sheriff at public vendue on the second day of November at two o'clock. It was again advertised on the 9th of June next, and again at the August session, again on the 22d of September, and again at the October session. It was finally sold September 24th, 1777, at public vendue to Silas Niles for $260.

A county jail was first built on Kingston hill in 1730. The general assembly ordered it to be near Robert Case's dwelling house in South Kingstown. This jail had its cells in the lower part of the building and the upper part was devoted to the use of the jailor. The cells were constructed of solid masonry. The part above was made of wood.

In the year 1790 John Gardiner, Samuel J. Potter and Rowland Brown, of South Kingstown, having been appointed by the gen-

eral assembly to build a jail in Washington county, contracted with Colonel Thomas Potter for a lot on the south side of the road opposite the old jail. The committee were instructed to build this jail 40 by 32 feet and to contain two stories. They were instructed "to procure the necessary materials and to contract for the work upon the best terms they can," and for this purpose were empowered to draw out of the general treasury the sum of £2,100 in the bills of credit emitted by the state.

The first jail built in the village of Kingston was subsequently used as a hat factory by Cyrus French. It now forms the west end of the residence of Mrs. William W. French. The second jail was built of wood. The present jail is the third building, and stands on the site formerly occupied by the second jail building.

On October 3d, 1770, the jail was broken open at night by persons in disguise and the prisoners, the greater part of them counterfeiters, of whom one named Casey was under sentence of death, made their escape upon horses provided by their liberators.

Execution of Thomas Carter.—The first execution occurred when George the Second was king. At this time Thomas Carter, a native of Newport, was hung in chains May 10th, 1751. The three justices were Jonathan Randall, John Walton and B. Hassard. The hangman's bill (£50) was paid to Beriah Brown, sheriff, for executing the prisoner. The second execution took place a short distance west of Kingston hill, in the road, four or five rods west of a large chestnut tree. The tree was cut down in 1877. Mr. Thomas Mount was the victim. He was buried a few rods west of that place at the foot of a large cherry tree which blew down in 1869. Two rude stones mark the grave.

Mr. J. Wilson thus speaks of Thomas Carter: "In the year 1751 Thomas Carter had his trial for the murder of Jackson, and was sentenced to be hung in gibbets; which took place on the training lot at the foot of Tower Hill near the Pettaquamscutt river. The body of Carter swung there many years by the winds; but finally the gallows rotted down, and the irons, with the bones attached to them, were carried to the blacksmith shop of Joseph Hull, the man who made the irons, and they were removed from the bones. One of the scholars who attended the school of Master Ridge kept one of the bones under his seat in the school house to crack walnuts with. Jackson was not a dealer in furs as has

been sometimes stated. He sold buckskin leather, and carried it on horseback behind him. He belonged to Pennsylvania, and in his peregrinations about the country had been in the habit of passing this place for several years in the latter part of autumn on his way to and from Newport. The leather was made up into overalls, which were worn by many of the inhabitants, more especially when they were engaged in wall making; it was also made into mittens.

"Carter was a seafaring man, and overtook Jackson on his way and pretended to be sick; Jackson sympathized with him on account of his unfortunate condition, rendered him assistance, and suffered him to ride his horse most of the way, whilst he himself traveled on foot. Many times Carter pretended to be very sick in order to delay the time of their arrival, and they stopped many times on their way. They stopped at a Mrs. Combs', who was called upon at the trial. This woman was the first who recognized Jackson when he was found, by a button that she had noticed on his vest and by a gray spot on his head."

In this connection another writer, speaking of one place where they stopped for the night, says: "The widow Nash lived in a house on the east side of the old Post road, about one mile from Dockray's corner. Sometime during the winter of 1751, two travelers stopped late in the afternoon at the house. That night Mrs. Nash had the kindness to dress their hair, and playfully remarked to the smaller of the two, whilst so engaged, that if he was murdered she could identify his person by a round block of his hair that marked his head.

"About sunset the two men proceeded on their way, being desirous of reaching Franklin Ferry and passing over to Newport that night. The smaller of the two men before mentioned, whose name was Jackson, had started from Virginia with a horse load of deer skins which he intended to convey to Boston, and he was joined on the way by Captain Thomas Carter, an old privateersman of Newport, Rhode Island, who had been shipwrecked somewhere on the sea-coast south of Chesapeake, and was making his way home on foot. After these two men left the house of Mrs. Nash, it appears they passed over the southern portion of Tower hill in the evening, at which place and time Carter knocked Jackson from his horse by hitting him with a stone. Jackson, however, recovered himself and ran to an old uninhabited house near by which was the only semblance of a habitation

within a mile and more of the spot, where he was pursued and beaten to death by Carter. After the murder Carter then proceeded on his way with Jackson's horse and pack, having previously dragged his victim down the hill to an estuary called Pettaquamscutt cove and shoved the corpse under the ice. A few days after this transaction, a man while spearing for eels fished up the body, which was afterward identified by Mrs. Nash as the stranger with the black spot on his head and to whom she had spoken so ominously before.

"The place where Jackson was knocked down by Carter is still marked by a stone at the base of the road wall directly west of the exact spot, with the figures 1741 engraved upon it. This stone, near the junction of the road and the north line of the lot, is where the ruins of the old Carter and Jackson chimney stood. Nicholas Austin subsequently erected a house on this very same site."

The following is a copy of the writ issued in the year 1751, for the execution of Thomas Carter:

"Rhode Island, Kings County, Sc.

"George the Second, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc. To Our Sheriff of our County of Kings County, or to his Deputy; Greeting:

"*Whereas*, at our superior court of Judicature Court of Assize and General Jail Delivery; Began and held at South Kingstown in and for our County of Kings County, on the first Tuesday of April, in the twenty-fourth year of our reign, A. D. 1751, Thomas Carter late of Newport in our County of Newport marriner; was legally convicted of murdering William Jackson late of Virginia, Trader; and was also convicted of robbing the said William Jackson and feloniously taking and carrying away from him his money to the value of one thousand and eighty pounds of the old tenor, and,

"*Whereas*, Our aforesaid Coart held as aforesaid Did Pass and pronounce Sentence against the Said Thomas Carter in the words following, viz.: You Thomas Carter being legally convicted of murdering William Jackson late of Virginia, trader, and also convicted of robbing him of a horse, leather and money to the value of £1080, O. T., wherefore tis the Sentence of this Coart that you be carried to the jail from whence you came and closely confined till Friday the 10th of May, A. D., 1751, and then be

drawn to the place of execution and there Between the hours of Eleven o'clock forenoon, and two in the afternoon to be hung by the Neck till you are Dead and then your body to be cut down and Hanged in Chains near the place of Execution till consumed, of which Execution Remains to be done,

"We therefore strictly Charge and Command you to Prepare and Provide a Suitable Gallows to be erected in South Kingstown in or near the place called the Training Field and in some Convenient Time before the day of Execution appointed in the above Said Sentence being the Tenth Day of May, A.D., 1751; and also to provide suitable and proper materials in order to hang the body of aforesaid Criminal in Chains according to the aforesaid Sentence and on the aforesaid Tenth Day of May You are hereby Commanded to take proper and sufficient aid, and then You are to Proceed and Execute Said Sentence at the time therein appointed for the Same to be Done, And for so doing This Shall be your Sufficient Warrant.

"Given under the Hands and Seals of three Justices of said Coart at South Kingstown aforesaid the Sixth Day of April, in the Twenty-fourth year of our Reign, A.D., 1751.

"JONATHAN RANDALL,
"JOHN WALTON,
"B. HAZARD."

TRIAL OF DANIEL HARRY.—Daniel Harry, a Narragansett Indian, was tried for the murder of Toby Ross's son. Toby Ross at that time was by far the most influential man in the tribe. Ross was killed in the evening at an Indian dance. This was in 1839. Albert C. Greene was then the attorney general of the state. Wilkins Updike and the late Nathaniel F. Dixon were the counsel for the prisoner, Job Durfee was the chief justice who presided at the trial, Levi Haile and William P. Staples were the associate justices, Powell Helm was the clerk, and Francis B. Segar was the sheriff. The jurors were as follows: John P. Whitford, William B. Robinson, Robert Gardiner, Jr., Albert W. Clarke, William Steadman, Joseph P. Babcock, Niles Potter, Elisha Watson, Jr., Samuel Underwood, Daniel Sherman, James Greene and Alfred Bicknell.

The court was two days in getting the jury. There were over eighty jurors called before a panel was obtained. The proof adduced was that Ross had alienated the affections of Harry's wife and during this drunken frolic in the night, the lights were

blown out and Ross was stabbed and killed. It was well understood also by the counsel that there was a white man in Charlestown who had a great enmity against Ross, and wanted to get him out of the way, and it was believed he had incited either Harry or another Indian to commit the deed. After a protracted trial the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Harry had not a relative or friend near him during the whole trial. He was a pure Indian and a fine specimen of his race. He sat calm and unmoved as a statue from the beginning to the end of the trial, and when he was brought into the court room to hear the verdict of the jury and listen to the death sentence from the court, he did not exhibit the slightest evidence of emotion.

The court was lighted and filled with people, when he was ordered to stand up and receive his sentence. Judge Staples, who was a true Quaker in his religious beliefs, retired from the bench and when Judge Durfee delivered the sentence, he utterly broke down, the tears coursing down his cheeks; but the little friendless Indian stood there calm and unmoved. When the sheriff took him from the court house to the jail Mr. Hazard, who assisted the attorney general in the case, walked beside him. He said, "As we walked along Mr. Harry looked up at the moon and remarked: 'The moon looks pleasant, I haven't seen it before since I was put in jail.'"

He was of course sentenced to be hanged, but the court mercifully gave time enough for an application to be made to the general assembly for pardon or a change of sentence, and when the legislature met, Mr. Dixon presented a petition for a change of sentence, in the prosecution of which Mr. Hazard aided him all he could, being at that time clerk of the House of Representatives. The result was that his sentence was commuted to solitary imprisonment for life.

After he had spent ten years in one of those little cells in the old state prison, Mr. Dixon and Mr. Hazard petitioned for a full pardon. It was granted and for the next succeeding thirty-five years he lived with his family in South Kingstown, an honest, respectable and well-behaved man. It was not at the time of the trial believed he committed the murder, and this fact was substantiated before his death; and in view of his approaching dissolution he said he did not do it but that he knew who committed the deed, and Indian like he would not give his name. He would not betray him to save his own life.

SEPTEMBER GALE OF 1815.—On the 23d day of September, 1815, a most terrific storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, visited the coast of New England and spread desolation and dismay in every direction. In a southeasterly direction from South Kingstown, a confused mass of bright copper-colored clouds was seen, which dazzled the sight almost as much as the sun would, shining with its full effulgence. A mass of clouds arose from the horizon and after assuming the arch-like proportions of the rainbow, was driven with frightful rapidity toward the zenith, whilst upon either side were broken clouds that kept up a kind of vibrating and trembling motion that it is difficult to describe.

It was generally supposed that the storm was caused by a submarine volcanic eruption. This opinion was somewhat confirmed by the statement of the captain and crew of a vessel on her way from the Bermudas to Boston, who positively stated that, when about one hundred miles distant from Point Judith in a southeasterly direction, they saw a dense smoke arise from the ocean some miles in-shore, followed by a blaze and fire which appeared to extend over a space of a quarter of a mile. A violent southeast wind arose and continued to increase until it became a frightful hurricane. It was different from any gale ever before witnessed. The wind would blow in one direction for fifteen or twenty minutes and then it would lull for a moment and again resume its former direction with increased velocity. All buildings that had not substantial frames were blown down and the materials scattered in every direction; many others were unroofed, and the tunnels of the chimneys were swept away. Trees of all descriptions were either broken down or uprooted, and even the white oak, which is called the "monarch of the forest," was prostrated to the ground. Fences, and in some cases stone walls, were no protection to corn fields, for they were blown down and the cattle had free range after they had got over their fright. Stacks of fodder were blown over and the contents scattered all over the meadows. The spray was driven twenty miles from the sea, and was recognized by the fruit which had a salt taste. The waves of the sea rose to a frightful height, and broke over Little Neck Beach and washed the sand hills in every direction. Before the gale a range of sand hills extended nearly the whole length of the beach, with intervening spaces which were partly covered with a rank growth of beach grass and a few scattering bunches of bayberry bushes, which afforded shelter

for many small birds who deposited their eggs there during the summer season and reared their young birds. The middle bridge over the Pettaquamscutt river was swept away, as the water extended from the foot of the hill on the Dyer farm to a considerable distance up the pasturage, beyond the first wall east of the bridge. Two families occupied a house which stood at the northeastern extremity of Little Neck Beach, and some members of each family were drowned, for the house was swept away by the flood. James Phillips, the father of one of the families (a white man), after the water had ascended some feet above the floor, laid hold on a chest and floated a mile up the river and cove and landed alive on the Hannah Hill meadow. Jesse Weeden (a colored man) was last seen alive on the top of the house hanging to the chimney, but was at length carried away and found dead upon the farm of Mr. Nichols. William Short, a lad ten years of age, was found on the Samuel Helm lot adjoining the homestead of Stephen Caswell, and two colored children were also found there. These three children were buried in the evening in the orchard of the Dyer farm, then owned by John J. Watson.

Captain John A. Saunders was building his first vessel on the training lot (as it was called) at this time, but she was not carried away, for he had blocked her up very high in order to square her bottom; but his temporary workshop was thrown down and tools scattered all around. The water rose very high at New York and at all the intervening places between there and Boston. The most furious work of the hurricane was on the coast between Cape Cod and New London. Several vessels were wrecked and quite a number of seamen were drowned. When the storm commenced six men on Point Judith, whose names were William Knowles and his son William, Joseph Hawkins, Jabez Allen and two colored boys named Joseph and Peter Case, went to the beach to secure a boat, but becoming frightened by an enormous wave (which was thought to be forty feet high when it broke by those who saw it), took refuge in an ox-cart, but were swept away and drowned. The bodies of all of these men were found when the waters subsided, with the exception of William Knowles' son, whose body was found twenty-one days afterward on Ram Island by Jeremiah W. Whalley, who in company with his cousin Ezekiel was on the island, gunning. William Knowles' son, without doubt, landed on the island alive, and had

crawled up some little distance out of reach of the tide, but was so much exhausted that he died there.

The beginning of the present century marked an era in the progress of the country. By this time traces of the late war had somewhat disappeared, and there was a brighter promise for the future. In the meantime an intercourse with the West Indies had sprung up and the coast trade, which the war had interrupted, was again resumed. Brigs and schooners and ships were loaded at the wharves on the coast line and especially at Wickford, and the crops of the country for miles around were shipped by sea and exchanged for the tropical productions of the Antilles. "Few places in Rhode Island," says Baker, "at this time witnessed greater mercantile activity than Wickford, which even rivalled Providence and bid fair, with surpassing facilities, to become one of the leading emporiums of the state."

Providence merchants, seeing the advantages which Wickford possessed for foreign trade, caught the spirit of enterprise, and the founder of the present firm of "Browne & Ives" even went so far as to negotiate for land along the harbor, but the owners demanded exorbitant prices, and so the welfare of the town was sacrificed by the penuriousness of individuals. An attempt was also made to secure the Connecticut valley trade, and with this in view a road was surveyed to Jewett City, but before the plans were matured Providence, anticipating the benefit of such a move, had laid out a turnpike road; and this fact, with the sudden death of Remington Southwick, the most earnest advocate of the scheme, disheartened the others and the project was abandoned.

Nearly all the vessels employed at this time were launched from the shipyards in Wickford. Mr. Baker says there were as many as five large vessels at one time on the stocks. Captain John McKinzie was an extensive builder and pursued his business near the site of the present Bobbin mill. "The Union," a full rigged ship (with two exceptions the largest at that time in the state), was constructed north of Gardiner's wharf, and in 1816, at the extreme head of the cove just southeast of Mr. James' residence was built the sloop "Resolution," more familiarly styled the "Reso;" "That old argonautic craft," says Baker, "whose name will always be synonymous with huckleberries and 'lections." But in North Kingstown shipbuilding entirely ceased, and in a few years the last West India-man disappeared.

but what the village of Wickford lost North Kingstown gained. The enterprise of the town was now changed into new channels, and from this time the sound of the adze and the hammer, the voice of the loom, and the busy hum of machinery were heard.

SHIP BUILDING.—This industry has been carried on along the banks of the Pawcatuck river and shores of the sea and Narragansett bay to a considerable extent. The names of the shipwrights have been numerous. From Westerly to Wickford fishing boats and keels, of various size, have graduated seamen and captains for the remotest oceans and seas.

The three-masted schooner was the result of the ingenious improvements made from time to time by Captain John Aldrich Saunders, a man of excellent character and a famous shipwright. He was born near Pawcatuck Bridge in 1786, and died at Tower Hill, South Kingstown, in 1832.

Reverend Frederick Denison, in "Westerly and Its Witnesses," speaking of the early shipwrights, says: "Ship building was early carried on along the banks of the Pawcatuck, from the river's mouth to the head of navigation on both banks. These crafts have been of all tonnage and rig, from sloops to ships. Some of these did service in the early wars.

"The first shipwright in the town was Mr. Joseph Wells, who bought the sight for his yard of George Denison, near Pawcatuck Rock. The prominent builders of later times, beginning near 1800, were Nathan Potter, Joseph Barber, Silas Greenman, Sen., Elisha Lanphear, George Sheffield, Hazard Crandall, Silas Greenman, Jr., John Brown, H. & F. Sheffield, George S. Greenman.

"The first steamboat built on the river was constructed near 1840, by Sprague Barber, and named the 'Novelty.' The steamer built and plying on the river in 1869 was called the 'Florence.'

"The early merchants of Westerly were usually ship owners as well to some degree. Prior to the general introduction of mechanical enterprises, the wealth of the town went out extensively upon the seas. From 1800 to 1835 numerous fishing keels were fitted for the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts. The cargoes, sold at home and in foreign ports, realized important returns. The West Indian trade was popular and lucrative; produce, staves, mules and horses were exchanged for rum, molasses and dry goods."

Joseph Peace Hazard, in speaking of Captain Saunders in the *Narragansett Register*, says: "That he appears to have devoted himself to boat building from boyhood, and to have discovered that the American sycamore—buttonwood, that is nearly valueless for other purposes, is the best wood for keels that New England affords, and to have used and tested it accordingly."

In 1809 he built at his father's house, near Dorrville, and five miles from Westerly, his first vessel, a fishing sloop, which he named "Catherine." She was twenty-five tons burden, and was built for his own use, but was afterward sold to Peter Tebo for $500 in specie. His wife, Catherine, spun yarn, tow and linen, and his sister, Lydia, wove it into cloth, which was sent to New London to be cut and made into sails. With his own hands he made the tools which he used in shaping the hull. It was rolled on huge wheels to Pawcatuck river, distant some five miles. With it he removed his family to Newport, where he had better facilities for building. He located his ship-yard on Audley Clarke's wharf, near the present Perry mill. After selling the "Catherine" he took the money to build the "King Fisher," a fishing sloop of about 30 tons, the keel of which was laid in this yard. This vessel was launched in 1811. She was a very good sailing vessel, and he commanded her himself. He brought fish from Nantucket to New Haven and Providence markets. During the year 1812 she was chartered by Rouse Babcock, of Westerly, to take a load of goods from Newport to Westerly. She sailed out of Newport with a strong breeze, but before she reached Brenton's Reef the wind died out and she was becalmed. The English man-of-war, "Orpheus," lay off Brenton's Reef, and seeing the helpless sloop, sent a barge and captured her. She was taken alongside and unloaded, the sailors feasting on ginger-bread which they found in her cargo. Being too small to take to Halifax, Captain Saunders and his crew were set at liberty. Phillip Tappen, observing this sight, supposed that Captain Saunders was trading with the English. Captain Saunders was set ashore on Martha's Vineyard, and his vessel sold in Nantucket that same day. Phillip Tappen was shot. Captain Saunders reached mainland by an Indian canoe, and plodded his way homeward on foot to Westerly, whither he had removed his family a short time before. His vessel was gone, not a cent of money was in his pocket, and all the clothes he had in the world were on his back. Thus disabled he built

small vessels for awhile, and about 1813 he moved to South Kingstown.

On the training lot at the foot of Tower Hill he built the first centreboard vessel that was ever built in this section of the country, or in Rhode Island. She was called the "Dolphin," and was his third vessel. Though but few vessels are built in these days without centreboards, this vessel was a wonder on account of it. Captain Saunders ran her himself awhile in general freighting, and then sold her to Adam States, of Stonington, Conn. He took half the price in stoneware, which he sold afterward in Newport market.

Captain Saunders next built the "Eagle," his fourth vessel, in the year 1814, for John Jay Watson. In all he built nine vessels on the training lot above mentioned, about two miles west of Watson's pier, and on the west side of Pettaquamscutt river.

The fifth vessel was the "Commerce," built by a stock company, in 1815. "In this vessel the movable keel was made in three different portions, so that one, two or all three could be lowered. It was soon discovered that the three united would work better, and the change was therefore made. The celebrated 'Nailor Tom' did the iron work about the keel sheath, etc., when this change was made."

The following are the names of other vessels built by Captain Saunders:

"Dolphin," a small sloop.

"Sally," a sloop of 60 tons burden. It went to South America in 1817.

"Rising Sun," a sloop of 60 tons, built in 1819.

"Narragansett," a sloop of 35 tons burden, 1820.

"Harriet," a sloop of 120 tons burden, 1821.

"Alabny," a sloop of 120 tons burden, 1822.

"Nonsuch," a flat-bottomed schooner, built like a sharpie. She was built for three masts. Her keel was laid in 1822. She was the second and last vessel built at the Snuff mill by Captain Saunders.

There was at that time a great deal of oak and chestnut timber in North Kingstown. The timber for this vessel was cut on the Hammond farm, near by, and hauled from the stump in one day. In describing this vessel Mr. Hazard says: "The 'Nonsuch' was original in several respects, and so peculiar that nu-

merous were the nicknames bestowed upon her. One was bestowed by Francis Carpenter, who characterized her as the 'sea serpent.' Others called her the 'Flying Dragon.' Her frame was laid with three keels, parallel with each other, sixty-five feet in length, with a sheath in the middle for the centreboard or the movable keel that adapted her to shoal water as well as deep with availability also. Her beam was eighteen feet, her depth amidship only two feet; but having a break of two feet forward and the same aft, with a trunk cabin on the latter of eighteen inches in additional height thereto. She was enabled to have a cabin aft of five and a half feet in height for the accommodation of the crew, in which was a fireplace and a chimney of brick.

"This unique craft, having a broad as well as a flat bottom, her hold was spacious in proportion to her tonnage, at the same time her draft being very little, being only 10 inches when light and 24 inches when loaded.

"Hers was the first center-board ever used excepting the sectional one that Captain Saunders had put in the 'Commerce' in 1815. * * * The 'Nonsuch' was fore and aft rigged and had three masts, hence a schooner instead of a ship or barque. She was steered not by a direct tiller but by means of a wheel, this being the first helm (it is said) of the kind that was used and therefore an invention of the captain's."

The next vessel built by Captain Saunders was the "South Kingstown," a sloop of 25 tons, built in 1824, and said to be the fastest sailer in Narragansett bay. She was lost on the shore of the seaside farm just below Narragansett Pier. The "Sea Bird" was a hermaphrodite brig of over 200 tons, built in 1825, for George Engs, afterward lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island. Other vessels built by Saunders were the "General Battey," a sloop of 120 tons; "The Union," a sloop of 70 tons; the sloop "William," 140 tons; the sloop "Eagle," 30 tons; "Pocahontas," a schooner of 200 tons; "Kingston," a sloop of 100 tons, and the "Lark," the last vessel built by Captain Saunders. It was built in 1832 for John Jay Watson. This was his twenty-second vessel and was finished by his son, John A. Saunders, after his father's death.

An incident occurred in the life of this son worthy of repetition. When a boy young Saunders often went to sea in a little fishing boat alone, and as far as the famous Codfish and Squid Ledge near Block Island Sound, a dozen miles away. On one of

these occasions a storm threatened approaching danger, and he hastily set about for a return to Narrow river. To his dismay he could not raise his anchor. He tugged in vain but it was evidently fouled; to cut the rope would be to lose his killick, so he dove down to the bottom, following the rope as a leader and found one of the flukes fast in the seam of the ledge, but striking it like a pearl diver, he finally disengaged it and was soon after sailing away for home.

When Fulton's steamboat made her first trip from New York to Providence she displaced her machinery when off Squid Ledge and stopped for repairs. The people on shore thought it was a wreck and made preparations to board her. Their surprise, however, was great to see her steam away under control like a ship without masts and on fire.

Jonas Minturn married Penelope Brown, of South Kingstown December 21st, 1732. He lived and died on his own farm in Narragansett. His son William Minturn exhibited an energy and decision of character which were conspicuous. Desirous of seeing more of the world, he made several voyages from Newport in a ship of which he was mate, and was so successful he afterward became captain and subsequently an owner of a vessel himself. He became greatly distinguished as a successful merchant and a benevolent and public-spirited citizen.

In 1788, many of the first citizens of Rhode Island and Massachusetts associated themselves together for the important object of founding a city on the Hudson river. Mr. Minturn became eminently conspicuous in this undertaking, because of his prudence and foresight in the founding of the city of Hudson. In 1791 he moved to New York city and continued a successful mercantile career until his death in 1799.

Social Indulgences.—The state of society on account of so much wealth and leisure in those early times was productive of festivities and of dissipations. Excursions to Hartford, pace races on the beach, corn huskings, festivals in the autumn, wedding celebrations, the fox chase with hounds and horses, fishing, fowling, etc., were among the indulgences of the times.

At the corn husking festivals invitations were extended to all those proprietors who were in the habits of family intimacy, and in return the invited guests sent their slaves to aid the host by their services. At these large gatherings expensive entertainments would be prepared, and after the repast dancing would

be commenced as a recreation. Every family was provided with a large hall in their spacious mansion and had natural musicians among their slaves. Updike, in speaking of these festivals, says: "Gentlemen in their scarlet coats and swords, with laced ruffles over their hands, hair turned back from the forehead and curled and frizzled, clubbed or queued behind, highly powdered and pomatumed, small clothes, silk stockings and shoes ornamented with brilliant buckles, and ladies dressed in brocade, cushioned head-dresses, and high heeled shoes, performed the formal minuet with its thirty-six different positions and changes. These festivities would sometimes continue for days and the banquets among the land proprietors would, for a longer or shorter time, be continued during the season of harvest. These seasons of hilarity and festivity were as gratifying to the slaves as to their masters, as bountiful preparations were made and like amusements were enjoyed by them in the large kitchens and out houses, the places of their residences. The great land proprietors indulged in these expensive festivals until the revolution. People now living relate the fact of John Potter having had a thousand bushels of corn husked in one day. This practice was continued occasionally down to the year 1800, but on a diminished scale of expense and numbers.

"At Christmas commenced the holy days. The work of the season was completed and *done up*, and the twelve days were generally devoted to festive associations. In former times all connections by blood or affinity were entitled to respectful attentions, and they were treated as welcome guests as a matter of right on one side and courtesy on the other. Every gentleman of estate had his circle of connections and acquaintances and they were invited from one plantation to another. Every member of a family had his particular horse and servant, and they rarely rode unattended by their servants, to open gates and to take charge of the horse. Carriages were unknown and the public roads were not so good nor so numerous as at present. Narragansett has fewer public roads than most parts of the state. There were driftways from one plantation to another, with gates, and this inconvenient obstruction still continues. Quidnessett is traveled mostly through gates and from one extreme of Boston Neck to the other, a distance of ten miles through the richest tract of land in Narragansett, the only mode of traveling is by driftways with gates, and the great Point Judith tract had no public road until lately.

"When all the riding was done on horseback, servants always attended their masters, the badness of the roads and the troublesome impediments of gates and bars were not as sensibly felt as at this day when carriages are used and every man is his own servant.

"But the wedding was the great gala of olden times. The exhibition of expensive apparel and the attendance of numbers almost exceeds belief. The last of these celebrations was given about the year 1790 by Nicholas Gardiner. He dressed in the rich style of former days, with a cocked hat, full bottomed white wig, snuff colored coat, and waistcoat with deep pockets, cape low, so as not to disturb the wig and at the same time expose the large silver stock buckle of the plaited neck-cloth of white linen cambric; small clothes and white topped boots finely polished. He was a portly, courteous gentleman of the old school. Since his death his estate has been divided into several good farms.

"The fox chase, with hounds and horns, fishing and fowling, was enchanting recreation. Wild pigeons, partridges, quail, woodcock, squirrels and rabbits were innumerable. Such were the amusements, pastimes, festivities and galas of ancient Narragansett."

It may not be uninteresting to mention the names of some of the old families which frequently associated as friends and companions. Among them were: Doctor Babcock, Colonel Stanton, Colonel Champlin, the two Governor Hazards, Governor Robinson, Colonel Potter, Judge Potter, the Gardiners, Colonel Willett, Elisha Cole, John and Edward Cole, Judge Helme, Updike, Nathan Robinson, Colonel Brown, Doctor McSparran, and Doctor Fayerweather. They received frequent visits from Doctor Gardiner, the Sewalls and others from Boston, Doctor Moffatt, Judge Lightfoot, Colonel Coddington, George Rome, Judge Marchant, the Brentons and others from Newport, several of whom owned estates in Narragansett, and spent much of their time there with their respective friends and acquaintances. These constituted a bright, intellectual and fascinating society. Great sociability and interchange of visits prevailed among them, and strangers were welcome and treated with old-fashioned urbanity and hospitality. But the political acrimony, strifes and discord engendered by the revolution broke up and destroyed their previously existing intercourse, and harmonious relations

were never again restored. By that event we became another and a new people.

THE WASHINGTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.*—One of the most successful agricultural societies in New England is the Washington County Agricultural Society, whose fair grounds are located near Kingston depot, in the town of South Kingstown.

In 1872 a few farmers in South Kingstown organized a farmers' club, and subsequently held a fair at Wakefield. From this club and fair originated the county society, which was organized at a meeting of citizens from all parts of the county, October 20th, 1874, held in the court house at Kingston. The first meeting for the election of officers was held January 6th, 1875. Rowland Hazard, of South Kingstown, was elected president, with seven vice-presidents, one from each town in the county; Henry T. Braman, secretary, and Nathan F. Dixon, Jr., treasurer. There were about seventy-five life members. The membership fee was five dollars. The society was incorporated by the legislature of this state at the January session, 1875.

The society leased of J. P. and George C. Robinson for ten years, twenty acres of the Robinson farm, located near Kingston depot, built a fence around it and erected an exhibition building, 100 by 30 feet, an office for the secretary and committees, also a few cattle sheds. At a meeting of the executive committee held April 28th, 1875, it was voted that a fair be held September 15th and 16th "if not stormy." At the same time a resolution was passed, cordially inviting the South Kingstown Farmers' Club to unite with this society in advancing the agricultural interests of this county.

The first fair was a small affair. Farmers and others seemed to wait to see if the society was to be a success before they took an active interest in it. But its fairs have steadily increased in interest and magnitude until it has become the equal if not the superior of any county fair in the country. To meet the demands of exhibitors it has been necessary to erect a new building of some kind upon the grounds every year. There is now an exhibition building 240 by 32 feet, 90 feet of which is two-story, the upper hall being used for display of fancy work and domestic manufactures. The cattle sheds are about two thousand feet in length, with sheds and pens for sheep and swine, a large build-

* By John G. Clarke.

ing for the exhibit of poultry, a large hay barn, eight horse barns and a building for lodging men who have charge of stock. There are six wells furnishing excellent water.

In 1883, needing more land, some acres adjoining, making thirty in all, were purchased of the Messrs. Robinson for $6,500. The next year a grand stand was erected adjoining the track, capable of seating comfortably three thousand people, which is at all times free to all. The same year Honorable Rowland Hazard, president, erected and presented to the society a fine hall, which will seat more than one thousand persons. It is an ornament to the ground and a valuable addition to the buildings. It has been the custom of this society to have during the annual fairs addresses, usually from its president, and other literary exercises.

All forms of gambling, all games of chance, all intoxicating liquors, negro minstrels and disreputable shows are rigorously excluded from the grounds. It has been the constant aim of the managers to make the fair something more than a cattle show—an educator of the people. The annual addresses of the president have been models of their kind, discussing subjects of vital interest to the county, and in this respect have given this society a character and standing not attained by any other agricultural society within our knowledge.

Starting with a debt of $2,000 it has expended $25,000 in erecting buildings and making improvements, and an equal sum has been paid in premiums.

The number of life members at present is nearly four hundred. The membership fee is $10.

The officers of the society for 1888 were as follows: President, Honorable Rowland Hazard; vice-presidents, Beriah H. Lawton, North Kingstown; John Babcock, South Kingstown; Gideon T. Collins, Westerly; Thomas H. Greene, Hopkinton; Halsey P. Clarke, Richmond; Edwin A. Kenyon, Charlestown; Benjamin L. Arnold, Exeter; secretary, John G. Clarke; treasurer, Jesse V. B. Watson; auditor, John G. Perry; executive committee, Rowland Hazard, Beriah H. Lawton, William E. Pierce, John Babcock, James E. Anthony, Gideon T. Collins, Samuel H. Cross, Thomas H. Greene, William L. Clarke, Jesse V. B. Watson, Halsey P. Clarke, John L. Kenyon, Edwin A. Kenyon, A. A. Saunders, M. D., Benjamin L. Arnold, Philip A. Money; general superintendent, J. V. B. Watson; chief marshal, Thomas H. Greene; committee

on fair, James E. Anthony, Gideon T. Collins, Beriah H. Lawton, A. A. Saunders, M. D.

Mr. Hazard has been president of this society since it was started, and Mr. John G. Clarke with the exception of one year (the first) its secretary.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The public school system of Rhode Island dates back to the labors of one man, John Howland. This eminent citizen of the state was born in Newport in 1757, and was sent to Providence at thirteen to be a hair dresser's apprentice. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and upon his return home to Providence he again served as a barber, and had a shop of his own. In later life he was treasurer of the first savings bank in Providence, was president of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and president of a peace society of which he assisted in the formation. He was also a member of theMechanics' Association, and it was in this body in the year 1789 that the agitation was begun that led to the establishment of the public schools. John Howland there and then began to talk and write in behalf of some system that would lead to the education of the children of the masses. In his labors he had the good will of many educated men. There were Thomas P. Ives, Thomas L. Halsey, David L. Barnes and others who had been educated in the public schools in Massachusetts, all of whom understood the wants in this movement.

Subsequently a committee was appointed to meet at the house of Mr. Howland, when it was resolved to address the general assembly on this subject. The memorial in time was presented to the legislators. The subject was referred by the general assembly to a committee which reported in June, 1799, a bill that was ordered to be printed and to be distributed to the several towns for instruction. In the following October a bill was passed by the house of representatives, but it was postponed by the senate to the session held in February, 1800, when it became a law.

This bill was an act to establish free schools in every town in the state. The bill enacted, "Section 1, Be it enacted by the General Assembly and the authorities thereof, and it is hereby enacted: That each and every town in the State shall annually cause to be established and kept at the expense of such town one or more free schools for the instruction of all the white inhabitants of said town, between the ages of six and twenty years

in reading, writing and common arithmetic, who may stand in need of such instruction and apply therefor.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the town council of every town to divide said town into so many school districts as they shall judge necessary and convenient."

This was the system upon which the public schools of the state were based. To foster the schools of the parts of the state each town was privileged to draw 20 per centum of the amount of the state taxes of the preceding year paid into the general treasury by said town, provided the same did not exceed in the whole the sum of six thousand dollars. There were also other provisions made for the erection of school houses, for the election of school officers, etc., etc.

The law met with great opposition, and at the February session of 1803 was repealed. Providence, however, carried the system into effect, and those schools have been sustained ever since under the organization then begun, and as the whole state was brought under a system identical with that proposed by Mr. Howland, he may justly be called the founder of the school system of the state.

Prior to this time the people supported what were then recognized as private schools, the majority of which were kept in dwelling houses, sometimes in some vacant carpenter's shop or some old dwelling house. The school rooms were unique in those days. The old stone chimney, with a fireplace six or eight feet wide, and stone and irons, with a glowing fire made of oak or hickory wood; the cross legged table and the long writing desks on two or three sides of the room, the benches of saw mill slabs and round legs for a score or more of boys and girls in their teens all dressed in moss covered flannel or sheep's gray kersey, with a clownish pedagogue for the central figure, constitutes the the picture of an antiquated school room in ye olden times.

The schoolmaster, clad in the old English costume, the standing collar, the large broad skirts, the velvet knee breeches, buckled tight below the knees, the long gray stockings and the shoes with broad buckles, with powdered hair and braided queue; with ferule in hand and enough skill to make a goose quill pen, had the right to exercise a lordship equal to a monarch over his own domain.

Reading, writing and ciphering constituted the curriculum of

studies in those earlier days. In arithmetic the pupil was often required to write in manuscript all the sums and principal rules, except probably in fractions, which but few teachers were acquainted with. Sometimes the teacher had a manuscript of his own, and if he could not readily solve the sums for his scholar he would resort to it. The books used in the schools were Pike's and Daboll's arithmetics, sometimes Dilworth's. In 1783 Noah Webster published his spelling book, English grammar, and a compilation for reading. These were the first books of the kind published in this country, and they soon won general patronage. Rules for governing the schools were few and arbitrary. Whipping the hand with a ferule or leather strap, or causing the disobedient scholar to hold up a block of three or four pounds weight by the hand at full arm's length for five or ten minutes, or yoking two scholars together with a yoke—sometimes a boy and a girl—or whipping till the tears would come, are a few of the methods then used to beat a knowledge of the common branches into the minds of the rising generation.

During the latter part of the last century the study of arms and the practice thereof robbed the school of its patronage. From July 4th, 1776, till October 19th, 1781, when Yorktown surrendered, the all absorbing question, "what will become of us if Washington and his army do not triumph?" engaged the thoughts of every one. Prior to 1790 so ruinous to educational progress had been the effects of the war, that the lower classes, or the yeomanry of the land, fancied that learning was deleterious to the youth; the opulent and aristocratic only became patrons of the few select schools in the more populous places. To those of the latter class Washington Academy of South Kingstown, the Pawcatuck Academy, the Frenchtown Catholic Seminary and a few others were early opened for public instruction and patronized by the rich mostly.

The different towns, however, took advantage of the enactment passed in 1800, and immediately began districting their respective territories and as far as able erecting school houses. In the year 1828 most of the towns throughout the state had three or more school houses, most of which had been built by subscription. Of the towns in Washington and Kent counties, West Greenwich had two school houses, Richmond two, North Kingstown the Elam Academy and one school house besides, Exeter three school houses, East Greenwich an academy and in

all six school houses, Charlestown one school house, Coventry ten school houses, Warwick seven school houses, Westerly six school houses and South Kingstown one academy and seven school houses.

From this time forward the state has been alive to every interest of the public school system. An act was passed by the general assembly in 1845 looking more minutely than ever before to the needed appropriations and the supervision of the schools. Great improvements were made at this time by law in methods of instruction, in text books to be used, in establishing teachers' institutes, in the appointment of school inspectors, in the granting of certificates, etc., etc.; and from that time to the present the schools of these two counties under the various enactments of the general assembly have progressed rapidly.

NEWSPAPERS.—The first newspaper printed in South Kingstown was the *South County Journal,* the initial number of which appeared June 12th, 1858, in the village of Wakefield, with Duncan Gillies as publisher, and Thomas P. Wells, Isaac M. Church and A. G. Palmer as associates. June 11th, 1859, the name of the paper was changed to the *Narragansett Times*, and Thomas P. Wells became the publisher, Mr. Gillies returning to his home in Scotland. April 26th, 1861, David Dunlop succeeded Mr. Wells as publisher. June 7th, 1861, the *Times,* which had been a four-column folio, was enlarged to five columns. In August, 1864, Mr. Gillies, at the urgent request of Mr. Wells and others, returned to Wakefield and again became the publisher and owner of the *Times,* and continued to conduct its affairs until the time of his death, which occurred in August, 1881. The paper was enlarged several times by Mr. Gillies, and in April, 1880, his office was destroyed by fire, but no issue of the paper was missed. Work upon a new office was immediately commenced, and during the time of its construction the paper was printed in Providence. After the death of Mr. Gillies his sons assumed charge of the office and conducted the business under the name of D. Gillies' Sons. It is now an eight-page paper, with a good subscription and advertising patronage. Besides the weekly a daily paper, known as the *Daily Times,* is printed in the summer time in the interest of Narragansett Pier. It was started in 1880 by Mr. Gillies.

After the erection of the Spencer Block in Phenix, in 1849, a printing office was established there by John B. Lincoln. The

owner of the building purchased a hand press and type and other material, and rented them to Mr. Lincoln, who commenced the publication of the *Kent County Atlas*, in May, 1850. The citizens were pleased and encouraged the enterprise. Mr. Lincoln possessed no business or financial ability, and did not succeed in obtaining from the business sufficient funds to pay expenses; he was a good printer, but beyond that met with no success in managing the business. He continued at Phenix until 1852, when the citizens of East Greenwich purchased the press and materials, and Mr. Lincoln, on July 3d, 1852, issued the first number of the *Kent County Atlas* from East Greenwich. No further effort was made to establish printing in Phenix until 1860, when Moses W. Collins, through the assistance of his friends, started a printing office, October 15th, 1860. November 1st, 1860, Mr. Collins issued the *Phenix Weekly Journal*, with the following notice: "To be published every Thursday by Moses W. Collins, Editor and Proprietor. Office in Spencer Building, Phenix. Terms $1 per year in advance." Mr. Collins did not succeed much better than Mr. Lincoln did. The paper was continued in Mr. Collins' name as editor and proprietor until November 21st, 1861, although he was not attending to it, and three papers were issued without any name of editor or proprietor. The paper issued December 19th, 1861, contained the name of Ira O. Seamans as editor and proprietor. Mr. Seamans continued issuing the paper until 1862, when he abandoned the enterprise, and the owner of the press and type sold them to E. L. Freeman, of Central Falls, and the village was again without a printing office.

February 22d, 1876, Reuben E. Capron and John H. Campbell, under the name of Capron & Campbell, commenced the printing business in a building owned by Sylvester R. Nicholas, near the railroad station at Harrisville, and issued the first number of the *Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner*, March 25th, 1876. August 1st, 1878, Reuben E. Capron sold his interest in the printing office and newspaper to John H. Campbell, who continued the business at the same place until June 14th, 1879, when he removed the business near to the center of the village, and located in the second story in Capron's building, over the bakery, where he continued the job printing business and the publication of the *Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner* until 1888. A building 44 by 51 feet, three stories high, has been erected by Mr. Campbell on the opposite side of the street, between the highway and the mill pond, which is

known as the "*Gleaner* Building." The first story has two stores, the second is occupied by the *Gleaner* printing establishment since June, 1888, and the third story is occupied by the Grand Army of the Republic.

JOHN H. CAMPBELL, printer and editor of the *Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner*, was born in Phenix, Rhode Island, May 27th, 1849. His father, Neil Campbell, was a native of the town of Johnstone, Renfrewshire, Scotland, where his birth occurred October 12th, 1817. He emigrated to America in October, 1848, and for a number of years resided in Phenix and vicinity, from which point the family removed to Providence in 1856. In 1839 Mr. Campbell married Catherine Hart, who was born in Wiggin, in England, on the 25th of February, 1822, and came to America in May, 1849. Their son, John H., was educated in the public schools of Providence and the Mt. Pleasant Academy. Choosing journalism as a profession, he entered the office of the *Providence Press* with a view to becoming familiar with the printer's art, and was subsequently made foreman of the *Chronicle*, published at North Attleboro, Massachusetts. In 1876 he, in company with a partner, established the *Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner*. Two years later, the firm being dissolved by the purchase of his partner's interest, he became sole owner. With the exceptional vigor and judgment evinced in its management, the paper now ranks among the leading journals of the state. Mr. Campbell, in 1874, married Miss Marie Louise Angus, daughter of James and Mary Louise Angus, of Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia.

In the year 1854 Mr. William N. Sherman purchased the press, type and other material formerly belonging to Mr. Lincoln and issued at East Greenwich the first number of the *Rhode Island Pendulum*, on the 27th of May, 1854. Mr. Josiah B. Bowditch is now proprietor of the *Pendulum*.

The *Greenwich Enterprise* was established in 1879 as the local appendix of the *Pendulum*, which was printed in the city of Providence. It was then a folio of four columns only, but has since been enlarged to seven, and its editor, Thomas C. Brown, has made it one of the most attractive and entertaining sheets published in the whole county. The paper continued as the local one for the older publication for eight years, when Mr. Brown purchased all interests of the paper, and made his first issue as

John N. Campbell

ARTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y

an independent paper January 6th, 1888. The *Enterprise* is in every way identified with the people of East Greenwich and their interests, and its patronage is good. Mr. Brown is a son of John Clark Brown, grandson of Captain Clark Brown and great-grandson of Daniel Brown, who was lost at sea with the vessel "Deborah."

The first regular newspaper published in Westerly appeared in the spring of 1851 with the title of *The Literary Echo.* It was issued weekly, under the editorial and business management of Mr. George H. Babcock, now president of the Babcock & Wilcox Safety Steam Power Company in New York, who was assisted and advised to some extent by his father, Mr. Asher M. Babcock. As indicated in its title, this paper combined literary selections and local reports, which was done in a way to give general satisfaction to the reading public. The *Echo* was continued seven years under the management, at different periods, of its original proprietors and of Messrs. Edwin G. Champlin and James H. Hoyt. In the spring of 1858, the issue of that paper having become irregular, and the printing material somewhat run down, the establishment was sold by Mr. Hoyt in equal halves to the original proprietors and Mr. John Herbert Utter, a practical printer, who had been for several years employed in the office of *The Sabbath Recorder* in New York city. On the 26th day of April, 1858, *The Narragansett Weekly* was issued as the successor of the *Echo*, the title of the new firm being J. H. Utter & Co. One year later, the half interest of the original proprietors was purchased by Mr. George B. Utter, the machinery and facilities of the office were greatly increased, and the general business of printing and publishing extended under the firm name of G. B. & J. H. Utter, in which name the business continued without interruption for nearly thirty years, until the death of Mr. J. H. Utter, in October, 1887, when his interest in the concern was purchased by the surviving partner and passed over to Mr. George H. Utter (son of the survivor and nephew of the deceased), and the firm name became G. B. & G. H. Utter. In this connection it is proper to state that in the autumn of 1861, *The Sabbath Recorder* (the weekly organ of the Seventh-day Baptist denomination), which had been published in New York city eighteen years, mostly in charge of the senior member of the firm of G. B. & J. H. Utter, was removed from that city to Westerly, and its publication was continued there by the firm for eleven years, until 1872, when "the sub-

scription list, patronage and favor" of that paper were sold to the American Sabbath Tract Society, and the location of the paper was changed from Westerly to Alfred Center, N. Y.

GEORGE B. UTTER, though not a native of Washington county, is so direct a descendant from one of its old families, and has been so intimately connected with its social, religious and business interests, and especially with its public press, that his portrait and some account of his life and work may appropriately find a place in this volume. His paternal grandfather, Abram Utter, was a native and a lifelong resident of Hopkinton City, so called, in Washington county, and his father, William Utter, grew up in that "city," which he left on his twenty-first birthday to settle temporarily in New Hartford, Oneida county, N. Y. His maternal grandfather, Reuben Wilcox, was a native of Middletown, Connecticut, which place he left when a young man to settle in Whitestown, Oneida county, N. Y., and there his mother, Dolly Wilcox, was born, said to have been the first white child born in that then new township. In due time William Utter and Dolly Wilcox, residing in adjoining townships, were married, and soon afterward took up their permanent residence in a village some twenty miles south of Utica, known as Unadilla Forks, in Otsego county, and there the subject of this notice was born, February 4th, 1819. Being the seventh son, his parents, as was common in those days, early entertained the idea of having him educated for the medical profession, and with that in view sent him, at twelve years of age, to the then popular academy at Whitesboro, N. Y. But he, tiring of school, and desiring more active employment, was allowed, a year or two later, to commence learning the trade of a printer, which he did in the office of a weekly religious newspaper, published at Homer, Cortland county, N. Y., called *The Protestant Sentinel.* Two years after he entered that office the location of the paper (and his own as well) was changed from Homer to Schenectady, N. Y., where for two years he was quite intimately associated with several of the younger students in Union College, and where he became a member of the Apprentices' Library Association, read many of its books, and took an active part in its private debates and public meetings. Having determined in these years to pursue a course of classical study, he entered the Oneida Institute, at Whitesboro, N. Y., in the fall of 1836, from which he graduated, valedictorian of his class, in June, 1840. In the October following he entered

Geo. B. Utter

the Union Theological Seminary in the City of New York, from which he graduated in June, 1843.

Three weeks before graduating from the seminary, he was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry at a meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Eastern Association, held in Piscataway, N.J., and at the request and by the appointment of that body, he sailed soon afterward for England, with a view of establishing closer fraternal relations between the Seventh-day Baptist churches of this country and those of kindred faith in that country. As incidental to this primary object of his mission, he was also to study in the library of the British Museum, in London, and in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, the history of the Sabbath discussion in that country, and to collect books on the subject as the nucleus of a Sabbath library in this country. After accomplishing to a good degree the object sought, he returned to New York city in the spring of 1844, when he joined with others in establishing a religious newspaper, called *The Sabbath Recorder*, which soon became the recognized organ of the Seventh-day Baptist denomination. For more than twenty-five years he edited and published that paper, at the same time taking an oversight of the monthly and quarterly periodicals and the books and reports of various kinds published for circulation in and by that denomination.

After the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861, Mr. Utter having become interested in a printing establishment in Westerly, removed to that place the New York periodicals and continued them there in connection with the publication of a local and general newspaper called *The Narragansett Weekly* until, in 1872, he sold the "subscription list, patronage and favor," of *The Sabbath Recorder* to a denominational society wishing to make that paper the nucleus of a publishing establishment located near the university at Alfred Center, N. Y. Since that time Mr. Utter's attention has been given to the editing of *The Narragansett Weekly* at Westerly, to the publication of matters in which he had a personal interest, to official duties connected with various benevolent societies and to different business enterprises. In the year 1843 he was associated with others in organizing the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, and for most of the time since he has been a member of the board of managers of that society, having served as its recording secretary twelve consecutive years, from 1847 to 1858, and as its treasurer for twenty-one consecutive years,

from 1862 to 1883. To other benevolent societies of the denomination with which he sympathized he has sustained relations similar in kind, though less intimate and exacting. He has also filled offices of trust and responsibility for the community in which he has resided, having been a member of the town council of Westerly for five years, from 1868 to 1873; a member of the board of assessors of the town for five years, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1882 and 1883, and a trustee of School District No. 1 of Westerly for five consecutive years, from 1869 to 1874, including the period in which the Central building of the district on Elm street was erected, the graded system was introduced, and the debt incurred by the district in enlarging and improving its educational facilities was funded.

In February, 1884, the *Rhode Island Telephone* was moved from Wickford, R.I., to Westerly, and the paper was thereafter known as *The Westerly News and Rhode Island Telephone*, until January 7th, 1888. J. Warren Gardiner, during that time, was the editor and proprietor. Upon the latter mentioned date, Alva C. Lowrey assumed the charge thereof, changing the name of the publication to *The Westerly Tribune*. It continued to be issued as a weekly until September 6th, 1888, when the first number of *The Westerly Daily Tribune* appeared. Since that time a daily and weekly edition have been printed. *The Daily Tribune* has been well received and is rapidly becoming a prominent factor in the community. It has a large and growing circulation, and a good advertising patronage. It is independent in politics, but pronounced in its opinions upon all questions affecting the public interest. It was published by The Tribune Company, composed by Thomas H. Peabody and Alva C. Lowrey, until January 31st, 1889, when Mr. Peabody became sole proprietor.

THOMAS H. PEABODY.—The grandparents of Mr. Peabody were Benjamin and Martha (Peckham) Peabody. His parents were Francis S. and Martha A. (Phillips) Peabody, of North Stonington, Conn. Their son, Thomas H., was born September 23d, 1839, in North Stonington, where he continued to reside until his twenty-first year, meanwhile pursuing his studies at the public schools, and in 1857 at the East Greenwich Academy. He was then for awhile engaged in teaching, and also accepted a clerkship, which he filled until his majority was attained. En-

PHOTO. BY SCHOFIELD BROS. WESTERLY, R. I.

Geo. N. Seabury

ARTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

tering the office of Messrs. Thurston & Ripley, of Providence, as a student at law, he was, at the expiration of his third year of study, admitted in May, 1864, to the bar of Rhode Island, and subsequently to the bar of Connecticut and that of the United States courts. He spent twelve months in the West, and on his return in 1865, opened an office in Westerly, where he continued in successful practice until 1886. In the latter year, and during an embarrassed condition of the Stillman Manufacturing Company, he was elected its treasurer. Thereupon he relinquished his profession to devote his attention exclusively to a settlement of the company's affairs.

At the age of fourteen Mr. Peabody served an apprenticeship as a printer's devil, and by a singular co-incidence, resumed his connection with newspaper work many years later. Circumstances, in 1888, made him the owner of *The Westerly Tribune*, in connection with Alva C. Lowrey. Discerning the fact that energy and enterprise might greatly increase the circulation and influence of this paper, they soon issued a daily edition, which has won, by its activity and independence, a strong hold on the public. To this paper Mr. Peabody, as senior editor, has, since August 1st, 1888, given the larger share of his time and attention. January 31st, 1889, he purchased the interest of Mr. Lowrey in the *Tribune*, thus becoming sole proprietor thereof. As a lawyer he took a leading rank at the bar of the county, and was interested in most of the important cases that came before the courts. Realizing the inconvenience to Westerly from the holding of the courts in a distant part of the county, Mr. Peabody made a determined effort to change the old system. After much labor, covering a period of seven years, and great cost to himself, he was ultimately successful, in connection with Hon. George Carmichael, of Shannock, and others, in obtaining, April 22d, 1881, an act of the legislature, by which four sessions of the supreme court and court of common pleas are annually held in Westerly.

In politics the subject of this sketch was formerly a republican, and now casts his vote independently of party ties. He represented his town in the general assembly in the years 1878–79, declining a re-election. A candidate for the supreme court bench, he was not successful, but received a flattering vote, and the solid support of his section of the state. An avowed prohibitionist, he was nominated by that party for governor in the spring of 1887, running largely ahead of the balance of his ticket,

and for congress the following fall. He has also held many local offices and been foremost in the advocacy of measures tending to the improvement and growth of the town. He is one of the board of directors of the Westerly Water Works.

Mr. Peabody was, on the 8th of September, 1874, married to Lucy E., daughter of Ira G. Briggs, of Griswold, Conn. Both Mr. and Mrs. Peabody are members of the First Baptist church of Westerly.

On the 20th of February, 1885, Mr. E. Anson Stillman issued a semi-monthly sheet, mainly for advertising purposes, under the title of *Stillman's Idea*, of which fifty-four numbers were printed, when it was discontinued.

On the 19th of June, 1888, the first number appeared of a weekly newspaper called *The Westerly Journal*, of which Mr. Frank H. Campbell was the editor and proprietor.

In the summer of 1888 twenty-six numbers were issued by Mr. George G. Champlin of a semi-weekly paper, under the title of *The Surf*, having in view mainly the reporting and advertising of matters of special interest to visitors at the various watering places in the vicinity of Westerly.

The *Wood River Advertiser* was printed in the village of Hope Valley, by L. W. A. Cole. November 1st, 1866, a new era was commenced in the history of this village by the introduction of a new press into the town by Mr. Cole, and thereafter work of this kind has not been done elsewhere. January 6th, 1879, Mr. Cole so prospered in business that he was induced to publish a local paper, which has since kept growth with the place, and has now, under the management and able pen of H. N. Phillips, become a recognized power for good in the village and town. Under Mr. Phillips' ownership the name of the paper has been changed to the *Sentinel-Advertiser*, and increased in size to a folio of seven columns.

The *Wickford Standard* is the youngest paper in Rhode Island. It was established in the summer of 1888, by Claude Gardiner, publisher, under the editorial charge and management of James H. Coggeshall. It is a folio of five columns, printed with new type, on good paper, and is meeting the expectations of the people of North Kingstown very satisfactorily. It is well gotten up and well arranged, and has become so firmly established as a first-class local family newspaper, that there is no doubt that its life in the village of Wickford will be a long and prosperous one.

CHAPTER V.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Revolutionary Period.—Original Causes of the War.—Destruction of the British Vessels "Liberty" and "Gaspee."—Forces Raised by the Various Towns.—Reminiscences of the Sanguinary Conflict.—Kentish Guards.—The Capture of Major-General Prescott.—Colonel Christopher Greene.—Major-General Nathaniel Greene.—The Dorr Rebellion.—The Civil War.

THE uninterrupted quiet and prosperity the two counties of Washington and Kent had enjoyed was now to give place to the turmoil which necessarily precedes war. New industries gave way to a languid business, and instead of the people being able to follow the avocations incident to peaceful and prosperous times, the depths of society were stirred by the adverse winds of political opinion.

Though the plan for a federal union of the colonies at Albany in 1754 failed of adoption, yet the novel idea was made apparent a few years subsequently, and eventually culminated in the act that rendered the fourth of July, 1776, a day memorable in the annals of the world.

In 1764 the celebrated stamp act was passed, levying a duty on all paper used for instruments of writing, etc., and declaring all such writings on unstamped material to be null and void. A duty on glass, leads, paints and paper, and an import duty of three pence a pound on tea, were proposed.

On the arrival of the news of the stamp act, the people were much excited. In July, 1769, "the British armed sloop 'Liberty,' Captain William Reid, cruising in Long Island sound and Narragansett bay in search of contraband traders, had needlessly annoyed all the coasting craft that came in her way. Two Connecticut vessels, a brig and a sloop, were brought into Newport on suspicion of smuggling. An altercation ensued between the captain of the brig and some of the 'Liberty's' crew, in which the former was maltreated and his boat fired upon from the vessel. The same evening the people obliged Reid, while on the wharf,

to order all his men, except the first officer, to come on shore and answer for their conduct. A party then boarded the 'Liberty,' sent the officers on shore, cut the cable and grounded the sloop at the Point. There they cut away the mast and scuttled the vessel, and then carried her boats to the upper end of the town and burnt them. This was the first overt act of violence offered to the British authorities in this state. The two prizes escaped. This was followed by various acts of resistance of minor importance, all of which tended to the same result that eventually transpired."

For several years previous to the actual outbreak of the war much trouble had been occasioned by an illicit trade carried on by vessels along the coast, which induced the commissioners of customs to place armed vessels to guard the coast.

It was soon after this that the destruction of the "Gaspee" took place on the Warwick coast, and the first Tory blood shed in connection with the revolutionary war. The details of this affair are best given in a statement made in 1839 by Colonel Ephraim Bowen, who was concerned in the affair and was probably the last survivor of the little band: "In the year 1772, the British government had stationed at Newport, Rhode Island, a sloop of war, with her tender, the schooner called the 'Gaspee,' of eight guns, commanded by William Duddingston, a lieutenant in the British navy, for the purpose of preventing the clandestine landing of articles subject to the payment of duty. The captain of this schooner made it his practice to stop and board all vessels entering or leaving the ports of Rhode Island, or leaving Newport for Providence. On the 10th day of June, 1772, Captain Thomas Lindsey left Newport, in his packet, for Providence, about noon, with the wind at north; and soon after the 'Gaspee' was under sail in pursuit of Lindsey, and continued the chase as far as Namcut Point, which runs off from the farm in Warwick, about seven miles below Providence, and is now owned by Mr. John B. Francis, our late governor. Lindsey was standing easterly, with the tide on ebb, about two hours, when he hove about at the end of Namcut Point, and stood to the westward and Duddingston, in close chase, changed his course and ran on the Point near its end and grounded. Lindsey continued on his course up the river and arrived at Providence about sunset, when he immediately informed Mr. John Brown, one of our first and most respectable merchants, of the situation of the 'Gaspee.' He im-

mediately concluded that she would remain immovable till after midnight, and that now an opportunity offered of putting an end to the trouble and vexation she daily caused. Mr. Brown immediately resolved on her destruction, and he forthwith directed one of his trusty shipmasters to collect eight of the largest long boats in the harbor, with five oars each, to have the oars and oar locks muffled to prevent noise, and to place them at Fenner's wharf, directly opposite the dwelling of Mr. James Sabin, who kept a house of board and entertainment for gentlemen, being the same house purchased a few years later by Welcome Arnold, one of our enterprising merchants, and is now owned by and is the residence of Colonel Richard J. Arnold, his son.

"About the time of the shutting of the shops, soon after sunset, a man passed along the Main street, beating a drum, and informed the inhabitants of the fact that the 'Gaspee' was aground on Namcut Point, and would not float off until three o'clock the next morning, and inviting those persons who felt a disposition to go and destroy that troublesome vessel, to repair in the evening to Mr. James Sabin's house. About 9 o'clock I took my father's gun and my powder horn and bullets and went to Mr. Sabin's house, and found the southeast room full of people, when I loaded my gun, and all remained there till about 10 o'clock, some casting bullets in the kitchen and others making arrangements for departure; when orders were given to cross the street to Fenner's wharf and embark, which soon took place, and a sea-captain acted as steersman of each boat, of whom I recollect Captain Abraham Whipple, Captain John B. Hopkins (with whom I embarked), and Captain Benjamin Dunn. A line from right to left was soon formed, with Captain Whipple on the right, and Captain Hopkins on the right of the left wing. The party thus proceeded till within about sixty yards of the 'Gaspee,' when a sentinel hailed, 'Who comes there?' No answer. He hailed again and no answer. In about a minute Duddingston mounted the starboard gunwale in his shirt and hailed, 'Who comes there?' No answer. He hailed again, when Captain Whipple answered as follows: 'I am the sheriff of the county of Kent * * * ; I have got a warrant to apprehend you * * * ; so surrender * * * .' I took my seat on the main thwart near the larboard row-lock, with my gun by my right side and facing forwards. As soon as Duddingston began to hail, Joseph Bucklin, who was standing on the main thwart, said to me, 'Eph, reach me your

gun, I can kill that fellow?' I reached it to him accordingly, when, during Captain Whipple's replying, Bucklin fired and Duddingston fell, and Bucklin exclaimed: 'I have killed the rascal!' In less than a minute after Captain Whipple's answer, the boats were alongside of the 'Gaspee,' and she was boarded without opposition. The men on deck retreated below, as Duddingston entered the cabin. As it was discovered that he was wounded, John Mawney, who had for two or three years been studying physic and surgery, was ordered to go into the cabin and dress Duddington's wound and I was directed to assist him. On examination it was found that the ball took effect about five inches directly below the navel. Duddingston called for Mr. Dickinson to produce bandages and other necessaries, for dressing the wound, and when finished, orders were given to the schooner's company to collect their clothing and everything that belonged to them, and put them into the boats, as all of them were to be sent ashore. All were soon collected and put on board the boats, including one of our boats. They departed and landed Duddingston at the old still-house wharf at Pawtuxet, and put the chief into the house of Joseph Rhodes. Soon after all the party were ordered to depart, leaving one boat for the leaders of the expedition, who soon set the vessel on fire, which consumed her to the water's edge.

"The names of the most conspicuous of the party are, Mr. John Brown, Captain Abraham Whipple, John B. Hopkins, Benjamin Dunn, and five others whose names I have forgotten, and John Mawney, Benjamin Page, Joseph Bucklin and Turpin Smith, my youthful companions, all of whom are dead, I believe every man of the party excepting myself; and my age is eighty-six, this twenty-ninth day of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine."

It is difficult at this late day to obtain full and accurate accounts of the military forces furnished for the war in any particular portion of the state. The forces were necessarily blended with the army of the country. It is certain, however, that the heart of this region throbbed strongly and warmly in the patriotic cause.

The enemy captured Block Island, and also the island of Rhode Island, which they held till 1779. Marauding and plundering expeditions were frequent along the shores, and the two counties in particular were thoroughly aroused to action.

Of the militia, in 1776, Joshua Babcock, of Westerly, was major general; Joseph Noyes, colonel; Jesse Champlain, lieutenant colonel; Jesse Maxson, major. Of the three regiments comprising the Rhode Island Brigade the one for Kent and Kings counties was placed under the command of Colonel James Varnum, with Christopher Greene as major.

By taking the muster roll of military companies with their officers at different times we may form some accurate idea of the forces sent from these two counties. In 1777 Captain Samuel Champlain commanded the guard stationed on the seashore as a defense against the British barges. Colonel John Waterman, of Warwick, in January, 1777, commanded the regiment which drove the British from the island of Prudence, at the time Wallace landed and burnt the houses upon the island.

Muster and size roll of recruits enlisted for the town of Warwick for the campaign of 1782: Henry Straight, Rhodes Tucker, Daniel Hudson, George Westcott, George Parker, Caleb Mathews, Nathaniel Peirce, Benjamin Howard, Benjamin Utter, Stephen Davis, Anthony Church, Abel Bennet, James Brown.

Officers of the Pawtuxet Rangers for 1776 were: Benjamin Arnold, captain; Oliver Arnold, first lieutenant; Sylvester Rhodes, second lieutenant, and James Sheldon, ensign.

Officers of the Kentish Guards for 1776 were: Richard Frye, captain; Hopkins Cooke, first lieutenant; Thomas Holden, second lieutenant, and Sylvester Greene, ensign.

Field officers of the state for Kent county for the year 1780: Thomas Holden, colonel of the First Regiment of militia; Thomas Tillinghast, lieutenant colonel; Job Peirce, major. Archibald Kasson, colonel Second Regiment of militia; Thomas Gorton, lieutenant colonel; Isaac Johnson, major.

Officers to command the several trained bands or companies of militia within the state: *For Warwick.*—First Company.—Job Randall, captain; James Arnold, lieutenant; James Carder, ensign. Second Company.—Squire Miller, captain; James Jerauld, lieutenant; John Stafford, ensign. Third Company.—Thomas Rice, son of Thomas Rice, captain; Anthony Holden, lieutenant; Stukely Stafford, ensign.

In 1777 the Artillery Company of Westerly, Hopkinton and Charlestown counted "Augustus Stanton, captain; Thomas Noyes, first lieutenant; William Gardner, second lieutenant; Charles Crandall, ensign."

Westerly, besides being represented in the coast guard and artillery, had three militia companies, officered as follows: "First Company: John Pendleton, captain; Ephraim Pendleton, lieutenant; Simeon Pendleton, ensign. Second Company: John Gavitt, captain; Stephen Saunders, lieutenant; William Bliven, ensign. Third Company: George Stillman, captain; Peleg Saunders, lieutenant; Asa Maxson, ensign."

In *Charlestown*.—"First Company: John Parks, captain; Gideon Hoxie, Jr., lieutenant; Christopher Babcock, ensign. Second Company: Amos Greene, captain; Beriah Lewis, lieutenant; Daniel Stafford, ensign."

In *Richmond*.—"First Company: Richard Bailey, Jr., captain; John Woodmansie, lieutenant; Joshua Webb, ensign. Second Company: John Clarke, captain; Jeremiah Tefft, lieutenant; Pardon Tefft, ensign."

In *Hopkinton*.—"First Company: Henry Welles, captain; Sylvanus Maxson, lieutenant; Thomas Welles, Jr., ensign. Second Company: George Thurston, Jr., captain; Randall Welles, lieutenant; Joseph Thurston, ensign. Third Company: Jesse Burdick, captain; Uriah Crandall, lieutenant; Lebbeus Cottrell, ensign."

In the "Alarm Company" of *Hopkinton*, for 1779 we find, "Thomas Wells, 2d, captain; Elias Coon, first lieutenant; John Pierce, second lieutenant; John Brown, ensign."

For the "Alarm Company" of *Westerly*, in the same year, we find, "Joseph Maxson, first lieutenant; Peleg Barber, second lieutenant; Silas Greenman, ensign." And of field officers in this region we find, "Joseph Stanton, Jr., colonel; Jesse Maxson, Esq., lieutenant-colonel; Joseph Pendleton, Esq., Jonathan Maxson, Esq., majors."

In 1781 Westerly enrolled "four companies of militia," besides her quota in the continental battalions; the whole must have absorbed one fifth of her population, for in 1777 the town numbered 1,812 inhabitants. In Hopkinton, in one district, there was scarcely a man, save the aged fathers, remaining to assist these heroines.

In Westerly various committees were appointed to look after unpatriotic people engaged in speculating and raising prices, contrary to the act provided.

Nathan Babcock was appointed to secure materials for an ammunition cart.

Captain Joseph Pendleton was a recruiting officer, January 30th, 1778, to collect the stockings that "are still deficient to serve the soldiers."

Colonel James Back, June 3d, 1777, was chosen captain of the Train Artillery; Peleg Pendleton, lieutenant of said train.

July 7th, 1780, the town voted "Three Gallons of Rum to treat the soldiers enlisted and to encourage those that had a mind to enlist."

March 8th, 1782, the town voted a "Bounty of Thirty Silver Dollars to each soldier enlisting to fill the Town's quota."

Not only did the brave-hearted women of that day turn their earnest hands to the distaff, loom and needle, but they rose up to do all home duties. They conducted the dairy; they managed horses, cattle and flocks; they even grasped the plow and the sickle. During one season, as nearly all the men were absent, watching the coast, besieging the enemy at Newport, marching to distant fields of action, the women organized themselves into a band to gather in the harvests. They would complete the work of one farm and then pass on to another.

Watch Hill was the point of lookout. This promontory was so named from a "watch tower" and "signal station" built there, on Bear hill, during the old French war. The old signal was fire and smoke—smoke by day and fire by night. This watch tower was renewed in the revolution by "the guard" of the coast, looking out for British ships and barges. Napatree Point (Naps and Tree Point) was then covered with thick woods, and offered an opportunity for the enemy to land and conceal a force. Indeed, it is reported that the neck of land leading to the Naps was so broad that it contained a swamp and pond that served as a haunt for foxes. The roots of the ancient trees, now far from the shore, are frequently torn up by the waves in heavy gales. This is also true of the shore on the east side of Watch Hill.

During the war of the revolution two English ships of the line, on their way westward, were overtaken by a northeast gale, and, running in toward the land, came to anchor near Watch Hill, and there hoped to outride the storm. They were the "Cayenne" and "Colodon." The "Cayenne," the smaller of the two, by cutting away her masts held her ground. The "Colodon" rode so heavily that she burned and broke her hawser, and then drove before the gale, blinded by the snow, and struck on Shagwang reef, and was dashed on the east point of Fort Pond bay, Long

Island. That point is now known as Colodon point. The huge anchor of this man-of-war was secured by Mr. Hezekiah Wilcox and his sons.

The Patriots of Hopkinton, R. I., 1776.—"Hopkinton, Sept. 19, A. D., 1776. I, the subscriber, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I believe the War, Resistance and Opposition in which the United American Colonies are Engaged against the Fleets and Armies of Great Britain, is on the part of the said Colonies Just and necessary; and that I will not directly or indirectly afford assistance of any sort or kind whatever to the said Fleets and Armies during the continuance of the present war, but that I will heartily assist in the defence of the United Colonies.

"Daniel Coon, Joshua Clarke, John Larkin, Amos Maxson, John Coon, Thomas West, George Thurston, Edward Wells, Francis West, Zacheus Reynolds, Jr., William Thurston, Samuel Hill, Benjamin Randall, Benjamin Maxson, John Maxson, Robert Burdick, Mathew Randall, David Coon, William Witter, Samuel Reynolds, Jesse Maxson, Samuel Champlin, Phineas Maxson, Hezekiah Babcock, William Coon, Jr., Elisha Stillman, Caleb Potter, Elisha Coon, Joseph Maxson, Nathaniel Kenyon, Benjamin Colegrove, Stephen Potter, Joshua Coon, Ebenezer Hill, Thomas Wells, Abel Tanner, John Robinson, Jun., Lawton Palmer, Thomas Potter Gardiner, Eleazer Lewis, John Marshall, Benjamin Kenyon, William Tanner, Jr., Joseph Witter, Jr., Peter Kenyon, Mathew Maxson, Jonathan Coon, Stephen Maxson, William Coon, William Greene, William Bassett, William Tanner, Thompson Wells, Sylvanus Maxson, James Wells, Jun., Clarke Maxson, Caleb Church, Elnathan Wells, Zellenius Burdick, Josiah Witter, Nathan Burdick, Peter Kenyon, Jr., John Cottrell, Hubbard Burdick, Francis Tanner, Moses Barber, Paul Burdick, Nathan Tanner, Parker Burdick, Moses Hall, Jacob Hall, Joseph Witter, Rufus Burdick, Abel Burdick, Daniel Peckham, Jr., Jonathan Wells, Jr., William Burdick, Jr., Asa Eaglestone, Jonathan West, John Brown, Elnathan Burdick, Amos Palmer, Jun., Nathan Palmiter, Uriah Saunders, Elisha Wells, Nathaniel Burdick, Peleg Maxson, Stephen R. Burdick, Bryant Cartwright, Jesse Burdick, Waite Burdick, Josiah Collins, John Vellett, Joseph Thurston, William Papple, Henry Clarke, William Needham, Francis Robinson, Samuel Button, Jr., Samuel Lewis, Barker Wells, Peter Wells, John Millard, Amos Langworthy, James Braman, Hezekiah Carpenter, John

Palmer, David Davis, Daniel Peckham, Jr., Ross Coon, Stephen Crandall, Oliver Davis, Simeon Babcock, Samuel Longworthy, Zebbius Sweet, Timothy Larkin, John Hall, Jr., Amos Button, Bryant Cartwright, Jr., Rouse Babcock, Asa Miner, Clarke Reynolds, John Braman, Samuel Witter, Samuel Babcock, Isaiah Maxson, Henry Foster, William White, James Kinyon, John Maxson, Jr., Jonathan Rogers, Joseph Barber, John Randall, John Satterly, Ichabod Paddock, Jeffrey Champlin, James Fry, Cyrus Button, Thomas Cottrell, Fones Palmer, Benjamin Rathbun, Josiah Hill, Phineas Edwards, Thomas Wells, Jr., Billings Burch, John Brown, Henry Wells, Joseph Cole, Jr., Amos Coon, Hezekiah Babcock, Sr., Israel Stiles, Thomas Barber, Peleg Barber, David Davis, Jr., Elias Coon, Gideon Allin, Josias Lillibridge, Joshua Wells, Jr., Joseph Crandall, Elijah Crandall, Joseph Longworthy.

"The aforegoing is a true account of those that subscribed the Test in the town of Hopkinton.

"ABEL TANNER, *Town Clerk.*"

INCIDENTS OF THE REVOLUTION.—The revolution was the vindication of principles. The people of Westerly rose up to maintain their inalienable rights, and in resisting the tyranny of their oppressors suffered grievously. In that historic scene Westerly nobly avowed her sentiments, and her military honors were worthily won. Among those most prominent in that contest was Governor Samuel Ward, son of Governor Edward Ward, of Newport. He was born in Newport, May 27th, 1725; graduated at Harvard College in 1743; married Anna Ray, of Block Island, at the age of twenty, and removed to Westerly. He was chosen governor three times—in 1762, in 1765 and in 1766.

From the skillful pen of Frederick Denison, in "Westerly and Its Witnesses," we extract the following:

"The tide of party politics ran high in the colony on account of the popularity of the two leaders, Ward and Hopkins. It was also the exciting period of the stamp act, the beginning of irreconcilable differences with the mother country. Governor Samuel Ward acted a cool, noble part in resisting the aggressions of England. The papers that emanated from his pen are among our cherished records. At the opening of the revolution, in 1774, he was chosen by the colony as colleague of Stephen Hopkins, to represent Rhode Island in the first continental congress at Philadelphia. To this office he was reappointed in 1775, and

while in the laborious discharge of his duty died in Philadelphia, March 25th, 1776, deeply mourned by congress as by his native colony. At the time of his death, Governor Ward was attended by his faithful body servant and slave, Cudjo, who, in returning to Westerly, brought on safely his master's papers and personal effects. Cudjo's wife, also a slave, was named Pegg Ward. From an old family paper, executed in reference to Cudjo's support by Governor Ward's heirs, we find that this faithful servant was living as late as 1806, and was under the care and protection of Oliver Wilcox.

"Samuel Ward, 2d (son of Governor Samuel Ward), born in Westerly, November 17th, 1756; graduated at Brown University in 1771; joined the Rhode Island army of observation, and rose to a captaincy in 1775. He joined the forces besieging Boston. In September of the same year, at the head of a company, he connected himself with the daring and perilous expedition, under General Arnold, that marched against Quebec. In a letter, under date of November 26th, 1775, when near the city, he says: 'We have gone up one of the most rapid rivers in the world, where the water was so shoal that, moderately speaking, we have waded 100 miles. We were thirty days in a wilderness that none but savages ever attempted to pass. We marched 100 miles upon short three days' provisions, waded over three rapid rivers, marched through snow and ice *barefoot*, passed over the St. Lawrence when it was guarded by the enemy's frigates, and are now about twenty-four miles from the city, to recruit our worn out natures.' In the attack on the city, Captain Ward, with most of his company, penetrated the first barrier, but was finally overcome.

"He was exchanged in 1776, and on the 1st of January, 1777, was commissioned as major under Colonel C. Greene. He cooperated in the gallant defense of the fort at Red Bank, and in the same year was aid-de-camp to General Washington. In 1778 he acted in defense of Rhode Island, under Generals Greene, Lafayette and Sullivan. Here he once commanded a regiment, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, to take rank from May 1st, 1778. After this he was in Washington's army in New Jersey, 'in the toil and glory of that service.' He was present at the defense of the bridge at Springfield, by a part of the Rhode Island line, against the Hessian general, Knyphausen, in June, 1780.

"At the close of the war he turned to the pursuits of peace, and became a distinguished merchant, going abroad for a few years, and finally settling in New York. For a time, after acquiring a competence, he owned a farm and lived at East Greenwich, but at last went to Jamaica, L. I., where, near his children, and in the midst of honors, he spent the remainder of his days. His death occurred in New York, August 16th, 1832, in his seventy-sixth year.

"His wife, Phebe (Greene) Ward, born March 11th, 1760, died in October, 1828. Colonel Ward left a gifted family.

"Worthy of conspicuous and enduring record are the noble sentiments expressed by the freemen of Westerly in the beginning of 1774, at a meeting which 'was the largest ever held in the town, and not a dissenting vote.' We quote from the records:—

"'At a town meeting specially called, and held at the dwelling-house of Major Edward Bliven, in Westerly, in the County of Kings, February 2d, A. D. 1774.

"'The Honorable Samuel Ward, Esq., chosen Moderator.

"'The Moderator and several other gentlemen laid before the meeting the vast importance of civil and religious liberty to society, and then stated the natural and constitutional rights and privileges of the Colonists, and the many infringements of those rights by several acts of Parliament for raising a revenue in America, aud other constitutional purposes: upon which the Moderator and Joshua Babcock, Esq., Mr. James Rhodes, Col. Wm. Pendleton, Mr. Geo. Sheffield, Oliver Crary, Esq., and Capt. Benj. Parke were appointed a committee to take the important subjects before the meeting into their consideration, and report as soon as may be, what measures will be proper for the town to take in the present alarming situation of the Colonies. The meeting was adjourned for a few hours, and the freemen being again assembled, the committee reported the following resolves, all of which were unanimously received and voted:—

"'1st. *Resolved*, That our ancestors, being oppressed in their native country, and denied the liberty of worshiping God according to the dictates of their consciences, had a natural and just right to emigrate from Britain to this or any other part of the world.

"'2d. That upon their arrival in America, they found the country in the actual possession of the Indian natives, who had

the sole and absolute jurisdiction of the same, and a perfect and exclusive right and property in the soil and in its produce of every kind.

"'3d. That they purchased the soil, and with it the jurisdiction of the country, of the Sachems, the then sole lords and proprietors thereof, and accordingly became possessed of an exclusive, natural and just right and property in the same, with a right to improve or dispose of the same and its various produce, in any manner which they chose, and might have incorporated themselves into distinct or separate societies or governments, without any connection with any European power whatsoever.

"'4th. That their attachment to their native country and its excellent Constitution made them forget their former sufferings, and hope for better times, and put themselves and the vast territory which they had acquired under the allegiance of the Crown of England, upon express conditions that all their natural, civil, and religious rights and privileges should be secured to them and their heirs forever. This security was solemnly granted and confirmed accordingly in their respective charters, with all the 'liberties and immunities of free and natural subjects within any of the dominions of the then King of England, &c., his heirs or successors, to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever, as if they or every one of them had been born within the realm of England, and these privileges have been since confirmed by several acts of Parliament.

"'5th. That the charter of this Colony doth in the strongest manner possible, grant unto the inhabitants thereof, all those rights and privileges, with complete jurisdiction within the territory they had purchased, and an entire exemption from all 'services, duties, fines, forfeitures, claims and demands whatsoever, except the fifth part of all ore of gold and silver found in the Colony, which is reserved in lieu of all other duties.'

"'6th. That the act of the British Parliament, claiming a right to make laws binding upon the colonies in all cases whatsoever, is inconsistent with the natural, constitutional, and charter rights and privileges of the inhabitants of this Colony.

"'7th. That the acts of Parliament forbidding us to transport our wool by water from one town to another, or prohibiting the working up the iron or other raw materials which the country affords, are arbitrary, oppressive, and inconsistent with our natural and charter rights.

"'8th. That all acts of Parliament for raising a revenue in America are a notorious violation of the liberties and immunities granted by charter to the inhabitants of this Colony, and have a tendency to deprive them of the liberties, which, as freemen, they have a right to, by Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights, and also to deprive them of the fruits of their own labor and the produce of their own lands; and make the present colonists and all their property, slaves to the people, or rather to the ministry of Great Britain.

"'9th. That the granting of salaries to the Governors and Judges of the colonies; the enlarging the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty; the appointment of the Board of Commissioners; the increase of the Custom House officers; the arbitrary power given to those officers to break into any man's house (ever considered by law as a sacred retirement from all force and violence till now), and to forcibly enter his bed-chamber, break open his desk and trunks, and offer all kinds of insults to his family; the introducing fleets and armies to supply those officers and enforce a submission to every act of oppression, are inconsistent with every idea of liberty, and will certainly, if not immediately checked, establish arbitrary power and slavery in America, with all their fatal consequences.

"'10th. That the act of Parliament entitled an 'Act for the better preserving His Majesty's Dock-yards,' &c., is a flagrant violation of all our natural and constitutional rights; for by this act any man in America may be seized and carried to any part of Britain, there to be tried upon a pretense of his being concerned in burning a boat, vessel, or any materials for building, or any naval stores, &c., and being deprived of a trial by his peers in the vicinage, and subjected to a foreign jurisdiction, under the direction of those who neither know nor regard him; tho' innocent, he is sure to be entirely ruined.

"'11th. That the act allowing the East India Company to export tea to America, subject to a duty payable here, and the actual sending the tea into the colonies by the Company, are manifest attempts to enforce the revenue acts, and undoubtedly designed to make a precedent for establishing the taxes and monopolies in America, in order that a general tax upon all the necessaries of life, and all our lands, may take place; and monopolies of all valuable branches of commerce may be established in this country. We will, therefore, neither buy, sell, nor receive as a

gift, any dutied tea, but shall consider all persons concerned in introducing dutied tea into this Town as enemies to their country.

"'12th. That it is the duty of every man in America who loves God, his King, or his country, to oppose by all proper measures, every attempt upon the liberties of his country, and particularly the importation of tea subject to a duty, and to exert himself to the utmost to obtain a redress of the grievances the colonies now groan under.

"'13th. That the inhabitants of this Town ever have been, and now are, loyal and dutiful subjects to their Sovereign; that they have a most affectionate regard for their brethren in Britain and Ireland; that in all the wars in America, they have, when the Government has been constitutionally applied to by the Crown, granted all the aid in their power, and frequently more than was expected; that they are still ready, when called upon in a constitutional way, to grant such aid and assistance to the crown as the necessity of the case may require, and their ability will admit; but though we are ready to sacrifice our lives and fortunes for the true honor and interest of our sovereign and the good of our mother country, we cannot give up our liberties to any person upon earth; they are dearer to us than our lives. We do, therefore, solemnly resolve and determine, that we will heartily unite with the other towns in this and all our sister colonies, and exert our whole force and influence in support of the just rights and privileges of the American colonies.

"'14th. That the Moderator and Joshua Babcock, Esq., Mr. James Rhodes, Mr. George Sheffield, Major James Babcock, or the major part of them, be a committee for this town to correspond with all other committees appointed by any town in this or the other colonies; and the committee is directed to give the closest attention to everything which concerns the liberties of America; and if any tea subject to a duty should be imported into town, or anything else attempted injurious to liberty, the committee is directed and empowered to call a town meeting forthwith, that such measures may be taken as the public safety may require.

"'15th. We highly applaud, and sincerely thank our brethren in the several sister colonies of America, particularly in Boston, Virginia and Philadelphia, for their noble and virtuous stand in defense of the common liberties of America; and we return our

thanks to the town of Newport for their patriotic resolutions to maintain the liberties of their country, and the prudent measures they have taken to have the other towns in the colony to come into the same generous resolution.

"'*Voted.* That the proceedings of this town meeting be published in the *Newport Mercury*.'

"It is sufficiently evident that the above patriotic paper was penned by Governor Samuel Ward; he, however, wrote for the hearts of his fellow-townsmen. The people cherished no disloyalty to law and legitimate government, but simply the opposition of principle to manifest usurpation and oppression. Nobly had they defended the Crown in the French and Indian wars."

David Sherman Baker, in his historical sketch of North Kingstown, thus portrays to his readers the scenes and events incident to the revolutionary period in that town: "North Kingstown early caught the spirit of independence and was ardent in the cause of liberty. Already she had extended her sympathy in the substantial form of money and cattle to the citizens of Boston, who were suffering from the aggressions of the British soldiery, and February 16th, 1775, more than a month before the battle of Lexington, the people of the town, now organized for action, called for one hundred and forty guns. These were promptly furnished, and in the following month the committee appointed by the general assembly apportioned to the town its share of powder, lead and flints. In June of the same year Charles Tillinghast and two others were appointed enlisting officers for the town. From this time companies were formed and enlistments continued to be made; and during the whole war North Kingstown's sons fought in many battles on sea and land. When in 1777 General Washington ordered the continental troops in Rhode Island to join the army in the Jerseys, it left the state in an almost defenseless condition. North Kingstown, whose geographical position rendered attacks from the bay an easy matter, was especially open to the incursions of the enemy. It was at this time that George Waite Babcock, Joseph Taylor, John Slocum and Christopher Pearce, having the welfare of their country at heart and willing to defend it with their lives, believing that the enemy were about to make an attack, raised a company 'to guard the town of Updike's Newtown,' and petitioning the assembly to grant a charter. 'Whereupon it was voted and resolved that the petitioners, with such others as shall enlist with them,

not exceeding sixty-four men, exclusive of commissioned officers, be incorporated into a separate and distinct military company by the name of the 'Newtown Rangers, to be commanded by one captain, two lieutenants and one ensign.' By an act of the legislature slaves were allowed to enlist. Soon afterward a large company composed wholly of negroes (many of whom had been slaves) and officered by white men, was raised in the town, and Thomas Cole and Benjamin Peckham were chosen captain and lieutenant.

"During the whole war North Kingstown was frequently annoyed by predatory incursions. Small parties would stealthily land along the shore and plunder the people of their cattle and grain, and on some occasions they would even seize the inhabitants themselves. At one time Oliver Spink and Charles Tillinghast, who was the grandfather of Senator Charles T. James, and who, it will be remembered, was the first enlisting officer appointed by the town, were taken from their houses in Quidnessett and imprisoned in Newport. Here they contracted the smallpox, of which Spink died, but Tillinghast, who, with true Yankee ingenuity had previously vaccinated himself, passed safely through the disease. In June, 1779, a number of British soldiers landed in the night on the Quidnessett shore and surrounded the houses of John Allen and Christopher Spencer. The inmates, who at the time were asleep, were awakened and rudely turned out of doors and Allen's house was burned to the ground. The one in which Spencer lived belonged to a Tory, and on that account escaped destruction. Half clad and terribly frightened, the other members of the two families were commanded to silence, and by the light of the burning dwelling saw Allen and Spencer marched at the bayonet's point to the shore, roughly thrust into a boat and carried to Newport. Here they were confined in a loathsome prison, where Spencer remained until the English troops evacuated Rhode Island; but Allen, through the intercession of a lady friend of his family, was released a few months before.

"Early in the war the General Assembly voted 'That one of the field pieces assigned to South Kingstown should be sent to and for the use of North Kingstown.' The story of this old gun is as remarkable as it is interesting. It once saved Wickford from destruction, and again, as if to repay the debt, won great glory for the town which originally loaned it. In 1777 a com-

pany was sent out in a barge from the British fleet to burn the village of Wickford, which was supposed to be undefended. They proceeded unmolested until they arrived at the mouth of the harbor, when, to their great surprise, the old gun, which had been stationed on the point where the light house now stands, fired into them, killed one man and caused them to hastily retrace their course. Soon after this occurrence news came that a British man-of-war had grounded on Point Judith. Excitement ran high and the old gun was again resorted to; but upon examination it was found that the Tories had spiked it. This difficulty was speedily removed. Samuel Bissell drilled it out, and in a few hours, drawn by four oxen, it was on its way to the Point, where it was mounted on the shore behind the rocks, and after a vigorous firing of a few minutes, the ship, which proved to be the 'Syren,' a twenty-eight gun frigate, surrendered, and her crew of a hundred and sixty, officers and men, were carried prisoners to Providence. George Babcock, whose name heads the petition for the charter of the Newtown Rangers, was afterward one of the most successful commanders of the American navy. In the 'Mifflin,' a twenty-gun ship, manned by 130 men, enlisted in North Kingstown and Exeter, he took prize after prize, and many an abler ship struck her colors before the invincible Babcock and his men. While cruising off the banks of Newfoundland in 1779, they fell in with the English ship 'Tartar,' mounting twenty-six guns, fourteen swivels, and with a complement of 162 men. The odds weighed heavily against them; but, after a fierce engagement of two hours and a half, the enemy struck her flag, and a few days afterward, amid the wildest enthusiasm, the firing of guns, the ringing of bells and the illumination of the city, James Eldred, a Wickford boy who had been placed in command of the 'Tartar,' with a number of other prizes, sailed triumphantly into the harbor of Boston.

"Samuel Phillips, a man distinguished for his bravery, whose uncle, the Honorable Peter Phillips, was commissary under General Nathaniel Greene in 'The army of Observation,' was at this time lieutenant of the 'Mifflin.' Two years before, with Daniel Wall, his fellow-townsman, he volunteered under Colonel Barton and commanded one of the five boats in the daring expedition that captured Prescott and brought him safely through the British fleet. In a journal written by himself Captain Phillips

says: 'I have been in the late war Lieutenant of four twenty-gun ships, one cutter of fourteen guns and commander of a brig of fourteen guns. I have ever strove hard and suffered much to help gain the independence of my country and am ready to step forth again and oppose any power that shall endeavor to injure my country and her rights.'"

THE KENTISH GUARDS.—The history of the Kentish Guards deserves more than a passing notice, for on three separate and distinct occasions they responded most gallantly to the voice of the authorities summoning them to action and perilous service. First the distant rumbling of the revolution called them into being, and when their organization was but half a year old their career was begun on the battle fields of Concord and Lexington. Two generations later, in the year 1842, they were again called into service to perform a deed requiring no small amount of fortitude and determination. Nineteen years more elapsed and again, within the memory of men now living, in the year 1861, when our commonwealth was again racked by the convulsions of war, an order comes from the capital of the state to the Kentish Guards to report at once to the commander-in-chief of the military of Rhode Island. One hundred strong, like their revolutionary sires a century ago, they responded without delay. The First Rhode Island Regiment being already filled, they waited until the formation of the Second, in which they enrolled as Company H.

Beginning with the revolutionary struggle we find military organizations were being formed all over the country previous to the actual outbreak of hostilities. At the October session of 1774, the general assembly granted a charter to the Pawtuxet Rangers; also one to the Kentish Guards, an independent company for the three towns of Warwick, East Greenwich and Coventry, from which at a later day were to be taken General James Mitchell Varnum, General Nathaniel Greene and Colonel Christopher Greene, with others of less note. The news of the battle of Lexington, on the 19th of April, 1775, aroused the patriotic spirit of Rhode Island to a still higher point, and three days after the battle of Lexington, the assembly met at Providence, and "Voted and resolved that fifteen hundred men be enlisted, raised and embodied as aforesaid, with all the expedition and despatch that the thing will admit of." This army was designed especially as an army of observation, with its quarters in this state, "and

also if it be necessary, for the safety and preservation of any of the colonies, to march out of this colony and join and co-operate with the forces of the neighboring colonies." It was subsequently formed into one brigade under the command of a brigadier-general, and the brigade was divided into three regiments, each of which was to be commanded by one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel and one major, while each regiment was to consist of eight companies. Nathaniel Greene was chosen the brigadier-general.

The following act is copied from an old schedule of the doings of the general assembly in the year 1774:

"*An act establishing an Independent Company by the name of Kentish Guards.*

"*Whereas,* The preservation of this Colony in time of war depends, under God, in the military skill and discipline of its inhabitants, and whereas a number of inhabitants of the Town of East Greenwich (to wit): James Mitchell Varnum, Christopher Greene (son of Philip), Nathaniel Greene, Jr., Daniel Greene, Griffin Greene, Nathaniel Greene (son of Richard), Christopher Greene (son of James), John Greene, Charles Greene, Sylvester Greene, William Greene (son of Richard), Hopkins Cooke, Richard Fry, Joseph Joslyn, Micah Whitmarsh, Augustus Mumford, John Cooke, Richard Mathewson, John S. Dexter, John Fry, Gideon Mumford, William Arnold, Archibald Crary, John Glazier, Stephen Mumford, Andrew Boyd, Eser Wall, Abial Brown, Oliver Gardiner, Clark Brown, Benjamin Spencer, James Searle, Gideon Freeborn, Wanton Casey, Job Peirce, John Reynolds and Samuel Brown, have petitioned this Assembly for an act of Incorporation, forming them and such others as shall be joined unto them (not exceeding One Hundred Men, Rank and file), into a Company by the name of the Kentish Guards;

"*Wherefore,* This General Assembly to encourage a Design so laudable, have Ordained, Constituted and Granted, and hereby do Ordain, Constitute and Appoint, that the said Petitioners and such others as may be joined to them (not exceeding One Hundred Men, Rank and File), be and they are hereby declared to be an Independent Company, by the name of the Kentish Guards, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall have all the Rights, Powers and Privileges in Grant hereafter mentioned.

"*First*, It is Granted unto the said Company, that they, or the major part of them, shall and may once in every year, to wit: on the last Wednesday in April, meet and assemble themselves together, in some convenient place by them appointed, then and there to choose their Officers, to wit: One Captain, Two Lieutenants and One Ensign, and all other Officers necessary for training, disciplining, and well ordering said Company; at which meeting no Officer shall be chosen, but by the greater number of votes then present; The Captain, Lieutenants and Ensign to be approved of by the Governor and Council for the time being; and shall be commissioned in the same manner as other Military Officers in this Colony.

"*Secondly*, That the said Company shall have liberty to meet and exercise themselves upon such other days and as often as they shall think necessary and not be subject to the Orders or Directions of the Colonel or other Field Officers of the Regiment in whose District they live in such meetings and exercisings; and that they be obliged to meet for exercising at least four times in each year, upon the penalty of paying to, and for the use of the Company, to wit: the Captain for each day's neglect, three pounds, lawful money, the Lieutenants and Ensign, each twenty shillings, lawful money, the Clerk and other subaltern Officers, each twelve shillings, lawful money, and private Soldiers, six shillings, lawful money, to be collected by warrant of distress, directed to the Clerk from the Captain or other Officer.

"*Thirdly*, That said Company or the greater number of them make all such laws, Rules and Orders among themselves as they shall deem expedient for the well ordering and disciplining said Company and lay any Penalty or Fine for the breach of such Rules, not exceeding twelve shillings, lawful money, for one offence to be collected as aforesaid.

"*Fourthly*, That all those who shall be duly enlisted in the said Company, so long as they shall continue therein, shall be exempted from bearing arms or doing other military duty (watching and warding duty excepted) in the several Companies, or Train Bands, in whose District they respectively live, excepting such as shall be Officers in any of the said Company's or Train Bands.

"*Fifthly*, That if any Officer or Officers of the Company shall be disapproved by the Governor or Council, or shall remove out of the said County of Kent, or shall be taken away by death,

that then, and in such cases the Captain of said Company, or Superior Officer, for the election of another, or others in their or his stead, who shall be so removed.

"*Sixthly*, For the further —— of said Company, it is granted that the Captain of said Company shall be of the rank of Colonel, and that the first Lieutenant be of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, that the Second Lieutenant be of the rank of Major, and that the Ensign be of the rank of Captain; that the said Officers shall be of the Court Martial and Council of War, in the Regiment, in whose district they live; that upon all General Reviews and General Musters, the said Company shall rank the First Independent Company for the County of Kent, and that in time of alarm the said Company shall be under the immediate direction of the Commander-in-Chief in the Colony.

"*It is Voted and Resolved*, that the Secretary of this Colony be, and he is hereby directed to make a fair copy of the preceding Act, establishing the Company called the Kentish Guards, affix the Colony Seal thereto, and transmit the same to the said Company.

"*And it is further Voted and Resolved*, at the request of the said Company, that the following Officers be, and they are hereby appointed to command the same:

"James Mitchell Varnum, Captain.
Richard Fry, First Lieutenant.
Christopher Greene, Second Lieutenant.
Hopkins Cooke, Ensign."

This company furnished more officers of importance for the revolutionary army than any other in New England, or perhaps in the United States. It furnished one major-general, Nathaniel Greene; one brigadier-general, James M. Varnum; two colonels, Christopher Greene and Archibald Crary; one major, John S. Dexter; and one captain, Thomas Arnold; besides a large number of inferior ones.

The following sketches, taken from Doctor Greene's history of East Greenwich, will be read with interest in this connection. The first, a letter belonging to Wanton Casey, Esq. (the first cashier of the Rhode Island Central Bank), is very interesting as a record of the writer's personal experience. It was written to Judge Johnson, of South Carolina, who published a "Life of General Greene":

"I was one of the petitioners to the General Assembly to grant

a Charter for an Independent Company, called the Kentish Guards; said petition was granted in October, 1774; previous to the battle of Lexington, in 1775. The Company was dressed in uniform, well armed and disciplined, amounting to between eighty and one hundred men, rank and file. On the morning after the battle of Lexington, and in two or three hours after the news arrived, we were on the march with one hundred and ten men, rank and file, for the scene of action, several volunteers having joined; we marched to Pawtucket, about twenty miles from East Greenwich, and there received another express, saying that the British Troops had returned to Boston; we therefore returned to East Greenwich, where we continued to do duty by keeping up a regular guard for a long time.

"Captain Wallace, who commanded a British ship, mounting between twenty and thirty guns, and Captain Ascough, mounting about twenty, with several smaller vessels as tenders, kept us constantly on the alert; Captain Wallace, being the senior officer, could land, including marines, between two hundred and fifty or three hundred men; he landed with a number of his men on Canonicut Island, and burnt most of the houses on the Island, and burnt or took away the furniture, provisions and sheep, shot many cattle, and killed some of the inhabitants, and others he made prisoners.

"East Greenwich, situated on Narragansett Bay, was exposed to his depredations, and I believe that nothing but the continued efforts of the Kentish Guards prevented their burning the Town. We erected a Fort at the entrance of the harbor, and had eight or ten cannon mounted, to prevent their Boats and Tenders getting into the harbor, and kept a regular guard there for a long time; a vessel had been driven on shore and taken by the enemy at Warwick Neck by two Tenders full of men; the Commander of the Kentish Guards, Colonel Richard Fry, proposed to retake her; we crossed the outer harbor (about four miles) in boats, and marched down opposite the vessel, behind a beach, and after occasionally firing and receiving the fire from the two Tenders for three or four hours, we drove them off, and retook the vessel; during this action one of our men named Ned Pearce was wounded, and was obliged to have his arm amputated.

"Some time afterward Captain Wallace came up the Bay from Newport, and anchored between Bristol and the Island of Prudence, and plundered the inhabitants; Colonel Fry proposed our

going to prevent their landing; we accordingly took boats, it being about six miles by water, and landed very early in the morning; while eating breakfast at the north end of the Island, we received news by a man who ran very fast, that the enemy were landing three or four miles below; we had already sent back the boats we came in, for a reinforcement, being disappointed in not meeting ninety men from the Island of Rhode Island, who had engaged to meet us; our resource was to brave the danger as well as we could, being only about eighty men, rank and file, when we knew that the enemy could land two hundred and fifty; we immediately formed, with drums beating and colors flying, which daring had the desired effect; on discerning us they returned to their vessels, and we were reinforced in the afternoon; during the night following the enemy got under weigh and returned to Newport, while we returned to East Greenwich.

"Some time after this the enemy landed on Prudence and burnt most, if not all the houses on the Island; our company was frequently called out in the night to march to Quidnesitt, two or three miles below East Greenwich, to prevent the enemy taking off cattle and plundering the inhabitants; the British were joined by a number of Tories, well acquainted with that part of the country, and until there were two pieces of Artillery attached to the Company, we could not keep their boats at a respectful distance; before and after the British fleet took possession of the Island of Rhode Island, in 1776, detachments from our Company were frequently called for to take up Tories and suspected persons, many of whom were in the Colony at that time, particularly in our neighborhood, and as I kept a fleet horse, was often called on; I well remember going out one night, under the command of General Varnum and Colonel Sherbourn in search of a man named Hart (a spy from the enemy), and after riding all night, and taking some suspected persons, who informed us where to find him, we surrounded a house in Exeter, just at daylight, and after searching sometime we found where he was secreted; he was tried by a Court Martial in Providence and convicted; he had enlisted a number of men, some of whom procured boats and joined the enemy on Rhode Island.

"Our Company (the Kentish Guards) was on Rhode Island at what was called Sullivan's Expedition, but we came off before

the battle, our time having expired, and there being no prospect of attacking the enemy; but as soon as we heard the firing of the advance on the day of the action (which we could very distinctly from East Greenwich), we embarked on board of a sloop with the intention of landing on the north end of the Island as a reinforcement, but after passing Prudence Island an armed vessel of the enemy endeavoured to cut us off, and we were compelled to bear away and land on Pappoosesquaw Point, about two miles north of Prudence Island and directly opposite the Town of Bristol; we there learned that the enemy intended to retreat from the Island, and we had orders not to go on, but helped to take care of the wounded who were brought to said place.

"During the latter part of the year 1775 and in 1776, thirty-five members of the Kentish Guards entered the Continental service; among whom were General Nathaniel Greene, General James Mitchell Varnum, Colonel Christopher Greene, who defeated the Hessians at Red Bank—having under him a number of Officers from our Company—Major Flagg, Colonel Archibald Crary, Major John S. Dexter and others."

The old fort at East Greenwich, alluded to by Mr. Casey, was erected on the bank near the entrance of our harbor, about midway between our village and Chipinoxet, and nearly opposite Long Point. After the war, the cannon mounted there were removed to West Point, and the embankments of the fort gradually went to decay. At the present time not the slightest trace of Fort Daniel is to be seen.

Mr. Wanton Casey was born in East Greenwich in 1760, and consequently was only fourteen years old in 1774, when he joined the Kentish Guards, being one of the original petitioners for the charter, and probably was the youngest man in the country who took up arms during the revolutionary war. He continued to perform duty in the company until 1778, at which time, in consequence of constant exposure, his health was so much impaired that he was compelled to leave the army. His physician advised a sea voyage and a milder climate. He therefore went to France, where he resided for a number of years, extensively engaged in business as one of the firm of the large importing house of Silas Casey & Son, of East Greenwich.

In Bartlett's "Colonial Records," is the following paper referring to East Greenwich:

"*Subscription for the Relief of the Inhabitants of Boston and Charlestown, in the Town of East Greenwich:*

"EAST GREENWICH, August 1774.

"We, the subscribers, inhabitants of the town of East Greenwich in the Colony of Rhode Island, taking into the most serious consideration the present alarming situation of our brethren in the towns of Boston and Charlestown, in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, occasioned by the late cruel, malignant and worse than savage acts of the British Parliament; and whereas a tame submission to the first approaches of lawless power will undoubtedly involve this extensive continent in one scene of misery and servitude, than which, a glorious death, in defence of our unquestionable rights is far more eligible; convinced likewise, that the only true glory and unfading grandeur of the British Monarch consists in governing his extensive empire with equal and impartial laws, founded in reason and rendered sacred by the wisdom of ages; and that every attempt to impair that noble constitution, which hath ever been the envy and terror of Europe, constitutes the blackest treason—from the most earnest abhorrence to the deep-laid schemes of his prime minister, whom we esteem the most determined foe to royalty; and from our love to our country, which nothing but death can abate, we do promise and engage to pay by the first day of October next, the respective sums to our names annexed, to James Mitchell Varnum, Esq., Messrs. A. Mumford, Preserved Pearce and William Pearce, to be laid out and expended in such articles of provisions, for our distressed brethren, as the majority of us shall agree upon to be sent to the committee of ways and means for employing the poor in Boston, by the first conveyance.—*Providence Gazette.*"

A somewhat important event occurred at this time, at the raising of the Congregational church in East Greenwich. After the large number of men who had assembled for the purpose of raising the building had finished their labor, they met and burned the effigy of Stephen Arnold, a man of some note in the county, who at that time had made himself very unpopular by his violent Tory principles. On hearing of this insult, Stephen Arnold, who resided about four or five miles from the village, collected a number of his friends for the purpose of marching down and destroying it. He enlisted several hundred men, exercised and manœuvred them privately, until his plans were completed, and fixed on a time and place preparatory to making a descent on the vil-

lage. The place of meeting was about two miles west of the village at the corner of the two roads, near the residence of the late Daniel Howland.

The scheme was so well arranged, and the secret so well kept, that nothing but the treachery of one of his men, to whom the whole plan was disclosed, saved the village from destruction. The prime mover divulged the secret to Thomas Tillinghast, supposing from his well-known Tory feelings, he would readily fall into the scheme; but Mr. Tillinghast, although belonging to the same political party with Arnold, would not join a treasonable band collected for the gratification of private revenge. He therefore proceeded to put the inhabitants of East Greenwich on their guard. He arrived here about midnight, and after calling up some of the people, placed before them the whole affair. The story appeared so improbable that it had few believers. Very few could think that such men would seriously contemplate so daring an act. However, as Mr. Tillinghast was well known to be perfectly trustworthy, they prepared themselves for the worst.

At that time there resided in the village an old lady, called Peggy Pearce, who was a remarkably shrewd, observing sort of person, and therefore one well fitted for an emergency. She kept a shop on Main street, and was in the habit of trading with the people of West Greenwich, where most of the rioters lived, and was therefore well situated to fulfill the part of a spy.

The next day after the alarm she went on horseback through a portion of West Greenwich and Coventry, with the ostensible purpose of purchasing woolen yarn and linen thread, then furnished solely by the farmers' wives and daughters, but her real object was to ascertain if possible when the attack was to be made. By dropping a few casual remarks, and making some apparently idle inquiries, she learned not only that the report was true, but also that the attack would be made on the following day or night. She returned to the village and made known the result of her mission. A meeting was hastily called by the inhabitants, and Samuel Brown was dispatched to Providence requesting the governor to send the military to their assistance. The governor answered the call promptly, sending the light infantry and cadets to their aid.

The rioters assembled at their rendezvous, but on learning that their intentions were discovered and that the inhabitants were prepared for the encounter, they sent out Arnold and others as

scouts, who, happening, in their eagerness, to approach rather too near the village, were captured. Stephen Arnold was compelled to make an apology to the villagers, expressing his sorrow and regret, and upon promising to desist from all further attempts, and dismiss his followers, he was released. And thus ended the riots.

Judge Staples, in his book entitled the "Annals of Providence," refers to this affair in the following manner:

"The following month (September, 1774), the Light Infantry and Cadet Companys were requested by the Sheriff of the County of Kent, at East Greenwich, to disperse a mob there assembled, and threatening to destroy the village; an express arrived here (Providence), about two in the morning, and these two companies reached their place of destination, at nine the same morning.

"It seems that the people of East Greenwich had charged Stephen Arnold of Warwick, one of the Judges of the inferior court in that County, with propagating principles unfriendly to American liberty, and hung him in effigy; he had called together his friends to the number of some hundreds, to avenge himself for these insults; after the arrival of the military, he acknowledged that he had been indiscreet in his proceedings, being actuated by fear and resentment; he signed a paper confessing these facts and declaring himself to be a friend to the liberties of his country, and that he disapproved of those measures which were intended to impose any taxes on America without her consent; upon this and his promising to discourage all such unlawful assemblies for the future, peace was restored in the village and the Military returned home."

The battle of Bunker Hill having been fought, increasing preparations were made throughout the Rhode Island colony for the struggle. Every man capable of bearing arms was required to equip himself for service and to drill half a day semi-monthly. Six additional companies of sixty men each were ordered to be raised and to join the brigade, which had now been placed under the general direction of Washington, who was now in the vicinity of Boston. A brig from the West Indies had been captured off Warwick Neck, and the adjacent shore pillaged of much live stock. Additional forces were raised throughout the colony. In January, 1776, Warwick Neck was fortified, and a company of artillery and minute men were sent to defend it. Two new regiments of seven hundred and fifty men each were raised, and

united in one brigade. Of one of these regiments, Henry Babcock was colonel, and Christopher Lippitt, of this town, was lieutenant-colonel.

The following account of Colonel Lippitt is from the pen of John Howland, Esq. At the time it was written, Mr. Howland was president of the Rhode Island Historical Society: "Christopher Lippitt was a member of the General Assembly. In January, 1776, he was appointed Lieut. Col. of the regiment raised by the State—Col. Harry Babcock was commander. He shortly quitted the service and Lieut. Col. Lippitt was promoted to the office of Colonel. I enlisted in Capt. Dexter's company. We were stationed on the island of Rhode Island. The regiment was taken into the continental service, and the officers commissioned by Congress. After the disastrous battle of Long Island, we were ordered to join Washington's army, at New York.

"On the 31st of Dec., 1776, while the army under Washington was in Jersey, the term of all the continental troops expired, except Lippitt's regiment, which had eighteen days more to serve. The brigade to which they were attached consisted of five regiments, three of which (Varnum's, Hitchcock's and Lippitt's) were from Rhode Island. Col. Hitchcock commanded the brigade, and Lippitt's regiment counted more than one third of the whole. This was the time that tried both soul and body. We had by order of the General left our tents at Bristol, on the other side of the Delaware. We were standing on frozen ground, covered with snow. The hope of the commander-in-chief was sustained by the character of these half-frozen, half-starved men, that he could persuade them to serve another month, until the new recruits should arrive. He made the attempt and it succeeded. Gen. Mifflin addressed our men, at his request; he did it well. The request of the General was acceded to by our unanimously poising the firelock as a signal. Within two hours after this vote we were on our march to Trenton. Col. Lippitt's regiment was in the battle at Trenton, when retreating over the bridge, it being narrow, our platoons were in passing it, crowded into a dense and solid mass, in the rear of which the enemy were making their best efforts. The noble horse of Gen. Washington stood with his breast pressed close against the end of the west rail of the bridge; and the firm, composed, and majestic countenance of the general inspired confidence and assurance, in a moment so important and critical.

"They did not succeed in their attempt to cross the bridge. Although the creek was fordable between the bridge and the Delaware, they declined attempting a passage in the face of those who presented a more serious obstruction than the water. On one hour—yes, on forty minutes, commencing at the moment when the British first saw the bridge and the creek before them—depended the all-important, the all-absorbing question, whether we should be independent States or conquered rebels! Had the army of Cornwallis within that space crossed the bridge or forded the creek, unless a miracle had intervened, there would have been an end to the American army.

"Col. Lippitt was in the battle of Princeton. The commander-in-chief after the action, took the commander of our brigade (Col. Hitchcock) by the hand, expressing his high approbation of his conduct and that of the troops he commanded, and wished him to communicate his thanks to his officers and men.

"Col. Lippitt continued in service during the war. He afterterward removed to Cranston. He was appointed major-general of State's militia. He died on his farm in Cranston. Charles Lippitt, the brother of Col. Lippitt, was an officer in the revolutionary war, and for many years a member of the General Assembly. He died in Providence, in August, 1845, aged 91.

"Christopher Lippitt, son of Moses, was born November 29th, 1712. He married Catherine Holden, daughter of Anthony and Phebe (Rhodes) Holden, January 2d, 1736, and had twelve children, of whom Colonel Christopher Lippitt, the revolutionary hero, was the fourth."

The exposed condition of the seaboard towns rendered it advisable for the women and children to remove into the interior, and many of them accordingly left their homes for safer quarters. Warwick Neck was defended by Colonel John Waterman's regiment, and Pawtuxet by that of Colonel Samuel Aborn. In July, 1777, one of the most daring and skilfully executed acts that occurred during the war, resulted in the seizure of General Prescott, the British commander on Rhode Island, by Lieutenant-Colonel William Barton, who was at the time stationed at Tiverton. Prescott was quartered about five miles from Newport, on the west road leading to the ferry.

CAPTURE OF PRESCOTT.—The following is from Lossing's "Pictorial Field-Book," which fully describes the bold and successful expedition of General Barton:

"Early in May, 1777 (one hundred years ago), the command of the British troops who held possession of Newport, devolved upon Major-General Prescott, infamous in the annals of war, as one of the meanest of petty tyrants when in power, and of dastards when in danger. Possessing a narrow mind, utterly untutored by benevolence or charity; a judgment perverse in the extreme; a heart callous to the most touching appeals of sympathy, but tender when avarice half opened its lips to plead, he was a most unfit commander of a military guard over people like those of Rhode Island, who could appreciate courtesy; but he was a tyrant at heart, and having the opportunity he exercised a tyrant's doubtful prerogatives.

"General Lee was captured by the British in New Jersey, in December, 1776, while passing from the Hudson to join Washington on the Delaware; the Americans had no prisoner of equal military rank to exchange for him, therefore Colonel Barton conceived the bold plan of capturing General Prescott, in order to exchange him for General Lee; it was accomplished on the night of the 10th of July, 1777, six months after the capture of Lee.

"At that time General Prescott was quartered at the house of a Quaker named Overing, about five miles above Newport, on the west road leading to the ferry, at the north part of the Island. Barton's plan was to cross Narragansett Bay from the main, seize Prescott and carry him to the American camp. It was a very hazardous undertaking, for at that time there were three British frigates, with their guard-boats, lying east of Prudence Island, and almost in front of Prescott's quarters. With a few chosen men Colonel Barton embarked in four whale boats, with muffled oars, at Warwick Neck, at nine o'clock in the evening, and passed unobserved over to Rhode Island, between the islands of Prudence and Patience. They heard the cry, 'All's well,' from the guard-boats of the enemy, as they passed silently and unobserved, and landed in Coddington's Cove, at the mouth of a small stream which passed by the quarters of Prescott. Barton divided his men into several squads, assigning to each its duty and station, and then with the strictest order and profound silence, they advanced towards the house. The main portion of the expedition passed about midway between a British guard-house and the encampment of a company of light horse, while the remainder was to make a circuitous route to approach Prescott's quarters

from the rear and secure the doors. As Barton and his men approached a gate, a sentinel hailed them twice, and then demanded the countersign. 'We have no countersign to give,' Barton said, and quickly added, 'Have you seen any deserters here to-night?' The sentinel was misled by this question, supposing them to be friends, and was not undeceived until his musket was seized and himself bound and menaced with instant death if he made any noise. The doors had been secured by the division from the rear, and Barton entered the front passage boldly. Mr. Overing sat alone, reading, the rest of the family being in bed, and Barton inquired for General Prescott's room. Overing pointed upward, signifying that it was directly over the room in which they were standing. With four strong men and Sisson, a powerful negro who accompanied them, Barton ascended the stairs and gently tried the door. It was locked; no time was lost in parleying; the negro drew back a couple of paces, and using his head for a battering-ram, burst open the door at the first effort. The general, supposing the intruders to be robbers, sprang from his bed and seized his gold watch that was hanging upon the wall. Barton placed his hand gently upon the general's shoulder, told him he was his prisoner, and that perfect silence was his only safety now. Prescott asked time to dress, but it being a hot July night, and time precious, Barton refused acquiescence, feeling that it would not be cruel to take him across the bay, where he could make his toilet with more care, at his leisure. So, throwing his cloak around him, and placing him between two armed men, the prisoner was hurried to the shore. In the mean time, Major Barrington, Prescott's aid, hearing the noise in the general's room, leaped from a window to escape, but was captured, and he and the sentinel stationed in the centre of the party. At about midnight captors and prisoners landed at Warwick Neck Point, where General Prescott first broke the silence by saying to Colonel Barton, 'Sir, you have made a bold push to-night.' 'We have been fortunate,' coolly replied Barton.

"Captain Elliot was there with a coach to convey the prisoners to Providence, where they arrived at sunrise. Prescott was kindly treated by General Spencer and other officers, and in the course of a few days was sent to the headquarters of Washington, at Middlebrook, on the Raritan. Prescott was exchanged

for General Charles Lee in April following, and soon afterwards resumed his command of the British troops on Rhode Island.

"On account of the bravery displayed and the importance of the service in this expedition, Congress, having a 'just sense of the gallant behavior of Lieutenant-Colonel Barton and the brave officers and men of his party, who distinguished their valor and address in making prisoner of Major-General Prescott, of the British army, and Major William Barrington, his aid-de-camp,' voted Barton an elegant sword; and on the 24th of December following he was promoted to the rank and pay of colonel in the Continental army.

"The officers on the expedition were: Andrew Stanton, Samuel Potter, John Wilcox. Non-commissioned officers, Joshua Babcock and Samuel Philips. Privates, Benjamin Pren, James Potter, Henry Fisher, James Parker, Joseph Guild, Nathan Smith, Isaac Brown, Billington Crumb, James Haines, Samuel Apis, Alderman Crank, Oliver Simmons, Jack Sherman, Joel Briggs, Clark Packard, Samuel Corey, James Weaver, Clark Crandall, Sampson George, Jedediah Grenale, Joseph Ralph, Richard Hare, Darius Wale, Jeremiah Thomas, Joseph Denis, William Bruff, Charles Hasset, Thomas Wilcox, Pardon Cory, John Hunt, Daniel Page (a Narragansett Indian), Thomas Austin, Jack Sisson (black), and —— Howe, or Whiting, a boat steerer.

"Prescott, while in command at Newport, rendered the citizens uncomfortable in every way possible. He imprisoned some of them for months without any assigned reason; among others was William Tripp, who had a large family, but the tyrant would not allow him to hold any communication with them, either written or verbal. The first intelligence he received from them was by a letter, baked in a loaf of bread, which was sent to him by his wife. In this way a correspondence was kept up during his confinement of many months.

"When Prescott took possession of his town quarters he had a fine sidewalk made for his accommodation some distance along Pelham and up Spring street, for which purpose he took the door-steps belonging to other dwellings. The morning after the evacuation the owners of the steps hastened to Prescott's quarters, each to claim his door-stone. It was a very exciting scene, for sometimes two or three persons, not positive in their identification, claimed the same stone. Prescott's fine promenade soon disappeared, and

" 'The good citizens, some younger some older,
Each carrying a door-stone home on his shoulder,'

bore off their long abused door-steps."

COLONEL CHRISTOPHER GREENE.—In May, 1781, a sad event occurred which deprived the country of the valuable services of Colonel Christopher Greene, and of whose career some notes in this connection will be made. Colonel Henry Lee, in speaking of him, says:

"Exhibiting in early life his capacity and amiability, he was elected by his native town to a seat in the colonial legislature in October, 1770, and he continued to fill the same by successive elections until October, 1772. In 1774 the legislature wisely established a military corps, styled the 'Kentish Guards,' for the purpose of fitting the most select of her youth for military officers. In this corps young Greene was chosen a lieutenant, and in May, 1775, he was appointed by the legislature a major in what was called 'An army of Observation,' a brigade of 1,600 effectives, under the orders of his near relative, Brigadier Greene, afterward so celebrated.

"From this situation he was promoted to the command of a company of infantry in one of the regiments raised by the state, for continental service. The regiment to which he belonged was attached to the army of Canada, conducted by General Montgomery. In the attack upon Quebec, which terminated the campaign, as well as the life of the renowned Montgomery, Captain Greene belonged to the column which entered the town, and was taken prisoner."

As soon as Captain Greene was exchanged he was promoted to major of Varnum's regiment. In 1777 he succeeded to the command of the regiment, and was selected by Washington to take command of Fort Mercer (commonly called Red Bank), and for the gallant defense of this fort Congress made a suitable acknowledgment by passing a resolution November 4th, 1777, "That an elegant sword be provided by the Board of War and presented to Col. Greene." Colonel Greene did not live to receive the sword, but several years after his death it was presented to his son, Job Greene, of Centreville.

Continuing, Colonel Lee says: "In the spring of 1781, when General Washington began to expect the promised aid from our best friend, the ill-fated Louis XVI., he occasionally approached the enemy's lines on the side of York Island. In one of these

movements Colonel Greene, with a suitable force, was posted on the Croton river in advance of the army. On the other side of this river lay a corps of refugees (American citizens who had joined the British army), under the command of Colonel Delancy. These half citizens, half soldiers, were notorious for rapine and murder; and to their vindictive conduct may be ascribed most of the cruelties which stained the progress of our war, and which compelled Washington to order Captain Asgill, of the British army, to be brought to headquarters for the purpose of retaliating, by his execution, for the murder of Captain Huddy, of New Jersey, perpetrated by a Captain Lippincourt, of the refugees. The commandant of these refugees (Delancy was not present) having ascertained the position of Greene's corps, which the colonel had cantoned in adjacent farm houses,—probably with a view to the procurement of subsistence,—took the resolution to strike it. This was accordingly done by a nocturnal movement on the 13th of May. The enemy crossed the Croton before daylight, and hastening his advance reached our station with the dawn of day, unperceived. As he approached the farm house in which the lieutenant-colonel was quartered, the noise of troops marching was heard, which was the first intimation of the fatal design. Greene and Major Flagg immediately prepared themselves for defense, but they were too late, so expeditious was the progress of the enemy. Flagg discharged his pistols, and instantly afterwards fell mortally wounded, when the ruffians (unworthy of the appellation of soldiers) burst open the door of Greene's apartment. Here the gallant veteran singly received them with his drawn sword. Several fell beneath the arm accustomed to conquer, till at length, overpowered by numbers and faint from the loss of blood streaming from his wounds, barbarity triumphed over valor. His right arm was almost cut off in two places, the left in one, a severe cut on the left shoulder, a sword thrust through the abdomen, a bayonet in the right side, several sword cuts on the head and many in different parts of the body.

"Thus cruelly mangled, fell the generous conqueror of Count Dunop, whose wounds, as well as those of his unfortunate associates, had been tenderly dressed as soon as the battle terminated, and whose pains and sorrows had been as tenderly assuaged. The commander-in-chief heard with anguish and indignation the tragical fate of his loved—his faithful friend and soldier—

in whose feelings the army sincerely participated. On the subsequent day the corpse was brought to headquarters, and his funeral was solemnized with military honors and universal grief."

Lieutenant-colonel Greene was but forty-four years old when he was murdered. He married in 1758 Anna, daughter of J. Lippitt, Esq., of Warwick. His home was in Centreville. His house stood where now stands the Levally House. He was a son of Philip Greene, an associate judge of the supreme court in 1758, and great-grandson of Deputy John Greene.

General Nathaniel Greene was born June 6th, 1742, in that part of the town of Warwick still known by its original name of Powtowomut. He was the fifth in descent from John Greene, Sr., who with a few companions took up their solitary abode in the then wilderness of Shawomet, a century before. Nathaniel Greene, his father, was a Quaker and an eloquent preacher. He owned a forge, grist mill and saw mill, which he had set up on the little river that wended its way through his lands. Under his care his eight sons grew to manhood. He was a rigid disciplinarian and trained his children according to the old maxim, with the rod.

General Greene early manifested an ardent desire for knowledge, which was gratified as far as opportunities allowed. As he approached his majority the natural inclination for society strongly developed itself, but the frequent merry makings in the surrounding families during the long winter evenings were especially coveted and could be enjoyed only by stealth. Upon the return from one of these occasions he discovered the person of his father patiently waiting, whip in hand, beneath the very window through which he alone could find entrance. In this emergency, knowing there was no remedy against the application of the rod, he conceived an idea which suggested a ready capacity for military resource. A pile of shingles lay at hand and before he supposed his father beheld his approach he insinuated beneath his jacket a sufficient number of thin layers of shingles to shield his back and shoulders from the thong. With this secret corset he approached and received his punishment with the most exemplary fortitude. The old man laid on with the utmost unction, but the hardy resignation with which the lad received his punishment was exemplary.

The danger that threatened the colonies awakened his patri-

otic sentiments, and turned the current of his boyhood teachings of non-resistance into war-like channels, and led him by diligent study of such books as he could procure, to prepare himself for the active and important position to which he was subsequently called.

Previous to the breaking out of the revolutionary war, in connection with several of his brothers, he removed to Coventry, where he carried on an extensive business in forging anchors. Their forge stood near where the Quidneck Railroad bridge now stands.

He married Catharine, daughter of John Littlefield, of New Shoreham, July 20th, 1774. General Greene's subsequent military career may be said to have commenced the same year as his marriage. As a successful military commander in the revolutionary struggle it is generally allowed that he stood next to Washington. In the latter part of 1785 he removed with his family to Georgia, where he died on the 19th of June, 1786.

THE DORR REBELLION.—In the year 1663 the colony of Rhode Island received from Charles II., king of Great Britain, a "charter" which up to the year 1842 was the written fundamental law of the state. After the American revolution the royal authority over the colony was repudiated, and Rhode Island became a free and independent state. Most other states adopted new forms of government at that time, but Rhode Island continued under the royal charter. The charter government does not appear to have been strongly objected to until 1814, when a bill was introduced into the senate for an extension of suffrage, which was defeated. In the year 1824, by the direction of the general assembly, a written constitution was submitted to the people, who rejected it by a majority of 1,538 votes.

Thomas W. Dorr was elected to the assembly as a whig in the year 1833, and about that time became conspicuous as a leader of the free suffrage party.

The most odious features in the old charter were considered to be the inequality of representation, but more particularly the fact that every voter must possess $134 of real estate and his eldest son admitted to the privilege of the father. The people evidently desired a change. The first movement, which resulted in the Dorr rebellion, commenced early in 1841. The suffrage convention was held in Providence on the 7th day of April, and was an important and respectable gathering, both as to numbers

and character. A second convention was held at Newport in May following, at which a state convention was appointed, which issued an address and called a convention to form a constitution.

Delegates were to be elected on the last Saturday in August, and the convention to assemble on the first Monday in October in Providence. The general assembly had already called a constitutional convention to meet in November. This was called the "Freeholders' Convention," the other the "Suffrage Convention."

Subsequent meetings followed, in which general organizations and thorough discussions were made preparatory for a political campaign. The suffrage convention submitted a constitution to the people December 27th, 28th and 29th, 1841. When they counted the votes, January 12th, 1842, they declared the number to be 13,944—freemen's or landed qualification vote, 4,960; non-freeholders' vote, 8,984—which was claimed to be a decided majority of the adult male citizens of the state. The judges of the supreme court of the state gave an opinion on the 2d of March, 1842, that the doings of the suffrage party were illegal and void. The meeting for the freeholders' convention was held on the 21st, 22d and 23d of March. At this time the freeholders' constitution was rejected; the vote standing for the constitution 8,013, and against it 8,689. This was a majority of 676 against the new constitution.

The constitution having been rejected, the old form of government remained the same. The campaign meetings that followed were very exciting, and the time soon arrived when the "Law and Order" party had to take effective measures against the Dorrites, to prevent confusion and discord.

Early in April both parties sent representatives to Washington to secure the support or the non-interference of the general government. President Tyler favored the freeholders' party, but in spite of this the suffrage party decided to go ahead. The first election under the suffrage constitution was held April 18th, 1842. Thomas Dorr, the candidate for governor, received 6,600 votes. The election under the old charter was held two days later, and Samuel Ward King was elected by a large majority over Thomas F. Carpenter, who headed the democratic ticket.

On May 3d, those elected under the suffrage constitution organized in Providence, at which time Dorr delivered a long message. Welcome B. Sayles was chosen speaker of the house of what was termed the "Foundry Legislature."

The charter, or legal general assembly, met in Newport on the 4th of May, and called on the president of the United States for assistance. A number of persons—Burlington Anthony, Hezekiah Willard and others—were arrested for accepting office under the suffrage constitution, President Tyler announcing by letter in the meantime that he would sustain by force, if need be, the charter government.

On May 16th, Dorr arrived in Providence and immediately issued a proclamation forbidding any more arrests of his adherents, and on the 17th he ordered out the suffrage militia to assemble in Providence and await orders. Three or four hundred men assembled at Dorr's headquarters that night and made a movement against the arsenal, but the project proved a complete failure.

On the 18th, about eight hundred law and order troops appeared on the streets of Providence, and an effort was made to arrest Dorr, but he fled from the state. Most of the suffrage officers now resigned, and on the 8th of June Governor King offered $1,000 for the arrest and return of Dorr.

On June 23d Dorr and his friends from various parts of the state established his headquarters at Chepachet. A fort was built and Dorr took command of the forces, numbering some five or six hundred men. Their barricade was thrown up on "Acote's Hill." On the 26th Governor King issued a proclamation, and commanded Dorr and his followers to disperse. Three thousand troops were gathered together in the city, and the general assembly declared the state under martial law. Insurgents' houses were searched, prisoners taken, and many of the suffrage party, not being properly supported, became disgusted and left.

The government now ordered out the Kentish Guards, from Greenwich, to cut off supplies to Dorr sent by the way of Massachusetts. Some skirmishing ensued, in which Alexander Kilby was shot and killed, and Robert Roy and David Cutting were wounded. Dorr still remained intrenched with his forces on "Acote's Hill." The state forces now surrounded the fort, and Dorr, perceiving it would be useless to fight against the overwhelming numbers opposing him, escaped from the place, taking his body guard with him, and leaving the rest to be taken prisoners.

Dorr himself was arrested, October 31st, 1843, in Providence, where he had gone and boldly entered his name on the register

of the City Hotel. Deputy Sheriff Potter arrested him and committed him to prison. His trial was begun in April, 1844, at Newport. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the state prison during his natural life June 25th, 1844, and was liberated June 27th, 1845. He died December 27th, 1852, and his remains were interred in Swan Point Cemetery.

The Kentish Guards held an important position during a portion of the "Dorr War," as the exciting times of 1842 were then called. On the afternoon of the day when Mr. Dorr and his followers threatened an attack on the Arsenal on Dexter street, in Providence, Governor King sent orders to all the independent companies in the state to assemble in Providence as soon as possible. The Kentish Guards marched and paraded through the streets during the afternoon and evening, but as their services were not required they were dismissed, to their very great satisfaction. When the second call for troops was made in June, it was very difficult to get the company together. Some of them thought there might be danger and they had better keep away, and although Colonel Allen made every exertion and performed his duty to the utmost, he was unable to fill up the ranks without volunteers, although most of those who volunteered were already exempt from military duty. When all the arrangements were made the company were told to be ready at a minute's warning, as Colonel Allen was expecting a call at any moment. At length it came, on Sunday afternoon, during the church services. A train of cars arrived from Providence, with an urgent request from the governor to Colonel Allen to come as soon as possible, for the rebels were making a serious demonstration at Pawtucket. When the court house bell rang the company assembled and were soon on their way to the seat of war.

The following from the *Providence Journal* will give an idea how well the Kentish Guards performed their duty, and how much real danger they encountered at Pawtucket. Some of the members were so much injured by the stones and other missiles that they were compelled to leave the company and return home.

"Having heard and seen several accounts of the encounter at Pawtucket, on Monday night, the 27th of June, between the military and the self-styled people, which accounts not only essentially differ, but some of which, it is believed, were designed to convey a false impression prejudicial both to the military and

the well disposed citizens of that village, the following account has been carefully drawn up by one who witnessed the whole scene, from the entrance of the troops into the village until its termination :

"On Monday afternoon the Kentish Guards, from East Greenwich, under the command of Colonel G. W. T. Allen, consisting of about fifty men, were ordered to repair to Pawtucket and guard the bridge over the Blackstone River at that village. On their arrival, multitudes were assembled in the streets, as they supposed, to witness a military parade ; but it was soon apparent that mere curiosity was not the sole object, as language of the most insolent and irritating character was heard, amid the din of hisses, shouts and yells, as the troops marched down to the hotel on the corner of Main and Mill streets ; all of which failed, however, of the intended effect, as the men had positive orders to observe the strictest military discipline and decorum, let their treatment from the mob be ever so rude.

"Arrived at the hotel, they were received by the Pawtucket and Central Falls volunteers, under the command of Captain Potter, and conducted to their quarters in the hall, and immediately placed a guard at the main entrance to the hotel, with the intention of partaking of some refreshments before they took command of the pass across the bridge.

"The officers had scarcely reached the hall before a shout from without announced an attack upon the guard at the entrance on Mill street ; and on looking out one of the sovereigns was seen brandishing a bayonet, which he had wrested from the musket of one of the guard, but which was soon recovered, the guard at the door strengthened, and a file of men placed across Main street, from the old market to the corner of Main and Mill streets. To this point as far as could be seen on the Massachusetts side, the streets and bridge presented one dense mass of human beings, male and female, old and young, even nursing infants with their mothers, and the streets around the hotel were fast filling up.

"The guard maintained their position in the rain, standing at 'secure arms' or 'charge bayonet' for about an hour, while the Pawtucket and Central Falls volunteers (twenty-five only of whom were armed) organized and loaded their guns from the supplies of the Kentish Guards, as they were entirely without ammunition, organization or discipline ; when it was deemed

necessary to strengthen it, and a file of men formed across Main, opposite the middle of Mill, at its junction with Main street, about ten or twelve paces in the rear of the front line, and another under the piazza in front of the hotel, in Main street, in order to keep their guns dry, in case it became necessary to fire on the mob.

"These preparations for defence, instead of dispersing the rioters, only tended to increase the excitement which had risen almost to frenzy, and in a few minutes the guards on every line were as closely surrounded as their arms would allow, by friend and foe undistinguishable, and as some demonstrations were made to disarm them, the front line was now marched into the rear line, under cover of that on the side of the hotel and faced from the bridge two paces from that facing the bridge.

"This retrograde movement, however necessary for their own safety, had a bad effect, as it proved; for the mob, thinking that it was a signal of a retreat of the whole force, followed up the advantage which the movement gave them, and closed in on all sides, so that it was with great difficulty they could be kept from rushing between the lines at the short distance between them.

"At this juncture the mob east of the bridge receded right and left, until they had opened up to the front line, when a horse in a carriage, containing two persons in male and one in female attire, was driven up to the line, and the driver demanded a pass through. The officer in command asked him to pass round the left of his line, in Mill street, but he persisted in his right to pass through his ranks, and would have done so, had not the horse been seized by the bridle and wheeled off, when he passed up Main street a short distance, wheeled round, and drove down furiously upon the other line; again he was frustrated, passed around the lines, and disappeared east of the bridge for a few minutes, when he returned to the assault; and as it was now evident that he was intent on breaking the lines of the guard, the officer in command, ordering his men to stand firm, again exhorted him to desist, and pass around, as he had done before; but the mob cheered him on with exclamations of 'Break their ranks—run down the cursed Algerines—maintain your rights.' At this crisis, finding argument and expostulation unavailing, the men were now ordered to rush upon the horse, rather than spill the blood of the driver, which so exasperated the horse

that it was necessary to give orders to fire, which were followed by the discharge of only three or four pieces, owing to the wet state of the priming, sufficient, however, to drive him from the assault.

"This fire separated the mob from the guard sufficiently to allow the mob to assail them with stones, bricks and bottles of glass and stone, weapons, the contents of which had tended, probably, to elevate their courage to such a frenzied pitch, and four of the guard were carried in wounded. A female among the mob fell and was carried off for dead; but finding that neither she nor others were hurt, they concluded that blank cartridges had been fired, and now commenced a scene of which an actual opening of the bottomless pit alone can convey an adequate idea.

"Every exclamation that could be expected to irritate the men, such as 'Where's the man that shot the cow?'—'Fire away your blank cartridges, you cursed Algerines!' with all the dismal howlings, yells, groans, that human beings ever uttered, arose in one universal strain, until all distinguishable sounds were drowned in the terrific din; as soon as Col. Allen could be heard, he advanced in front of his lines and ordered the mob to disperse at their peril, assuring them that his muskets were loaded with ball cartridges, and that however reluctant to shed human blood, unless they dispersed, he should give orders to fire; again the air was rent with, 'Fire away your blanked cartridges, you cursed Algerines!' and the assault with stones and other missiles was renewed.

"A detachment of men reloaded and primed, now advanced to the front, and again they were ordered to disperse with the same effect, and unable longer to withstand the assault the men were ordered to fire, when some five or six pieces were discharged, none of which took effect, as, owing to the reluctance of the troops to shed blood, they elevated their pieces above the mob; it had the effect, however, to disperse them in some measure, as they receded back to about the middle of the bridge, where they again made a stand and renewed the assault, and were fired upon again, and one, the ringleader, fell dead or mortally wounded, and the rest receded back upon the Massachusetts side, and sought cover behind the buildings, from which they would occasionally sally and throw their missiles at the guard, who now advanced to the middle of the bridge, which post was

maintained until the guard was relieved by the arrival of the R. I. Carbineers, about two o'clock, Tuesday morning.

"It is due to the Kentish Guards and Pawtucket and Central Falls volunteers, to say, that the lawless insolence was endured and forbearance exercised, until their own safety demanded a lawful resistance and performance of their military duty; it was fortunate for the cause of humanity that it was dark and rainy, for had the weather been dry and the night bright, hundreds of lives would in all probability have been sacrificed; happily, but one was killed, and so far as we know, but six or eight wounded on both sides; thus terminated an encounter, which, while it quelled the violence of a lawless and desperate mob, failed in reaching and bringing to summary justice the cowardly villains by whom the comparatively innocent and ignorant dupes of their treachery were incited to rebellion.

"Some of the worthy sovereigns of Pawtucket having industriously but falsely circulated a report that Colonel Allen detailed a body of six men, who passed the Massachusetts line to search for men and arms contrary to orders, and that a requisition will be made by Governor Davis on their commander-in-chief to have them delivered up to the proper authorities of that State for trial, the Kentish Guards wish it to be distinctly understood that should such requisition be made, it is their desire that it might be promptly granted, as they court the strictest scrutiny and investigation of their military conduct while stationed at that village, and are as ready to be tried by the laws of which they claim protection as they are to support them."

The Reverend F. Denison thus graphically describes the Dorr rebellion:

"After the war of 1812 no military call passed over the land till the remarkable ferment broke out in the state in 1842. This, from the name of the instigator of the movement, was denominated the Dorr rebellion. Though somewhat serious it was a brief affair, in which, on the part of the insurgents, discretion superseded the necessity of valor. The vicinity of the Arsenal, Federal Hill, Chepachet and Acote's Hill, where the hero promised to 'lay his bones,' were the only memorable fields, except the line of retreat, halting places of exile, the court house and the state prison. To meet the uprising of the party, Washington county sent forward 1,100 men, under command of General John B. Stedman of Westerly.

"Westerly furnished two companies: the regular militia company, called the Westerly Light Infantry Company, of about fifty men, under Captain James H. Perigo; and a volunteer company of eighty men, under Captain William Potter. These were absent from the town, in the vicinity of Providence, only about a week. But they were under arms and on guard duty in the town till the rebellion collapsed. For a time Westerly was under martial law, and her streets were patrolled day and night by armed men. The little academy was transformed into a guard-house, and often contained prisoners. To suppress the demonstrations of the Dorrites, a court of inquiry, under military authority, was opened at the hotel on East Broad street. Citizens suspected of treason, or known to be abettors of the insurgents, were made to bow to General Stedman's sword. Mr. Joseph Gavitt attempted to resist the requisition of the court by arming himself in the chamber of his house, but finally yielded to the army of law and order. During the excitement there was a great abuse of the English language, and not a little loss of good grammar as well as of good character. One spunky gun was fired by a woman, but the charge from the piece, like the hot volleys from her lips, went into the air. The musket of a sentinel on Union street, in the night, somehow took fire, and the ball entered a house, to the great alarm of the inmates. But the political tempest soon subsided here and throughout the state. The ambition of Mr. Dorr was cooled behind the bars of the state prison.

"Fortunately the whole affair, on the side of the disaffected, was an effusion of bad bile rather than of valuable blood. They adopted wrong measures to secure a desirable end; they took the path of anarchy in hope of reaching the goal of liberty and order—a serious mistake, too often made by the ignorant and ambitious. In the end, however, the Dorr rebellion moved the 'Law and Order Party' to adopt a new constitution for the state; and the old charter, dating from 1663, was laid aside to be honored in our archives. Thus even discontents are made to contribute to the progress of society."

The Civil War.—The rebellion against the government of the United States assumed positive form by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, then occupied by a single company under the command of Major Robert Anderson, in April, 1861. On the 15th of the same month the president of the United States made a call upon the states for seventy-five thousand men, to serve three

months in suppressing this outbreak, and on the day following, in response to this call, an order was issued by Governor Sprague for an immediate organization of the First Regiment, and in a few days the order was completed. The regiment proceeded to Washington in two detachments; the first under command of Colonel Ambrose E. Burnside, leaving Providence April 20th, and the second under Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph S. Pitman, on the 24th. The quarters of this regiment were established at Camp Sprague, Washington. On the 10th of June it marched on an expedition toward Harper's Ferry to join other forces under General Patterson, for the purpose of dislodging the rebels under General Joseph E. Johnston, then holding that place. The evacuation of Harper's Ferry, however, necessitated a return to Washington city after the regiment had reached Williamsport, Md. The expedition was accompanied by Governor Sprague and his aid-de-camp, Colonel John A. Gardiner. The first battle in which this regiment participated was on the 21st of July at Bull Run. In the perils of this fight Governor Sprague shared, having attached himself to Burnside's brigade as a volunteer. He was present in the thickest of the fight, and had a horse shot under him.

The term of service having expired, the regiment broke camp July 25th, and reached Providence Sunday morning the 28th, bringing the sick and wounded that did not fall into the hands of the enemy. The First Regiment Rhode Island Detached Militia was commanded by Colonel Ambrose E. Burnside, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph S. Pitman, 1st Major John S. Slocum, 2d Major William Goddard, Surgeon (major) Francis L. Wheaton.

Under the first call of the president of the United States for additional troops to serve three years, or during the war, the Second Regiment of Rhode Island volunteers was organized. The work of enlistment was spiritedly prosecuted under an order from Governor Sprague, Camp Burnside at Providence being established, with Major John S. Slocum of the First Regiment in command as colonel, and Colonel William Goddard, of the governor's staff, as temporary lieutenant-colonel, who was succeeded by General Charles T. Robbins.

On June 22d, the regiment, accompanied by Governor Sprague, proceeded to Washington. The history of this regiment may be found in the history of the battles of First Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's

Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Stevens and Opequan. The names of these battles, under general orders from the war department, by order of General Meade, March 7th, 1865, were inscribed upon its colors. The regiment was mustered out of the service at Hall's Hill, Va., July 13th, 1865.

The Fourth Regiment, Rhode Island volunteers, was organized in September, 1861, and in October placed in command of Colonel Isaac P. Rodman. Included among the troops selected for the North Carolina campaign under General Burnside, it made part of the Third brigade of the coast division. They were engaged at Roanoke island, where they were gallantly led, and later distinguished themselves in the capture of Newbern. When Burnside was ordered from North Carolina to the support of McClellan in the peninsula, the Fourth Rhode Island moved with his command. They were hotly engaged at South Mountain and Antietam. In this last bloody affair their commander, Colonel Steere, was badly wounded, and their old commander, General Rodman, killed. In November they lost their lieutenant-colonel, Joseph B. Curtis, killed while forming line before Fredericksburg. In July the regiment was transferred to the Seventh corps, but rejoined the Ninth before Petersburg in 1864, and took part in the assault on the rebel lines. It was permitted to inscribe on its colors the names: "Roanoke Island, Newbern, Fort Macon, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Suffolk, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run."

The Seventh Regiment, Rhode Island volunteers, was called to serve during the war. The general order was issued May 22d, 1862. Camp Bliss was established in South Providence for drill. Welcome B. Sayles began the work of enlisting soldiers. The regiment was raised, and on September 10th it broke camp, and under the command of Colonel Zenas R. Bliss, proceeded to Washington. It was mustered out of service June 9th, 1865. By general orders the names of the following battles in which the regiment had borne a meritorious part were directed to be inscribed on its colors: "Fredericksburg, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run."

The Ninth Regiment, Rhode Island volunteers, was organized by Colonel Charles T. Robbins, It was a three months' regiment. In 1862 the rebel general, Thomas J. Jackson, familiarly known

as Stonewall Jackson, with a large body of men, made a sudden raid up the valley of the Shenandoah, and threatened the safety of Washington. In view of actual and possible needs, the secretary of war sent on the 25th of May a telegram to the governor of Rhode Island for the immediate forwarding to the national capital of all the available troops in the state to serve in the defenses for a period of three months. This telegram was received by Governor Sprague at midnight, and before sunrise measures had been taken to comply with the call, and in two days from that time the Lonsdale National Guards, the Natic National Guards, the Westerly National Guards, and the Pawtucket Battalion, four full companies, reported for duty, and left Providence May 27th for Washington. The regiment first spent a month in drill, and then crossed the Potomac. It relieved the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania volunteers, who joined the army of General McClellan, in the peninsula. At the expiration of the time of enlistment the regiment returned to Providence.

The Twelfth Regiment, Rhode Island volunteers, was under the command of Honorable George H. Browne, his commission as colonel bearing date September 18th, 1862, the regiment being mustered into service October 13th. The regiment moved to Washington, where it took quarters at Camp Chase. The regiment was in the hottest part of the fight at Fredericksburg, where it lost one hundred and nine men, killed and wounded. On January 9th, 1863, it accompanied the Ninth Army Corps to the Peninsula, but soon after became the Twelfth, under General Burnside, and its operations were changed to points in Kentucky and Tennessee and other places, under his command, until July 19th, 1863, it was mustered out of service. During the term of nine months it travelled 3,500 miles, 500 of which were on foot.

The soldiers in the late war from Washington and Kent counties mostly enlisted in the regiments named above, but there were besides others represented in every regiment that went from Rhode Island. The history of these two counties in that dreadful conflict would be that of the state, but for the scattering list represented by each of the towns, we refer our readers to the adjutant-general's report of 1865, where they will also find many names in the various artillery and cavalry companies not included in the statement made above.

For this war Washington county furnished 2,717 men, and Kent county 2,139.

CHAPTER VI.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF WASHINGTON AND KENT COUNTIES.

History of the Courts.—List of Rhode Island Governors from Washington and Kent Counties.—The Attorneys-General.—Bar Compact.—Daniel Updike.—Lodowick Updike.—Wilkins Updike.—Samuel Ward.—Harry Babcock.—James Mitchell Varnum.—Stephen Arnold.—Richard Ward Greene.—Rouse T. Helme.—Archibald Campbell.—Jacob Campbell.—Benjamin Thurston.—Joseph L. Tillinghast.—Nathan F. Dixon.—John H. Cross.—Elisha R. Potter, Sr.—Elisha R. Potter.—Judge Dutee Arnold.—Sylvester Gardiner Shearman.—George A. Brayton.—Albert Collins Greene.—Nathan Whiting.—William G. Bowen.—Joseph Windsor.—William E. Peck.—John Hall.—David S. Baker, Jr.—William C. Baker.—Elisha C. Clark.—Henry Howard.—E. H. Hazard.—Henry B. Anthony.—Thomas H. Peabody.—Charles Perrin.—Albert B. Crafts.—Albert B. Burdick.—Henry Whipple.—Eugene F. Warner.—Nathan B. Lewis.—Samuel W. K. Allen.—Benjamin W. Case.—Charles J. Arms.

THE people of Rhode Island seem at first to have transacted their judicial as well as their other public business in town meeting. They agreed to be governed by "the major consent" of the freemen of the town "only in civil things." While the commonwealth remained an uncontentious society this system was good enough.

In 1640 provisions for compulsory arbitrations were adopted. The Portsmouth settlers, following Judaic example, chose a judge to exercise authority among them, the people agreeing to submit their persons, lives and estates "unto our Lord Jesus Christ, the king of kings and Lord of Lords, and to all those perfect and most absolute laws of His, given in His Holy Word of Truth, to be guided and judged thereby." Before the year was out three elders were associated with the judge to assist him in drawing up such rules and laws as should be "according to God," etc. The elders were afterward increased to seven, but the town meeting remained the supreme court of the land.

At Newport the governor and assistants were made justices of the peace *ex-officio*. Courts consisting of magistrates and jurors were ordained to be held every quarter at Newport and Ports-

mouth alternately, with power to judge all cases and actions that should be presented. In 1647 the first charter went into effect, and the mainland was united with the island towns at this time. Under the new system the chief officers of the government were a president and four assistants, one from each town. To them was committed the duty of holding twice yearly the general court of trials for the whole colony; a court which was the predecessor of the present supreme court of the state. This court, when first established, had jurisdiction of the higher class of crimes, of cases between town and town, of cases between parties living in different towns, etc., etc.

The other tribunals were the town or local courts, with appellate jurisdiction over them. In 1663 the royal charter of Charles II. was received. This charter provided for the election of a governor, a deputy governor, ten assistants and a body of deputies. This body possessed full governmental powers. The function of the deputies were purely legislative. This charter empowered the general assembly to create judicial tribunals. At its first session, accordingly, it was provided that the governor or deputy governor, with at least six assistants, should hold the general court of trials at Newport every year, in May and October, but the terms were soon after changed to March and September. There was also provided a special court for Providence and Warwick.

In 1729 the next change occurred. The colony then was divided into three counties: Newport, Providence and Kings. A criminal and a civil court for each county were established. The criminal courts were denominated courts of general sessions of the peace, and were held twice a year in each county by the justices of the peace of the county, five of them being a quorum. The civil courts, called courts of common pleas, were held by "four judicious and skillful persons" chosen by the general assembly from the counties in which they were to act, and commissioned by the governor to hold their offices *Quamdiu se bene gesserit.* This court held its sessions twice a year in each county. The higher court, which now received the name of "Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize and General Gaol Delivery," continued to be held exclusively at Newport. In 1747, in lieu of the governor or deputy-governor and the ten assistants, there were to be five judges and four associates, three being a

quorum. They were to be chosen annually by the general assembly.

In 1780, the legislative and judicial powers to be united in the same person was declared incompatible with the constitution, and thereafter no member of either house of the assembly was allowed to fill the office of a justice of a supreme court. In 1798 the name of the court was changed to "The Supreme Judicial Court," which it retained down to the adoption of the Constitution in 1843, when, dropping "Judicial," it became the "Supreme Court."

In 1875 the number of the judges, which had been four since 1843, was increased to five.

May 27th, 1886, the district courts were established, Washington county being divided into two, and Kent county being made one district.

The town councils of the several towns were from the first courts of probate of wills, not to the town councils, but to the head officers of the town. The code devolves the duty upon the town council, of property owners dying intestate to make wills, etc.

GOVERNORS.—Inasmuch as the governors of the state formed such an important element in the judicial history, we here insert the names of those from Washington and Kent counties, it being a record that should be preserved: John Smith, of Warwick, May, 1649, to May, 1650; Samuel Gorton, of Warwick, October, 1651, to May, 1652; John Smith, of Warwick, May, 1652, to May, 1653; William Greene, of Warwick, May, 1743, to May, 1745; from May, 1746, to May, 1747; from May, 1748, to May, 1755, and from May, 1757, to February, 1758, when he died in office; Samuel Ward, of Westerly, from May, 1762, to May, 1763, and from May, 1765, to May, 1767; William Greene, of Warwick, May, 1778, to 1786; John Brown Francis, of Warwick, from 1833 to 1838; William Sprague, of Warwick, from 1838 to 1839; Elisha Harris, of Coventry, 1847 to 1849; Henry Howard, of Coventry, 1873 to 1875; John W. Davis, of Pawtucket, 1887; William Sprague, now of South Kingstown, but then of Providence, was elected governor in 1860, and held the position to March 3d, 1863, when he resigned to accept the office of United States senator.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.—John Greene, of Warwick, 1690 to 1700; Thomas Frye, of East Greenwich, 1727 to 1729; George Hassard,

of South Kingstown, 1734 to 1738; William Greene, of Warwick, 1740 to 1743; William Robinson, of South Kingstown, 1745 to 1746, and from 1747 to 1748; Robert Hazard, of South Kingstown, 1750 to 1751; Samuel J. Potter, of South Kingstown, 1790 to 1799.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.—Samuel J. Potter, of South Kingstown, February to May, 1799, 1800 to 1803; George Brown, of South Kingstown, 1799 to 1800; Benjamin Thurston, of Hopkinton, 1816 to 1817; Edward Wilcox, of Charlestown, 1817 to 1821; Jeffrey Hazard, of Exeter, 1833 to 1835, and from 1836 to 1837; Benjamin B. Thurston, of Hopkinton, 1837 to 1838; Elisha Harris, of Coventry, 1846 to 1847; Thomas Whipple, of Coventry, 1849 to 1851; John J. Reynolds, of North Kingstown, 1854 to 1855; Nicholas Brown, of Warwick, 1856 to 1857; William Greene, of Warwick, 1866 to 1868.

The first charter for the colony of Rhode Island was obtained by Roger Williams in 1643–4. The people were obstructed, however, in erecting a government under it until 1647. In 1650 the legislature first created the office of attorney-general and of solicitor-general of the colony, and the people by general ticket elected in May of that year, William Dyre to the first office and Hugh Burt to the second. This same year William Coddington embarked for England and in 1651 obtained a charter for Rhode Island proper, and the islands in the Narragansett bay. Newport and Portsmouth submitted to this government; Providence and Warwick continued under the old charter. The repeal of Coddington's charter was obtained through John Clarke and Roger Williams in that same year, but in consequence no attorney and solicitor-general were elected in 1651–2.

The offices of attorney and solicitor continued till 1741, when the act appointing one attorney-general for the colony was repealed and an act passed appointing attorneys for counties, Daniel Updike being appointed attorney for the county of Kings. The act of 1741 was repealed, however, and the act appointing one attorney-general for the colony revived in 1743. The following is a list of the attorneys-general who have been elected from the counties of Washington and Kent: John Greene, Jr., of Warwick, May 19th, 1657, to May 22d, 1660; Edmund Calverly, of Warwick, 1681 to 1682; John Smith, of Warwick, 1696 to 1698; John Rhodes, of Warwick, 1700 to 1701; Simon Smith, of

Warwick, 1706 to 1712; Daniel Updike, of North Kingstown, 1722 to 1732.

In December, 1740, the act providing for the election of an attorney-general was repealed, and a king's attorney directed to be chosen for each county. Daniel Updike, of North Kingstown was appointed for King's county and served from 1741 to 1743.

In September, 1742, the act was repealed, and provision made for the election of one attorney-general only. Daniel Updike served from 1743 to 1748; Daniel Updike served from 1790 to 1791, and Albert C. Greene, of East Greenwich, from 1825 to 1843.

Under the constitution adopted in 1842, there were no attorneys elected from either county. Ira O. Seamans, of Warwick, became assistant attorney-general March 19th, 1874, and held the office to March 19th, 1877.

In 1745 the profession held their first bar meeting in this colony. At that meeting the lawyers agreed to some rules "to be strictly kept up by us upon honor."

"I. No cause at any inferior court where an answer is filed shall be undertaken under forty shillings for a fee or more.

"II. No answer shall be filed under a forty shilling fee, besides the payment of the charge of copies.

"III. No case to be pleaded at any superior court under a three pound fee.

"IV. No writ or review to be brought under a four pound fee, and the same if for the defendant.

"V. In the foregoing cases no man to be trusted without his note, saving a standing client for whom considerable business is done.

"VI. No attorney to sign blank writs and disperse them about the colony, which practice it is conceived would make the law cheap and hurt the business without profiting any one whatever.

"VII. No attorney shall take up any suit against a practitioner except three or more brethren shall determine the demand reasonable, and then if he will not do justice the whole fraternity shall rise up against him.

"VIII. If any dispute should arise among the brethren about endorsement of writs, for securing costs, it shall not be deemed a breach of unity if one attorney takes out a writ against another for his costs. And in case any attorney shall become bail he is to expect no favor.

"IX. No attorney to advance money to pay entry and jury in

cases disputed except for a standing, responsible client that happens to be out of the way.

"At September Term, 1745.

"DANIEL UPDIKE,
"JAMES HONEYMAN, JR.,
"JOHN ALPIN,
"JOHN WALTON,
"MATHEW ROBINSON,
"DAVID RICHARDS, JR.,
"THOMAS WARD,
"JOHN ANDREWS."

Daniel Updike was a son of Gilbert Updike, who married a daughter of Richard Smith, Sen., the first settler of North Kingstown. Gilbert Updike was a German physician of considerable celebrity. In 1664, he and his three brothers, Richard, Daniel and James, emigrated to the colony of Rhode Island. Richard Updike was killed in the great swamp fight of 1675, and Daniel and James dangerously wounded. James afterward died of apoplexy. Daniel, on a voyage to Europe, was captured by the Algerines and ransomed by Major Richard Smith, Jr., with fifteen hundred gun locks. The sons of Gilbert were Lodowick, Daniel and James. Lodowick married Catharine, the daughter of Thomas Newton, and died in 1737, leaving Daniel and five daughters. Daniel, son of Lodowick, was educated in his father's house by an able French instructor in the Greek, Latin and French languages, and his sisters in the Latin and French. After Daniel was educated he visited Barbadoes in company with a friend of his father's, and was admitted to the first circles of society on the island. Upon his return he applied himself to the study of the law, and after his admission opened an office in Newport. In 1722, Henry Bull, Esq., having been elected attorney-general, and declining the office, Mr. Updike was elected to fill the vacancy. He was annually re-elected until May, 1732, when he declined, having been nominated for governor of the colony in opposition to Governor William Wanton. In 1723 he was appointed by the general assembly as the state's counsel to attend the trial of the thirty-six pirates captured by Captain Solgar, commander of his majesty's "Greyhound." Twenty-six of the pirates were executed at Newport in July of that year. Mr. Updike was much engaged in the angry controversy between the colonies respecting the boundary lines of Connecticut and Rhode Island,

and was actively interested in matters pertaining to legislation, having been appointed by the general assembly on various occasions on important work. In 1742 he was re-elected for King's county, and was also elected one of the committee to revise the laws. In May, 1743, he was elected attorney-general, and was sustained by annual re-elections by the people until the year 1758. Mr. Updike in person was about five feet ten inches in height, with prominent features. As an advocate he sustained a high reputation. He had a clear, full musical voice. Dr. Bradford used to speak of him as being a "fine speaker with great pathos and piercing irony."

Lodowick Updike, son of Daniel, was born July 12th, 1725. He was educated under private tutors in conformity with the practice of that age. His last instructor was the Reverend John Checkley, rector of the church at Providence, an Oxford scholar and a learned divine. Mr. Updike studied law for the bar, but never practiced. He inherited a large estate and resided there until his death, June 6th, 1804. His wife was Abigail Gardiner, daughter of William Gardiner of Boston Neck, and niece of Doctor McSparran. His children were Daniel, James, Austin, Mary, Abigail, Sarah, Lydia, Lodowick, Alfred, Gilbert and Wilkins.

Wilkins Updike, the noted lawyer of Rhode Island, was the youngest son of Lodowick Updike, and was born at North Kingstown, January 8th, 1784. The homestead where Wilkins Updike was born belonged to the family from the first settlement. Besides advantages mentioned before in the houses of the Updikes, Wilkins was sent at the proper age to the academy in Plainfield, Connecticut. The late Elisha R. Potter received his education at that place. After leaving the academy he studied law in the office of Honorable James Lanman, subsequently senator in congress from Connecticut, and afterward in Newport in the office of Honorable Asher Robbins and in the office of Elisha Potter in Little Rest. He was admitted to the practice of the law in 1808. The amount of litigation in Washington and Kent counties was very great at that time. Of this Mr. Updike soon began to obtain a portion, and in the end enjoyed a harvest of the legal profession. Mr. Updike married, September 23d, 1809, Abby, daughter of Walter Watson, Esq., of South Kingstown. She died many years before him, leaving several children: Thomas B. Updike, of Manchester, Pa.; Honorable Cæsar A. Updike, speaker of the house of representatives of Rhode Island at one time; Walter

Updike, attorney-at-law, deceased; Mrs. R. K. Randolph, Mrs. Samuel Rodman, Mrs. H. A. Hidden, Mrs. John F. Greene, Mrs. John Eddy and Miss Artis T. Updike. After marriage Mr. Updike resided for a while at Tower Hill, South Kingstown, and then came to Kingston, then called Little Rest. He was occupied by his profession and politics for many years, and was for many successive terms a member of the legislature. While in the legislature his efforts to aid Mr. Barnard in establishing a good system of common schools will be remembered by many; and he also took an active part in supporting the measures for abolishing the old restrictions upon the rights of married women. His wit and peculiar style of eloquence always gave him a great influence in the general assembly. Mr. Updike left some memorials behind him which will long be remembered. In 1842 he published in an octavo volume his "Memoirs of the Rhode Island Bar." Many of these sketches are exceedingly interesting. He next began the collection of material for the history of the Episcopal church. This work led eventually to the publication of his "History of the Episcopal Church in Narragansett, R. I.," in 1847. It is an octavo volume of 533 pages of most valuable matter. It is now out of print. Mr. Updike died at Kingston January 14th, 1867. The funeral was performed on Thursday following by Reverend Mr. Crane of East Greenwich.

Samuel Ward, of Westerly, was born in Newport May 27th, 1725. He was reared as a farmer, but removed to Westerly, where he retained his abode until his death. He was a member of the house of representatives from 1756 to 1759; was chief justice of Rhode Island in 1761; was elected governor of Rhode Island in 1762, in 1765, and again in 1767. He was one of the founders of Rhode Island College, now Brown University. He was a zealous patriot, and was elected to the first continental congress in 1774 75. He died of small-pox in Philadelphia, March 27th, 1776.

Colonel Harry Babcock, son of Doctor Joshua Babcock, of Westerly, was born in 1736. He entered college at twelve years of age, and took his degree at sixteen at the head of his class. At the age of eighteen he obtained from the legislature of this state a charter for an independent company of infantry and was appointed captain. At the age of nineteen he was appointed captain of a company in the regiment raised by this colony and marched to Albany, from thence to Lake George, and joined the

army in the campaign of 1756, to dislodge the French from Canada. Sir William Johnson, commander-in-chief, detached four hundred men under Colonel Williams to reconnoitre. Captain Babcock, with sixty men, constituted a part of the corps. They were attacked by the enemy commanded by Baron Dieskau, and defeated. Colonel Williams and Captain Babcock had nineteen men killed and wounded. Baron Dieskau was taken prisoner. The next year Captain Babcock was promoted major; at twenty-one years of age he was promoted lieutenant-colonel; at twenty-two he commanded the Rhode Island regiment, consisting of one thousand men; and in July, 1758, he marched five hundred of his men with the British army against Ticonderoga. He had one hundred and ten men killed and wounded and was wounded himself by a musket ball in the knee. He also assisted in other campaigns, and in all served five years in the Old French wars with great reputation. About the age of twenty-five Colonel Babcock spent a year in England, chiefly in London, where he was treated with as great respect by the nobility and gentry as any other American of his time. Soon after his return he married and settled in Stonington, in Connecticut, and commenced the practice of the law. When the revolution commenced he was a staunch whig, and in 1776 he was appointed by the legislature commander of the forces at Newport. While commander at this time he had one opportunity to display his courage. On the open beach, with an eighteen pounder, he drove off the British man-of-war "Rose" by his own firing. He had practiced as an engineer at Woolwich, when in England. He was so severely affected by a spell of sickness in the winter following that he never entirely recovered. He was a man of fine person, accomplished manners, commanding voice and an eloquent speaker. The family mansion stood on the old country road one mile east of Pawcatuck village in Westerly.

James Mitchell Varnum was born in Dracut, Mass., in 1749. He graduated in 1769, at the age of twenty, from Rhode Island College, then located in Warren. He was in the first class that graduated from that institution. Soon after his college course he entered the office of Oliver Arnold, in Providence, then attorney general of the colony. He settled in East Greenwich, where his talents acquired for him an extensive practice and from his travels through the circuits of the state he reaped many honors of his profession. Mr. Varnum had a great taste for military

life, and early joined the Kentish Guards, and in 1774 was appointed commander of that company, which from superior acquirements in military tactics became the nursery of many distinguished officers during the revolutionary war. General Greene, General Varnum, Colonel Greene, Colonel Crary, Colonel Whitmarsh, Major Dexter, Captain Arnold and others, making thirty-two in all, entered the patriot army as commissioned officers from this company. The state raised two regiments for the war of the revolution for the year 1776. Colonel Varnum commanded the first and Hitchcock the second. Varnum was shortly afterward raised to the command of a brigade, and the legislature of the state in May, 1779, in consideration of his national services, elected him major-general of the militia, to which office he was unanimously re-elected during the remainder of his life. In 1780 he was elected to congress. In 1787 he was appointed with Samuel Parsons judge of the Northwestern territory.

In the spring of 1788, he left his native state and took up his abode in Marietta, Ohio, the seat of government, but in 1789 ill-health compelled him to cease labors, and in the month of March, 1789, he passed away, his death taking place at Campus Martius, a stockade built by the first settlers under Putnam. The career of General Varnum was active and brief. He graduated at twenty, was admitted to the bar at twenty-two, resigned his commission at thirty-two, was a member of congress the same year, resumed his practice at thirty-three, continued his practice four years, was elected to congress again at thirty-seven, emigrated to the west at thirty-nine, and died at the early age of forty.

From the memoirs of Elkanah Watson we give the following, as descriptive of Mr. Varnum's eloquence as a speaker: "James Mitchell Varnum was appointed a brigadier-general in the Rhode Island line at an early period of the revolution. He resided in East Greenwich, and was one of the most eminent lawyers, and distinguished orators in the colonies. I first saw this learned and amiable man in 1774, when I heard him deliver a Masonic oration. Until that moment I had formed no conception of the power and charms of oratory. I was so deeply impressed, that the effect of his splendid exhibition has remained for forty-eight years indelibly fixed on my mind. I then compared his mind to a beautiful *paterre*, from which he was enabled to pluck the most gorgeous and fanciful flowers in his progress, to enrich and embellish his subject.

"He marched into Providence, with his company on the evening of the 20th of April, on his way to Lexington. General Nathaniel Greene marched into Providence with General Varnum on that occasion, although it was as a private, and while he still held his connection with the Quaker Society. Greene and Varnum were soon after appointed brigadiers and attached to the army besieging Boston. Varnum continued some years in the army, and saw some service; he was a good disciplinarian, and invaluable in council. He held an excellent pen, commanding a rich flow of language and eloquence, embellished by all the ornaments and graces of rhetoric.

"While in command at Taunton, he addressed an admirable letter to the commanding officer of the Hessians, on Rhode Island, and sent it in by a flag of truce. The letter was a transcript of his views of the great controversy with England, and was considered an able argument on the subject. It was subsequently published in England, and reflected very much credit on the author. At the close of his military career, he resumed his professional attitude, and often came into conflict with Henry Goodwin, his great rival in eloquence, but of a totally distinct school. While Varnum's oratory was mild and conciliatory, and flowing in majestic and persuasive eloquence, Goodwin's was wrapt in fire and energy, mingled with the most burning sarcasm.

"In the year 1785, General Varnum formed the project of establishing a colony on the north branch of the Ohio river, and erecting a city at the mouth of the Muskingum. He urged me to unite with him in the adventure. He carried out his design and founded Marietta, which he named in honor of the queen of France."

Judge Stephen Arnold, of Warwick, was a descendant of the Pawtuxet Arnolds and born September 3d, 1732. He was the son of Philip, the son of Stephen, grandson of Stephen, and great-grandson of William, the first of the family in this state. Judge Arnold was married several times. One of his daughters, Elizabeth, married Christopher A. Whitman, of Coventry, who was for some years president of the Coventry Bank. He fell dead in the road in Centreville, May 19th, 1816, in the 84th year of his age. His son Benedict dropped dead from his horse while riding to Apponaug, and his eldest son dropped from his chair and expired just after he had eaten a hearty dinner. Judge

Stephen Arnold was the person who was charged by the people of East Greenwich with propagating principles unfriendly to American liberty, though it hardly appears he was guilty. He was at that time judge of the common pleas court, and denounced some of the leaders with much asperity. An account of this controversy is given in Chapter V. Judge Arnold was a tall, slim man, active in his habits, social and somewhat eccentric.

Richard Ward Greene, of Warwick, chief justice, was one of the honored names of the state. He was the son of Christopher and Deborah (Ward) Greene, and was born early in 1792, and died in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His mother was a daughter of Governor Samuel Ward. He was educated at Brown University, and at the time of his death was one of its trustees. He studied law at Litchfield Law School, an institution which graduated many eminent lawyers of the American bar. Judge Greene was stately and dignified, straight as an arrow, and was over six feet in height.

Rouse J. Helme.—The family of Helme were among the first settlers of Narragansett. Mr. James Helme of South Kingstown and Esther Powell of North Kingstown were married October 19th, 1738. They took up their residence at Tower Hill, and for many years Mr. Helme kept a large retail store there. In 1767 he was elected by the legislature chief justice of the supreme court of the state, and was re-elected as chief or associate justice until 1775. He died in 1777, and was interred in the burial ground on Tower Hill. His wife was the granddaughter of Gabriel Bernon, the Protestant Huguenot, and daughter of Adam Powell and Hester Powell, who before marriage was Hester Bernon. Rouse J. Helme, his son, was born at Tower Hill in 1744. He received a competent education, and became proficient in the learned languages. He early displayed a predilection for the study of the law, and became a distinguished citizen of the state. He took a course of study under Mathew Robinson, a learned lawyer, and subsequently opened an office at the village of Kingston, in his native town, where he soon obtained a large share of practice. He early embarked in politics, and was elected to many offices of honor and responsibility. He was a member of the council of war during the revolution, deputy secretary and a member of the general assembly for many years. In the legislature Mr. Helme boldly opposed the paper money system of 1786, and on the ascendency of that party, in the succeeding year, he was

superseded as a representative, but he manifested great ability as a lawyer and as a statesman, and was subsequently re-elected. In 1788 he was returned a member of the legislature from New Shoreham under a law passed during the revolution authorizing that town, being an island, to choose its representatives among other towns, and he continued to represent that town for many years. He died in the meridian of his life, October 13th, 1789, aged 46.

Archibald Campbell commenced the practice of law in Kent county, settling in East Greenwich about the year 1750. But little is known of Mr. Campbell prior to this time. He continued his profession in East Greenwich until his death, in 1769. On his monument in the Baptist cemetery of his village is the following inscription:

"In Memory of
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, ESQUIRE,
Son of Archibald, and Grandson of the
Rev. Daniel Campbell, and nephew of the Rev. John Campbell,
Late President of the
College of Glasgow,
who departed this life October 16th, 1769,
in the
41st year of His Age.
Viator ecce patria columen
Juris pressium benignum genitorum
Et indulgentissimus maritum."
[*Englished thus:*
Traveler, behold the patriot, the lawyer,
The kind father, and the most indulgent husband.]

Mr. Campbell had a large practice and he was a popular lawyer, greatly esteemed by the public. He was elected to the general assembly from East Greenwich in 1768, and was a valuable member of the legislature on various important committees, and was re-elected just prior to his death. He left one son, Jacob Campbell, and three daughters.

Jacob Campbell, son of Archibald Campbell, Esq., was born in East Greenwich in 1760, and graduated from Rhode Island College (now Brown University) in September, 1783. After graduation he became a preceptor in a classical school in East Greenwich for a short period, and then entered the office of General Varnum as a student of law. Mr. Campbell devoted many of his leisure hours to classic literature and poetry. His temperament was nervous, and he was very unfortunate, for he became often dejected, and with a mind so sensitive he was borne down with fancied injuries and

neglect. He did not enjoy a rich field for practice in the legal profession and frequently indulged in his innate taste for the muses. He published a small volume entitled "Poetical Essays," and some of these selections found their way into the well-known school book "The Speaker." He was also the author of a number of essays in prose. Doctor Greene, speaking of Mr. Campbell in his valuable history of East Greenwich, says:

"When relieved from the influence of his accustomed melancholy, Campbell enraptured every circle with the sprightliness of his fancy and the fascination of his genius. His conversation was rich, his language vivid, his style lofty, accompanied by a captivating sweetness that went directly to the heart; but when mentally depressed, he was silent and retiring, or disposed to pour into the bosom of some intimate friend the murmurings of his fancied griefs.

"During his residence he became attached to Miss Eliza Russell, daughter of Joseph Russell. Their love, growing out of a long friendship, was mutual. He was of a feeble constitution, and was inclined to consumption. During his lingering illness she was constantly with him, and with her own hand ministered to the object of her plighted love, and her delicate attentions and watchfulness were unceasing. His sickness was dubious and flattering for a long period, and she continued her affectionate efforts for his restoration with unremitted devotion, sometimes hoping for the joys of a speedy recovery, at others despairing of a hopeful termination. If she could not arrest disease, she could relieve its pains, and with a holy affection smooth the pillow of death, pluck out its thorns, and deal out the consolations of the gospel. After his death and funeral she retired to her room, and darkening it to her feelings, admitted only a few select friends, and particularly those who could discourse of *him*, and like *her* of *old*, refusing to be comforted, she remained there until her death. A lady of East Greenwich, who had been intimate with them both, called to see her, and was admitted to her chamber with scarcely light enough to distinguish an object. Her whole conversation was of the sickness, suffering and death of Jacob Campbell. She was waiting, with patient resignation, the arrival of the wished for hour, when she should join him in heaven. She caused a very handsome tombstone, as the last tribute of affection, to be erected at his grave in the old Baptist

cemetery in East Greenwich, next to his father's, with this inscription:

In Memory of
JACOB CAMPBELL,
Son of Archibald Campbell,
Attorney-of-Law,
Who departed this life March 5th, 1788, in the
28th year of his age.

"'Oh faithful memory may thy lamp illume,
The sacred sepuchre with radiance clear,
Soft plighted love shall rest upon his tomb,
And friendship o'er it shed the fragrant tear.'

"The suicidical course adopted by this devoted woman upon this eventful occasion should not be allowed to pass without reproof. The dispensations of Heaven, however severe, are to be met and borne with Christian resignation. The infliction of self-injury or immolation, proceeds upon a principle of retaliation or revenge utterly at variance with every feature of the Christian character, and must impress the conviction that its doctrines have been defectively inculcated or grossly misunderstood. That she should have bitterly wept to be bereaved of the object of her tenderest affections; that her wounded heart should have heaved with the deepest emotions upon their earthly separation, is what all would expect, and in which all would sympathize. But to incarcerate her person, and prematurely terminate her existence, because the Deity, in his visitations, had disappointed her hopes, all must equally condemn."

Joseph L. Tillinghast, of East Greenwich, was at one time principal of Kent Academy. He was born in Taunton, Mass., in 1791, and early in life moved to Rhode Island. He was graduated at Brown University in 1809, and after his career as teacher and principal, he studied law and devoted himself to its practice in Providence with marked success for thirty years. In 1833 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of Brown University, and from 1837 to 1843 he was a member of congress. He was for many years a member of the state legislature, and was elected speaker on several occasions. To him was awarded the authorship of the free schools, and the improved judiciary system of the state. He died in Providence December 30th, 1844.

Nathan F. Dixon was a graduate of Brown University in 1799, became a lawyer, established himself in practice in Westerly in 1802, was elected a senator in congress in 1839, and died in Washington in 1842.

Nathan F. Dixon[2], son of the above, was born in Westerly in 1812, graduated from Brown University in 1833, studied law in his father's office in Westerly, and after an extended course of study was admitted to the bar in New London in 1837, and from that time until his death practiced law in Rhode Island. He died in April, 1881. From 1840 to 1877 Mr. Dixon served his native town in the general assembly of Rhode Island or his congressional district in the United States House of Representatives, of which he was a member ten years, from 1849 to 1851 and from 1863 to 1871. He was a presidential elector in 1844 and also in 1876. He was attorney for the New York, Providence and Stonington Railroad Company, and president of the Washington National Bank of Westerly for many years.

Nathan F. Dixon[3], of Westerly, son of Nathan F. Dixon[2], was born August 28th, 1847. He was graduated from Brown University in the class of 1869, and was educated for his professional work by a course of preparatory study under his father and afterward in the Albany Law School, where he was graduated in the class of 1871. He has since practiced law. He was United States district attorney from 1877 to 1885, and representative from the second district in the Forty-eighth congress from February 5th to March, 1885.

Edward H. Dixon, a brother of Nathan F. Dixon[3], was admitted to the bar in Westerly in 1877, but after about a year of practice in that profession moved to New York, where he is now engaged.

John Hancock Cross was the son of Judge Amos Cross and his wife Elizabeth Barns Cross, who had also a daughter, Eliza E., wife of Doctor John E. Weeden, all residents of Westerly, R. I. His grandparents were John Cross and Susan Sheffield, of South Kingstown in the same state. John Hancock Cross was born January 17th, 1811, in Westerly, and after attending the schools of his native town concluded his course of study at the Plainfield academy. Much of his early life was spent as a man of leisure in the gratification of refined and cultivated tastes. About 1832 he purchased the Rockville mills in the town of Hopkinton, Washington county, and under the firm name of Burlingame & Cross began the manufacture of cotton goods. Deciding some years later to abandon commercial life for a professional career, he began the study of law with Nathan F. Dixon, Sr., and was admitted to both the Rhode Island and New York bars. His

early success as a lawyer in Westerly speedily opened a field in New York city, where he began practice in 1857, but returned again to his native town in 1867, and there continued his professional labors until his death, on the 10th of November, 1874. Mr. Cross soon succeeded in obtaining a remunerative practice, and ere many years had elapsed attained marked distinction at the bar. His power of concentration of mind was exceptional. This, united with a certain legal acumen and ready conception of character and motive, made him a formidable antagonist, and brought him many brilliant successes. He was employed on various occasions in important railroad suits, and was especially active and skillful in the prosecution of the bank robbers on the occasion of the robbery of the Westerly Bank in 1849.

Mr. Cross participated actively in the political events of his day, was first a democrat and later assumed a neutral attitude with reference to party measures. He was elected to the state legislature in 1834 and was subsequently nominated for the office of lieutenant-governor. He was energetic in the advancement of local affairs, and did much to promote the growth and prosperity of his native town. Mr. Cross was married November 21st, 1829, to Mary Ann, daughter of Elisha Watson, of South Kingstown. Their children are three sons: Amos (deceased), Amos and Elisha W. The death of Mrs. Cross occurred August 3d, 1883, in her seventy-fourth year. Elisha W. served with distinction during the war of the rebellion. He entered the service in April, 1861, as a member of Company I, Rhode Island Detached Militia, assigned to the defense of Washington, and participated on the 21st of July in the first battle of Bull Run. When but sixteen years of age, he was detailed as a sharpshooter. He reenlisted in Battery C, Rhode Island Light Artillery, under Captain Weeden, and served through the McClellan campaign on the Peninsula, participating in all the engagements, the last being that of Malvern Hill. He was, on account of illness at Harrison's Landing, sent to the Philadelphia Hospital, where his discharge was received from President Lincoln. During this period of service he was promoted to corporal and afterward to the position of sergeant of the company. Mr. Cross was on the 4th of August, 1863, made second lieutenant of the Fifth regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, receiving his commission from Governor James Y. Smith. He was on the 17th of October of the same year commissioned first lieutenant of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry,

John H. Crosby

AHTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

and assigned to duty on the staff of Colonel Gooding, commanding the Fifth Brigade of Cavalry, Department of the Gulf. He continued in the service until August, 1865, the date of his resignation.

Honorable Elisha Reynolds Potter,* son of Thomas Potter, Jr., and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Potter, was born in South Kingstown, November 5th, 1764. He was by trade a blacksmith, his early advantages for an education having been extremely limited. In 1790 he married Mrs. Mary Perkins, a woman of noble presence, fine character and of great amiability and suavity of manner. The influence of her character possibly had much to do with the development of Mr. Potter's. She had considerable wealth, inherited from her first husband, Jonas Perkins, a clock and watch maker in Kingston. From him Mr. Potter inherited the land on which he built, in 1813, the homestead now standing in Kingston, and where all but the eldest of his children were born. After his marriage, I think, but certainly after his acquaintance with Mrs. Perkins, he studied law and was admitted to the bar. Although not considered a great lawyer, he was a man of great power and force of character. The Reverend William E. Channing of Boston, son of William Channing, one of the early attorneys-general of Rhode Island, once said, in speaking of Elisha Potter: "My father was amongst the first to discern the abilities of that remarkable man, and I remember the kindness with which he used to receive him." William Channing died at Newport in 1793.

The first office Mr. Potter held in the town was possibly that of justice of the peace in 1790, and for this reason he was sometimes called by his townspeople "Judge," but the offense was rarely repeated, he being not at all proud of this cognomen. From 1821 until his death, in 1835, he was president of the Landholders' Bank on Kingston Hill. He was frequently sent to represent his town in the general assembly. "His name there as well as in the southern county was a synonym of power for a third of a century." He was speaker of the house from 1797 to 1809. "In 1770, and for several years preceding, complaints had existed against the gross inequality and injustice of the general estimate of taxation, and its disproportionate operation upon the respective towns. South Kingstown vainly protested against its oppression. In a state tax of twelve thousand pounds, South Kingstown was

* By Mrs. B. F. Robinson.

assessed one thousand, Providence seven hundred and sixty-six, and others in similar ratio. This injustice was so apparent, and the complaints so loud, that the legislature appointed a committee to inquire into their grievances, but no relief was granted or remedy proposed. The representatives from the towns which had increased in corporate wealth since the previous estimate, governed by their interest of their constituents, uniting with those who did not anticipate any benefit from the change, continued to refuse redress. This inequality and manifest oppression continued to exist until the appearance in the legislature of the Honorable Elisha R. Potter in the year 1793. Through his talents and influence the estimate of 1795 was effected. This herculean triumph, against the efforts of the Providence delegation, secured to Mr. Potter the zealous support of the minority towns, and South Kingstown in particular, through life."* Thereafter he held the elections in these towns in his own hand and pocket, he being possibly the first man in the town who expended money in elections.

As a lawmaker and leader, Mr. Potter was a great man. Daniel Webster once speaking of South Kingstown, being asked what he knew about this town, answered: "I know that Elisha Potter lives there; everybody knows him." Mr. Potter received the nomination for senator to congress in 1833 and again in 1835, but his election was defeated by a small majority. In 1833 his seat was contested and Asher Robbins declared entitled thereto. In 1796 he was elected as representative to Congress but resigned in 1797; he was again elected in 1809, and held the position until 1815. His politics were what was then called federal.

Mr. Potter was prepossessing in personal appearance, of fine presence, being over six feet in height, and carrying his two hundred and fifty pounds with dignity if not grace. Even in advanced years young ladies would gladly leave the company of young men if they could secure his notice. He was steadfast in his friendships, but dominant and overbearing. The sun that shone upon his friends to-day would hide its rays on the morrow to shine again when the clouds had dispersed. He liked for all to feel his power, and know that they lived upon his sufferance only.

His second wife, Mary Mawney, was niece to his first wife. She was the mother of all his children, who were: Elisha Reynolds,

*Colonel Wilkins Updike's Memoirs of Rhode Island Bar.

born June 20th, 1811, a prominent lawyer and associate judge of the supreme court of Rhode Island from 1868 until 1882, when he died; Thomas, born May 4th, 1813, died young; Thomas Mawney, born August 12th, 1814, surgeon in the navy, now retired; William Henry, born November 2d, 1816, a prominent lawyer who practiced many years in Providence, R. I., married late in life, and has no children; James B. Mason, born October 1st, 1818, paymaster in the army, now retired, married Eliza, daughter of Asa Potter (Her mother was daughter of Governor Benjamin Thurston of Hopkinton. They have two children, a son James and a daughter Mary); Mary Elizabeth, born August 11th, 1821, spinster.

Elisha Reynolds Potter, a distinguished member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, was born in South Kingstown, R. I., June 20th, 1811, and died there April 10th, 1882. He prepared for college in his native village, and was graduated at Harvard University in 1830. He was admitted to the bar of this state October 9th, 1832. The taste for historical research was developed in his early life, and in him we have the remarkable instance of a young man, hardly twenty-four years old, gathering the scattering and perishing memorials of the settlement of the ancient King's Province, which in 1835, under the title of the "Early History of Narragansett," he gave to this society for its third volume of collections. The period covered by this book is from the earliest notices of these lands by the first settlers in New England to about the year 1730, just a century. This was the pioneer work on this subject and continues to be the chief authority, and is conceded by all to be a marvellously excellent production. This was Mr. Potter's second work. The first work was a report of the committee on religious corporations of the general assembly made to that body in January, 1834. Mr. Potter was not a member of the legislature at that time, but was employed by the committee to write the report. He was then less than twenty-three years of age.

In 1837 Mr. Potter issued his third work, a brief account of the emissions of paper money made by the colony of Rhode Island – a pamphlet of fifty pages. Like its predecessor it was a work of original research, covering a period from 1710 to 1786. It was printed by Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., in his "Historical Sketches of the Paper Currency of the American Colonies," without note or comment, about the year 1863, and it has since been rewritten

and republished in the "Rhode Island Historical Tracts," with an index and many *fac similes*. The price of this "Tract" nearly doubled in less than two years after its publication. His fourth book, the "Considerations on the Questions of the Adoption of a Constitution and Extension of Suffrage in Rhode Island," was printed in Boston in 1842. The edition was soon exhausted, and the continuous demand upon its author for copies from all parts of the country induced him, in 1879, to reprint it without change. The greater part of Judge Potter's life was devoted to public service, at different times in the general assembly of the state, during one session in congress, for five years as commissioner of public schools, and for the last fourteen of his life on the bench of the supreme court. July 19th, 1832, he was admitted a resident member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and from 1850 to 1855 held the office of vice-president.

While commissioner of public schools Mr. Potter became deeply interested in the subject of popular education, and for the succeeding ten years gave his time to the gathering and dissemination of ideas relating to the subject. He prepared for popular use "Remarks on the Provisions of the School Laws, and on the duties of the different officers and bodies under them." The following are some of the subjects: "The Objects of Education," "The Studies," "The Means of Improving the Public Schools," "Lyceum Lectures," "Grades and Qualification of Teachers," "The Arrangement of Districts," "The Education of Children in Factories," "Moral Education," "The Relation of Education to the Prevention of Crime," "The Establishment of a Normal School for the Education of Teachers," "The Proper Place of Colleges in the Educational System," "Objections to Education Considered," "The Fundamental Principles of a Public Educational System," "Of Prayer and Religious Exercise in Public Schools and the Connection of these Schools with Religion," "The Use of the Bible in the Public Schools," and many kindred subjects.

In January, 1852, Mr. Potter began the publication of a monthly educational magazine, which he continued until 1855, when it expired. The leaves of this little magazine were enriched with some of the choicest bits of English literature which the language affords.

Mr. Sidney S. Rider, when speaking of Judge Potter before the Rhode Island Historical Society, says in his concluding re-

marks: "Great as was the labor and research required in these various works they are as nothing when compared to the work done by Mr. Potter in the books in his library at *Little Rest*. * * * * Possessed of the knowledge of surveying, scarcely a farm in the Narragansett country is there which he had not measured and its metes and bounds examined. He knew the history of every land title from the advent of Richard Smith to the day when he died; possessed of a knowledge of botany, not a flower was born, and grew, and died, that he had not learned its pedigree. Possessed of a knowledge of forestry, not a tree nor a shrub grew in the south counties of which he knew not its story. Virgil was his favorite Latin author, but his library is filled with the classics in many editions both ancient and modern. He could read Dante and Tasso in their mother tongue, and with French he was as familiar as with English.

"He was a friend of the poor. He was among the earliest and strongest friends of education free to all people. He was the careful and laborious student of the state for the good of the state. He was the staunch supporter of the state and of the general government in their times of extremest peril. He was the first among us to establish at his private cost free public libraries, a project which the state now fosters and men emulate. If these things are virtues then indeed was my friend virtuous."

Judge Dutee Arnold, of Warwick, was well known throughout the state of Rhode Island in the earlier years of the present century. He was brother to Philip, the father of Gorton Arnold, who kept the famous Arnold Tavern or Gorton Arnold Stand. In 1810 he and Henry Arnold erected a saw and grist mill at Pontiac, where he was identified with manufacturing interests for years. In 1817 he was elected an associate judge of the supreme court. He took his seat on the bench in May, 1818, and continued in office until 1822. He had three children: Horatio, Walter and Marcy. His granddaughter married George T. Spicer, of Providence.

Sylvester Gardiner Shearman was born in Exeter October 26th, 1802. A few months after his birth, his parents moved to Wickford in the town of North Kingstown. At twenty years of age he entered the office of Wilkins Updike, at South Kingstown. After admission to the bar he commenced practice in Wickford. In 1843 he was elected representative to the legislature. The *Providence Journal* of that period, in publishing notes

of his election, said: "We think our friends in North Kingstown must have almost heard the shout when the news of the victory in that town reached us." Mr. Shearman continued to represent his town in succeeding legislatures and in 1848 was chosen speaker of the house of representatives. In 1848 he was the whig nominee to congress. It was a triangular contest, and he failed to get a majority; he, however, obtained a handsome plurality. At a second trial, a plurality elected, when Nathan F. Dixon succeeded, Mr. Shearman having voluntarily withdrawn. In 1855 Mr. Shearman was elected by the legislature an associate justice of the supreme court of the state, which position he held until his death. He died in Providence, R. I., January 3d, 1868. It was the unanimous testimony of those who knew him that as a man he was faithful, conscientious, and capable of making a strong effort. His career as judge was a credit to himself and to the state. At the time of his death, the members of the bar of Rhode Island testified in the most emphatic manner to his ability, his industry and his faithfulness, and that he left behind him only the most pleasant recollections. Judge Shearman left two sons –Sumner Updike Shearman and William D. Shearman, both ministers of the Protestant Episcopal church.

George A. Brayton, of Apponaug, was judge of the supreme court and for a number of years chief justice. He belonged to a prominent family of very early settlers in the town of Warwick. Daniel Brayton, of Old Warwick, was a blacksmith. He removed his shop to Apponaug, where he continued his trade many years. George A. Brayton, his son, was elected associate justice of the supreme court in 1843, and remained in that position until 1868, when he was elected chief judge, which position he held until 1874, when he retired on full salary, having served thirty years on the bench. Charles Brayton, his brother, was many years town clerk of Warwick, was associate justice of the supreme court from 1814 to 1818, and subsequently became chief. William D. Brayton, son of Charles, was a member of congress from 1856 to 1860, and his son Charles R. Brayton, now of Providence, was colonel of a regiment in the late war and subsequently postmaster of Providence.

"Albert Collins Greene was born in East Greenwich in 1792. He was a son of Perry Greene, a brother of General Nathaniel Greene. He read law in New York, returned to his native town and state and here commenced the practice of his profession.

He was not a graduate of any college, but was considered the most eminent lawyer in Rhode Island. In 1815 he was elected to the general assembly of this state. In 1816 he was elected a brigadier-general of the militia, then of more importance than now, and subsequently became a major-general. From 1822 to 1825 he served again in the legislature of the state, and was chosen speaker. From 1825 to 1843 he was attorney-general of Rhode Island. From 1845 to 1851 he was a senator from Rhode Island in congress; and having again served a term in each of the two houses of the state legislature, he retired from public life in 1857, and died at Providence January 8th, 1863."

"Nathan Whiting, characterized in his obituary as a 'lawyer of deep judgment and erudition,' was long a prominent resident of this town. Born in Franklin, Mass., in 1774, he entered Brown University in 1793, and graduated in due course. He was admitted to the bar in 1800, and came directly to East Greenwich. Immediately after his arrival he delivered an oration on the death of Washington, by the invitation of a joint committee of East Greenwich and Warwick. It still remains in the possession of his descendants to testify to his unusual powers. He continued to reside in East Greenwich during his lifetime, and was devoted to the practice of the law and to teaching. He died September 24th, 1842."

"William Gorton Bowen, a good and reliable lawyer and a man of unblemished reputation, was born in Coventry, R. I., May 14th, 1799. He studied law with General Albert C. Greene, in East Greenwich, and was admitted to the bar about 1824. From that time until his death, which occurred March 4th, 1854, he continued to practice law with good success at East Greenwich. During this time he was elected to the general assembly, and received other tokens of public confidence. He married a Miss Susan Packard, of South Kingstown, and left one son, William S. Bowen, M. D., who is now a successful oculist and aurist at Hartford, Conn.

Joseph Windsor was a graduate at Brown University in 1840. He was born in Glocester, R. I., January 15th, 1821, but after graduation taught school two years in Prince George's county, Md. He returned to Rhode Island in 1842, and studied law with Samuel Y. Atwell in Providence. After he was admitted to the bar he removed to East Greenwich and began the practice of the law. Soon after he lost his library and other valuables by fire.

fice to Providence, where it is now under his superintendency. In 1853 he married Catherine G., daughter of Governor Elisha Harris. In 1873 he was elected governor of Rhode Island and held the office until 1875.

Henry B. Anthony, of Coventry, has been prominently identified with the history of the state in the various political positions he has held. He was born in the town of Coventry April 1st, 1816, received a classical education from Brown University, assumed editorial charge of the *Providence Journal*, was elected governor of Rhode Island in 1849, re-elected in 1850 and declined another re-election. He was elected United States senator from Rhode Island and took his seat in 1859, and was successively re-elected in 1864, 1870, 1876 and 1882. He died while in office in 1884 and was succeeded in the senate by Jonathan Chace, who was elected senator January 21st, 1885, to fill his place.

Thomas H. Peabody was born in North Stonington, Conn., September 23d, 1839. He studied law in the office of Thurston & Ripley, at Providence, R. I., and in 1864 was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island and subsequently to the bars of Connecticut and the United States courts. In 1865 he opened an office in Westerly, where he continued to practice until 1886, since which time he has been engaged in other pursuits. A more extended sketch of Mr. Peabody's life may be found in Chapter IV, of this volume.

Charles Perrin, of Westerly, is a member of the firm of Dixon & Perrin. He is a native of Stonington, Conn., and was educated in the high school of that place and in other institutions. He studied law under Judge Alfred Coit, and was admitted to the bar in his native state in 1875. He was a member of the general assembly in 1875, clerk of the house of representatives in 1880 and 1881, and clerk of the senate in 1882. In 1882 he began the practice of law with Thomas H. Peabody, of Westerly, under whom he had previously finished his course at law, after the death of Judge Coit. In 1886 he formed a partnership with Nathan F. Dixon, with whom he is now associated.

Albert B. Crafts, of Westerly, is a native of Brockton, Mass. He is a classical graduate of Middletown, Conn., of the class of 1871. During this same year he began the study of law under Thomas H. Peabody and was admitted to the bar in 1875. In 1877 he began practicing with his former teacher and was a member of this

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firm until 1881. From 1881 to 1887 he was the senior member of the law firm of Crafts & Tillinghast, since which time he has been alone.

Frank W. Tillinghast, now a manufacturer and a member of the Pocassett Warp Company, is a native of the town of Exeter. He is a graduate of Harvard University, and subsequently took his law course under Judge Tillinghast, of Pawtuxet. He was a member of the firm of Crafts & Tillinghast from March 1st, 1884, to April 26th, 1887.

Albert B. Burdick was formerly a minister, and at one time pastor of Pawcatuck Seventh Day Baptist church of Westerly. In 1877, very late in life, he began the study of law under Nathan F. Dixon, of that village, and soon after was admitted to the bar. About this time he was made trial justice, which position he held until the judicial district system came into use in 1886. He then continued his chosen profession until his death July 3d, 1887, when about seventy years of age. He was an able man and a gifted speaker.

Henry Whipple, of Westerly, judge of the Third Rhode Island district, which embraces the towns of Westerly, Richmond, Charlestown and Hopkinton, was born September 7th, 1825, at Anthony, R. I. In 1842 he went to the town of Hopkinton and followed his trade, that of a harness maker. In 1858 he was elected town clerk of Hopkinton and held that position till 1867. He was assessor of the internal revenue tax from 1862 to 1872. In 1868 he left Hopkinton and came to Westerly, where he has since resided. He was elected sheriff of Washington county in 1872, and re-elected each year thereafter until 1886, when he was chosen judge of the Third Judicial district by the general assembly. The legal fraternity compliment Judge Whipple as an able and efficient executive.

Eugene F. Warner, of Anthony, R. I., is judge of the Fourth Judicial district, which comprises the county of Kent. He was educated at Newton, Mass., and at Brown University, where he graduated in 1875. He studied law under James H. Parsons and Joseph E. Spink, and upon the completion of his studies in 1877, opened an office in Providence. He was admitted to the United States court in 1882. He became a member of the general assembly in 1877, clerk of the Rhode Island senate in 1877, which position he still holds; secretary of the republican state central

committee from 1882 to 1887, and was elected judge of Kent county district in 1886.

Nathan B. Lewis, judge of the Second Judicial district of Rhode Island, was born in the town of Exeter, February 26th, 1842. He received his education in the common and select schools of his town, and at East Greenwich academy, after which he taught school for a few years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, Seventh Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and was with that regiment every day until discharged June 9th, 1865, participating in every battle. He was never absent a day for any cause while in the service. After the war he taught school again, and for a few years represented a publication in some of the Western states with marked success. In 1869 he was elected to the general assembly from the town of Exeter, and was re-elected in 1870 and 1871. He moved to Pine Hill in 1871, and purchased the farm owned by Thomas Phillips. In 1872 he succeeded Mr. Phillips as town clerk, and held that position until June, 1888. In the spring of 1886 he was elected to the house of representatives again. He was elected trial justice in 1873 for the town of Exeter, and in 1886, upon the adoption of the district system, was elected justice of the Second Judicial district, which position he still holds. He was a member of the school committee from 1865 to 1886, and about one third of that time superintendent of the town schools. He was tax assessor from 1873 to 1888, was coroner of the town of Exeter from 1884 until 1886, was justice of the peace continuously from 1873, and has held other positions of responsibility.

Samuel W. K. Allen.—Thomas Allen was the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch. His son Samuel was the father of Thomas, who resided on the homestead in North Kingstown, and spent his life in the employments pertaining to agriculture. By his marriage to Eliza Ann Tillinghast, of East Greenwich, were born children: Eliza, Maria, Samuel G., Susan T., George W. T., Nicholas T., Elsie Ann, Julia A. and Clarissa. George W. T. Allen was born on the homestead farm at Quidnessett, in North Kingstown, where his life, with a brief exception, was spent, and where his death occurred. He was attracted to the gold fields of California during the early period of emigration to that territory, and among the Argonauts of '49, whose pioneer experiences were fraught with interest if not with danger. Mr. Allen subsequently followed the tailor's

Saml. W. Allen

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trade for many years in East Greenwich. He married Ann, daughter of Clark Tillinghast, of Exeter. Their children were three in number, the only survivor being Samuel W. K. Allen, who was born January 2d, 1842, in North Kingstown. He received his elementary education at the East Greenwich academy, subsequently entered the New York Conference Seminary, and pursued a more thorough course at the Boston University.

In 1861, the first year of the rebellion, he enlisted as a member of the 11th United States Infantry, and served until 1863, being specially detailed for detached and recruiting service. He chose the bar as a profession, began its study with M. S. Wilcox, of Jefferson, New York, and entering the law department of the Boston University in 1873, was in 1875 graduated from that institution. Mr. Allen was admitted to practice at both the Massachusetts and Rhode Island bar, and in 1877 located in East Greenwich, where his knowledge of the law, united with ability and application, soon brought him to notice and caused him to be identified with a large proportion of the important cases in the county. He entered public life in 1884–5 as the successful candidate of the republican party for the state legislature. He is also judge advocate of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Rhode Island. Mr. Allen is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church of East Greenwich, and has from time to time filled the more important offices connected with that organization. He was in 1860 married to Harriet, daughter of Chauncey and Lucy B. Minor, of Jefferson, N. Y. Their children are: Thomas, Howard, Lucy A. and Samuel W. K., Jr.

Benjamin W. Case, of Wakefield, is a successful lawyer, though one of the younger members of the bar. He is a native of Rhode Island, born thirty-three years ago. He was educated in the public schools of South Kingstown, and has had some advantages of collegiate instruction. He studied his profession under Elisha C. Clarke, an able barrister of Kingston, and was admitted to practice in 1877, when twenty-one years old. Mr. Case was clerk of the courts both before and after he was admitted to the bar—of the common pleas court in 1875, and of the common pleas and supreme courts in 1887.

Charles J. Arms, of East Greenwich, a recent member of the bar, is a native of the town of Norwich, Conn. He received a good literary education, and after a thorough preparation in law

under Harrison & Okey and Abram R. Lawrence, was admitted to practice in the courts of New York state, April 20th, 1866, and to the supreme court of Pennsylvania, May 17th, 1870, and the courts of Rhode Island February 19th, 1887. Mr. Arms came to East Greenwich in 1885 as a correspondent of the *Providence Journal*, but again drifted into the ranks of the legal fraternity, where his education and ability will be fully appreciated.

CHAPTER VII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Physicians of Washington County.*

James Noyes.—George Stillman.—Thomas Rodman.—William Vincent.—Joshua Babcock.—Sylvester Gardiner.—Joseph Comstock.—John Aldrich.—Daniel Lee.—James Noyes.—George Hazard Perry.—Nathan Knight.—Israel Anthony.—Peleg Johnson.—William G. Shaw.—Amos Collins.—Isaac Collins.—John Collins.—John M. Collins.—Stephen F. Griffin.—Dan King.—William Robinson.—Horatio Robinson.—John G. Pierce.—Joseph H. Griffin.—Henry Aldrich.—George Hazard Church.—William T. Thurston.—John B. Rose.—John E. Weeden.—Thomas A. Hazard.—William H. Wilbur.—Edwin R. Lewis.—Edwin Anthony.—Joseph D. Kenyon.—John D. Kenyon.—Amos R. Collins.—Albert A. Saunders.—Samuel B. Church.—Elisha P. Clarke.—John A. Wilcox.—Curtiss E. Maryott.—J. Howard Morgan.—John Wilbur.—John H. Merrill.—Henry N. Crandall.—George C. Bailey.—Alexander B. Briggs.—Charles Hitchcock.—Etta Payne.—Lucy A. Babcock.—John E. Perry.—S. Oscar Myers.—James N. Lewis.—H. W. Rose.—George H. Beebe.—Alvin H. Eccleston.—George V. Foster.—George F. Bliven.—Edward E. Kenyon.—Herbert J. Pomroy.—F. T. Rogers.—Henry K. Gardner.—Philip K. Taylor.—William J. Ryan.—Lorin F. Wood.—William James.—John Champlin.—Edwin R. Lewis.—Other Physicians.—County Medical Society.

IT has been truly said that to write the history of any epoch the historian must study the lives of the men who have lived in it, and doubly true is it of the history of the medical profession of Washington county, for it is made up entirely of the records of the lives of those who have practiced medicine within its boundaries.

The late Doctor Edwin Ransome Lewis, of Westerly, to whom the author is much indebted for data concerning the earlier physicians of this county, in an address before the Washington County Medical Society, of which he was the first president,

* The sketches of Physicians of Washington County in this chapter were contributed by Frederick T. Rogers, M. D., of Westerly, with the exception of the following, viz.: William G. Shaw, George Hazard Church, Edwin R. Lewis, Stephen F. Griffin, J. H. Griffin, Joseph D. Kenyon, John D. Kenyon, Samuel B. Church, John A. Wilcox, H. W. Rose, F. T. Rogers and Robert K. Sunderland.

quoted these words of Horace Greely: "Name is a vapor, nativity an accident, oblivion a certainty;" and remarked that "when a man has been dead for fifty years his name is strange to a large portion of the community in which he lived; in one hundred years all recollection of him is gone, and it is indeed an accident if his name has not passed into oblivion." So it is not strange that in the early history of this county the lines are faint and in many cases almost indistinct, yet at the outset we find well recorded the principal facts relative to the life of the first physician who practiced medicine within our boundaries.

In 1662, James Noyes, an educated physician and divine, settled near Anguilla brook, south of the road now leading from Westerly to Mystic, and for fifty years was pastor of the First Congregational church, now known as the Road Meeting House. There being few white people at this time in the county he became extensively known, and his practice extended from New London to Newport. He was called to administer to the physical sufferings as well as to attend to the spiritual wants of his patients. In 1675, when Captain Mason was about to proceed against the Narragansetts in the great swamp at Kingstown, Doctor Noyes was assigned by the authorities to go with him as surgeon, but sickness in his family prevented; however, after the battle had been fought and won, the wounded of both friends and foes were brought to his house, and it was there that sentence of death was pronounced upon Canonchet. Doctor Noyes was a son of Reverend James Noyes, a native of Wiltshire, Eng., who was born there in 1608, educated at Oxford as a divine, and came to America in 1634, and first settled in Newbury, Mass., where Doctor James Noyes was born in 1640. Doctor Noyes married Dorothy Stanton, and by her had five sons, from the eldest of whom, Thomas, was descended Joseph, the father of the Doctor James Noyes of later date.

The next physician in Westerly of whom we have record was Doctor George Stillman, an Englishman by birth, who came to Westerly in 1700 from Wethersfield, Conn., purchased land and practiced medicine for several years, at the same time eking out a somewhat scanty income by working at his trade, that of a tailor.

Cotemporaneous with these practitioners in the eastern part of the county, we know that Doctor Thomas Rodman, from whose marriage with Patience, daughter of Peter and Ann Easton, is

descended the branch of the Rodman family in South Kingstown, was practicing in the other end of the county. Little is known of his personal history, save that he was one of the earliest settlers in Kingstown, and that the birth of his son is recorded there as occurring in 1707. There is also recorded in the records of that town the grant of a portion of land to Doctor Thomas Rodman in consideration for his services, which land descended to his son, Thomas Rodman, Jr., and this fact renders it probable that his practice was at first located in Kingstown; although his later years, after the age of forty, were spent in Newport, where he became an important factor in the Society of Friends, of which he was a member. Doctor Rodman's progeny were very numerous, and included in one generation five physicians. His son Thomas, by his first marriage, died in Kingstown in 1775.

Succeeding Doctor George Stillman in Westerly came Doctor William Vincent, who was born in 1729, and after commencing to practice his profession in Westerly lived there until his death, which occurred in 1807. During his life he occupied at different times many positions of trust in town and state, and was during the revolutionary war a surgeon of Colonel Noyes' regiment of militia, which saw much active service.

Doctor Joshua Babcock was the first native of the town of Westerly who practiced medicine within its boundaries. He was born in 1707, was a graduate of Yale College and studied medicine in Boston, afterward perfecting his education in England. Upon the completion of his studies he settled in his native town and soon became very extensively known, as a surgeon, throughout southern New England, and was often called in consultation to neighboring towns. He established the largest retail store between New York and Boston, and by reason of his position and wealth was at once called upon to take an active part in public life and was for years justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island. For over forty years he represented the town in the general assembly, and was a member of the state council of war at the time of the revolution. Generous he was always, and it is recorded that he donated one hundred dollars to the poor of Boston, a sum then of great relative magnitude. Doctor Babcock was the first postmaster of Westerly, the office being located at his house and the receipts of the office during the first year were less than seven dollars. He was a true patriot and during

the darkest days of the revolution, when the state was in great need of money, he volunteered to loan the required amount and to take the risk of ultimate payment upon himself, confident in the final success of the cause he loved so well. His home was the resort of the educated men of the state and country; Washington, Franklin and many other noted men of that period were frequently his guests. Doctor Babcock was one of the corporate members of Brown University and one of its fellows, and was, like his friend and associate, Governor Samuel Ward, a Seventh Day Baptist. He was a man of medium size, spare habit, light and active. At seventy-five years of age it is said that he could easily mount a sixteen-hand horse with the agility of a man of twenty. In his address and manners he was a gentleman of the old school, scrupulously polite, and laid great stress upon the conventionalities of life. As a citizen, physician, legislator, judge, teacher and scholar he had no superior.

Doctor Sylvester Gardiner was a son of William Gardiner, Esq., of South Kingstown, and was born there in 1707. He gained his medical education in Boston and completed his course in Europe, studying Ophthalmology four years in Paris. He returned to this county, but soon went to Boston where he became famous and had a most extensive practice in medicine and operative surgery, later practicing in Newport, where he lived until his death which occurred in 1786.

Doctor Joseph Comstock, another South Kingstown physician, came from Lyme, Conn., as an assistant to Doctor Joshua Perry about 1750, remaining there in practice until the return of Doctor Perry to his native state, when Doctor Comstock removed to Lebanon, Conn., where he lived until he was over ninety years of age. Doctor Comstock was an exceedingly well educated man and wrote several books, among which was the "Tongue of Time or Star of the States." He also edited an edition of "Self-love," a sermon delivered by Robert Cushman in 1621 and said to be the first sermon preached in New England and oldest extant of any delivered in America. This was published in New York in 1847 by J. E. D. Comstock.

Doctor John Aldrich, of Hopkinton, was a native of the town of Tolland, Conn., where he was born April 10th, 1750. He was the son of Timothy and Mary Aldrich, and received the rudiments of a literary education in the schools of that village. His medical knowledge was gained under the teaching of Doctor

Perkins, of Tolland, and when the revolutionary war began he received a commission as surgeon of a regiment, which position he held until captured by the British at the battle of White Plains. For some reason he did not receive the usual fate of captives but was taken to Jamaica, one of the West India islands, where he remained a captive until the close of the war; yet on account of his skill as a surgeon and ability he was treated with every courtesy by his captors, and allowed great liberties, and at one time was in charge of the hospital on the island. Doctor Aldrich was married to Elizabeth Thurston, a cousin of the Hon. Benjamin Thurston, of Hopkinton, and soon after his marriage removed to New York state. While there he suffered from an attack of yellow fever, and upon his recovery he returned to Rhode Island and practiced medicine until his death, which occurred in Hopkinton, March 23d, 1843. Doctor Aldrich was the father of Doctor Henry Aldrich, of Wyoming, of Luke Aldrich, of South Kingstown, grandfather of J. M. Aldrich, of Westerly, and great-grandfather of Doctor John Aldrich, a recent graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Doctor Daniel Lee, soon after the death of Doctor Joshua Babcock, came to Westerly and began practice. His office was located in what was known as the old Dixon House, which he at that time owned, and he was the first physician in Westerly who devoted his entire time to the practice of his profession. The fame of Doctor Lee was wide extended and brought many medical students to study under his direction, but he died in the very prime of his career at forty-two years of age.

Doctor James Noyes was the son of Joseph Noyes and Barbara Wells, and was born in 1768 in Westerly, near Noyes' Neck, on the site of the farm now occupied (1889) by Gideon Collins. Here Doctor Noyes was reared under the surveillance of his father, who was one of the strictest of all strict Presbyterians, and his early training can be surmised by the following anecdote of his father. It is related that on his departure for church on Sunday he would call his children together and tie them up, lest in their playfulness they should forget their training and desecrate the holy day. His wife did not agree with him and as soon as he was out of sight would release the captives upon their promise that they would return and be again tied before their father should appear in sight. It is not strange therefore that Doctor Noyes should, in his active life present the characteristics of his

father. He practiced for some time in Hopkinton and later in Westerly, living in the house now owned by Orlando Smith. He died in 1856.

Doctor George Hazard Perry was a son of George H. and Abigail (Chesebrough) Perry. His father was a brother of Christopher Raymond Perry, the father of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, and a direct descendant of Edward Perry, who came from Devonshire, Eng., in 1644, and who married a daughter of Governor James Freeman of Plymouth, Mass., in 1653. Doctor Perry was born in Whitestown, N. Y., in June, 1789, and was the first male white child born in that place. It is related that when Commodore Oliver H. Perry was born in 1785 the doctor's mother, who was present, spread a silk handkerchief over the child and remarked that the child though now covered by a handkerchief would some day become a great man. How true the prophesy was, history records. After his marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Mary Wells, Doctor Perry lived for some time in Salem, N. Y., but afterward removed to Hopkinton. Doctor Perry died suddenly August 30th, 1854, while on a visit to Pomfret, Conn.

Doctor Nathan Knight, of Killingly, Conn., was for thirty years or more in practice in Usquepaug, having studied under the direction of Doctor Jonathan Anthony, and in early life married his daughter. Doctor Knight's descendants still live in Usquepaug.

Doctor Israel Anthony, son of Doctor Jonathan Anthony and Patience (Gardner) Anthony, was born in Foster, R. I., January 15th, 1790. Here his early life was spent, until under his father's supervision he began the study of medicine in Providence, where he graduated in 1819. He immediately began practice at Usquepaug, and continued in business there until his death, which occurred March 1st, 1867. Doctor Anthony was twice married; first to Desire Aldrich, of Scituate, by whom he had one daughter, and next to Ann H. Ennis of South Kingstown, in 1820, by whom he had one child, the late Doctor Edwin Anthony. Doctor Israel Anthony was highly esteemed by the community in which he lived, and twice represented his town in the legislature.

Cotemporaneous with Doctor Lee in Westerly was Doctor Peleg Johnson, of South Kingstown, who was born in Charlestown, R. I., July 27th, 1791, and who was the oldest son of Kenyon and Elizabeth Johnson. His early life was spent upon his father's

farm, but even there he evinced when yet a lad an eagerness and determination to gain an education, which was a sore disappointment to his father, who desired only to retain his services on the family estate. When twenty the bonds became too galling, and he left the farm with five dollars in his pocket and a well worn suit of clothes in lieu of his father's blessing, and tramping to Mansfield, Conn., began his studies under Doctor Soule of that place. He was able, after hard years of study and economy, to graduate from Yale College in 1816. In May, 1821, he was married to Mrs. Sarah Hines, of Washington, R. I., and soon removed to Kingston, where he lived until his death, which occurred June 8th, 1859. During the last few months of his life he was crippled by a fracture of the thigh and a compound fracture of the leg resulting from an accident, and his death occurred from apoplexy, which seized him while on his way to visit a patient. Doctor Johnson was a member of the State Medical Society. In spite of the low tariff for professional services and his being a notoriously lenient creditor, Doctor Johnson died possessed of considerable wealth, a fact which, when compared with the business which he did, excites comment. His diary and ledger is still extant, and from it we learn each day the temperature, the weather, direction of wind and probabilities of the morrow, as well as a record of his daily doings. The following items, copied from its pages are of interest, showing the daily life of a physician of that day:

"January 1st, 1849.—Weather cold, wind N. W. snow and ice covers the ground and makes it good sleighing. Weeden Allen's wife was this morning delivered of three daughters.

"January 2d, 1849.—Wind N.W. and extremely cold. Last evening the good people of Westerly held a fair at the new Congregational meeting house. There was about four hundred present when without warning the floor gave way and precipitated the people in the cellar below. Many received fractured limbs.

"January 11th, 1849.—Last evening two prisoners escaped from jail. Wind N. W. probably warmer to-morrow. Great excitement all over the country over the reported discovery of gold in California.

"June 13th, 1849.—Wind S. E. Bought a pound of tea of P. Helm, price .37½ cts."

From his ledger we learn of his daily routine:

"Nov. 4, 1851, Stephen Grinnell, Dr., to visit & medicine .42.

Wilkins Updike, Dr., to visit & medicine, .42, to extra pills for servant, .12. Nov. 10, 1851, John Cassel, Cr., by 1 cord wood, 3.00. January 12, 1852, Geo. Johnson, Dr., to medicine for boy, .17. Robert Rathborn, Dr., to parturition, 3.00. Town of Kingston, Dr., to physick for two prisoners, .17."

For some reason, perhaps competition, the tariff for professional services became higher as we learn by the following charges: "Robert B. Rose, Dr., to visit & medicine, .67; to parturition, 5.00." In spite of the low prices for his services hay is quoted at $20 per ton. During one week, according to his ledger, that beginning January 22d, 1855, Doctor Johnson had charged upon his book $6.25, which necessitated at a moderate calculation a ride of over seventy-five miles.

Doctor William G. Shaw, deceased, was born in 1770. He was educated in the office of Doctor Isaac Center for seven years, after having been in the drug store of Nicholas Tillinghast & Co., several years. In 1793 he located in the Mohawk Valley and practiced a year. In 1794 he began in Wickford a practice which was ended by his death in 1865. He aided the Wickford Academy (chartered in 1800) in many ways. He was married in 1796 to Mrs. Elizabeth McLaughlin, a daughter of Samuel Brenton, Esq. Of his nine children, his daughter Rebecca A. is the only survivor. His son Samuel B. Shaw was a D. D. and William A. was an M. D.

No name has been more prominent in the medical history of the county than that of Collins, for at no time since 1792 has there failed to be in active practice somewhere within its limits a Doctor Collins. The oldest physician of that name was Doctor Amos Collins, the son of Amos and Thankful (Clark) Collins, who was born in North Stonington, Conn., December 12th, 1774, and studied medicine with Doctor Daniel Lee, of Westerly, and was married to Mary Peckham. During the early years of his life he practiced in New London, Conn., where he was specially noted as active in an epidemic of yellow fever (most of the inhabitants who were able having fled from the city and among whom were some of the physicians); later at Cranston, R. I., and finally at Hopkinton. Besides the practice of medicine he was, while in Cranston, engaged in the cloth dressing business in partnership with Mr. Smith Thayer. In Hopkinton he represented the town in the legislature. He died at the age of seventy-five years.

An elder brother of Amos Collins, but younger in the profession, was Isaac, the grandfather of the present Doctor Amos R. Collins, of Westerly. He was born in North Stonington in 1772. He studied medicine with his brother, and after his marriage to Mary Collins in 1792, he began the practice of medicine in Richmond, but afterward removed to Hopkinton. Doctor Isaac Collins, like his brother, was prominent in town affairs, and was the representative of Hopkinton and Richmond in the legislature. He died in 1842.

Doctor John Collins was another brother who also practiced medicine in this county. He, too, was born in North Stonington, studied with his brother and began to practice in that apparently medically fertile town, Hopkinton. Afterward he removed to New York state. Doctor John Collins was, during the war of 1812, captured by the British, carried to Spain and remained a captive for some time.

Doctor John M. Collins was the son of Isaac and Mary Collins, and was born in Richmond, R. I. He studied under the direction of his father and Doctor Wattles, and likewise practiced during the most of his life in the Collins reservation, Hopkinton. He was married to Louise Thompson and died about fifteen years ago.

Doctor Stephen F. Griffin was a resident in his childhood of Stephentown, N. Y., where he was educated as a physician. He commenced the practice of medicine in Charlestown, R. I., in 1806, and was married to Hannah, daughter of Colonel Joseph Hazard of South Kingstown, November 16th, 1807. He was a gentleman of marked ability and culture, and a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society until his death, which occurred at the early age of forty-four years, leaving a widow and five children.

Closely following Doctor Stephen F. Griffin in Charlestown was Doctor Dan King, who lived many years in that town. He was an earnest advocate of advanced education and his sons were all prepared for various professions. He published several books, among them one on the "Use of Tobacco," which gained him considerable notoriety. In 1828 he was appointed by the town to build the first school house erected by white people in that town.

Doctor William Robinson practiced medicine in Westerly about 1800. He was a graduate of Yale College and was born in

Plainfield, Conn. He succeeded Doctor Daniel Lee and was counted a successful practitioner. In later life he catered to the then popular craze of homœopathy and began practicing that school. Of him it is related that at one time he had prescribed a minute trituration of some drug, cautioning the patient against leaving such a potent remedy where others could get at it. Doctor John E. Weeden, who earlier had been in partnership with him, happened to be visiting a patient in the same family, and noticing the extreme caution with which they cared for this particular medicine, called for it and with suicidal intent calmly swallowed the entire contents of the bottle. The family, alarmed and momentarily expecting to see the doctor expire for his rash act, hastened for assistance and Doctor Robinson upon his arrival quieted their fears by explaining that the drug was only potent in the case of an ill man, but Doctor Weeden being in good health would probably suffer no ill effects until later. Doctor Weeden is still living in anticipation of the effects.

Associated with Doctor William Robinson was Doctor Horatio Robinson, who married his daughter Mary Ann Robinson in October, 1826. Doctor Robinson was the son of Philip and Mary Robinson, and was born in Lebanon, Conn., February 4th, 1804. He was a graduate of Berkshire Medical College (now extinct) and has practiced in Stonington, Conn., Westerly and in Auburn, N. Y., where he now lives.

Doctor John G. Pierce was born in Lebanon, Conn., November 4th, 1802, and was the son of John Leverett and Apania (Thomas) Pierce. He attended medical lectures at Yale College and began practice in Plainfield, Conn., later removing to Westerly, where he was married June 1st, 1840, to Sarah A. Babcock, a sister of Edwin and Horace Babcock, of Westerly. He remained in practice some years, having his office in the Krebs House on Main street, and died there February 11th, 1861.

Doctor Joseph H. Griffin, the eldest son of Doctor Stephen F. Griffin, having the misfortune to lose both parents in his boyhood, was apprenticed by his guardian to learn the hatter's trade under Jerard Babcock of Stephentown, N. Y. He remained several months, serving his employer faithfully, yet longing all the time for an opportunity for greater educational advantages. After due deliberation on the subject he decided to give up the business and return to his home. At the age of eighteen years he entered the office of Doctor Daniel King as a student of

Joseph H. Bascom

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medicine. After five years of close application to study, he entered Bowdoin Medical College, from which he returned to his native town and entered into partnership with Doctor King. At the close of the second year Doctor King retired from the practice of medicine, leaving the business in the hands of Doctor Griffin. Doctor Joseph H. Griffin was married, November 3d, 1834, to Miss Abby C. Hoxsie of Norwich, Conn., daughter of Captain Hazard Hoxsie, formerly of Charlestown, R. I. Three children were born to them, one daughter and two sons. The study of medicine did not wholly engross his mind; scientific subjects, enjoyed only by those who are earnest seekers after knowledge, had charms for him. He was a life long student, and was often heard to lament not having had the opportunities the present generation enjoy for acquiring an education. When in the presence of men of high literary attainments he treasured in the storehouse of memory every word falling from their lips, as precious pearls. During a period of twenty-seven years he kept a diary, noting all cases of importance coming to him for treatment, symptoms and prescriptions for each day, name of patient, etc., which he considered of importance, thereby keeping his memory refreshed and ready to treat other cases of like character. Having the full confidence and esteem of the people, he was appointed to fill many positions of responsibility in the town. He held the office of justice of the peace twenty-five years in succession, and was also appointed Indian commissioner by the governor of the state, which office he held for several years. To him belonged the honor of raising the standard of the public schools of the town from a very low condition to one of excellence. After serving four years as a member of the school committee, sixteen pupils were prepared as teachers from one district. Many of the young men of that town who have taken good positions in life said, "I owe to Doctor Griffin the first inspiration I received to strive for an education." A public library was established and maintained in the town almost wholly by his exertions, no labor being considered too great when the educational interests of the community demanded his services. He was not physically strong, suffering for many years from dyspepsia. Realizing that his infirmities were increasing upon him he decided to give up his extensive business and seek a field of labor which afforded time for rest much needed by him. He moved to Westerly in May, 1869, still continuing to follow his profession.

In 1876, becoming very much debilitated, he was advised to change the scene by traveling. Accompanied by his wife he visited California and all cities of importance on the route, deriving great benefit from the trip, and returning to his home seemingly restored to usual health. Having a retentive memory and fine conversational powers, it gave him great pleasure to describe to his friends different sections of the country visited by him. Every incident that occurred, every place visited, was so distinctly described that the listener could clearly understand the situation, having it brought, as if by magic, distinctly before him. In 1878, health again failing him, he thought once more to change the scene. With wife and daughter he visited Stephentown, the early home of his father, then traveled on to Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston, remaining in each city long enough to visit all places of interest. The trip was of seeming benefit to him for a few weeks, but the energies of life gradually leaving him, it became painfully evident to friends and family that the end was approaching, and he fully realized himself that life for him was near its close. He lingered until June 27th, 1879, retaining full possession of his mental powers until death released him from all suffering.

Doctor Henry Aldrich, of Wyoming, son of Doctor John Aldrich, was a physician of the older school and was widely known throughout Rhode Island. He was born in the town of Kingstown in 1802 and died May 8th, 1886. He received his early education in Rome, N. Y., and after receiving his degree of M. D. began the practice of medicine at Escoheag Hill in the town of Exeter, where he speedily gained a lucrative practice. After about ten years in this locality he removed to what is known as the Ten Rod road, and there had his home and office in the so-called Rathbone place, where he remained in practice until he removed to Brands Iron Works, where he died in 1886. Doctor Aldrich was a physician of excellent judgment and liberal learning, and his practice extended far beyond the bounds of his country home. Personally he was affable and fond of pleasant company.

George Hazard Church, M. D., a physician of some celebrity in Washington county, was born in the town of South Kingstown, R. I., in 1798, and was named by Doctor Hazard, who gave him a crown for his name. Doctor Church began his medical studies in Hampton, Conn., and took the degree of M. D. from Yale Col-

Geo. H. Church

lege, New Haven, in the spring of 1824. After his graduation he settled in Wickford and began the practice of medicine, which he continued very successfully until his death, which occurred January 3d, 1871, a period of nearly fifty years. His practice was very large and embraced a territory many miles in extent. Besides discharging his professional duties as a practitioner of medicine, Doctor Church took a very active part in all public spirited movements. He took a great interest in the success of public schools, and for several years was one of the town examining committee, and was also one of the trustees. He was identified with the Baptist church and was associated with it as one of the leading members until his death. He was town treasurer of North Kingstown for a number of years, and also a member of the state legislature for a term of years. He took an active part in the cause of temperance, and his house was always a welcome home for nearly every minister and school teacher, as well as political and temperance lecturer who came to Wickford. The popularity of Doctor Church was in part owing to the fact that he was always ready and willing to aid and do what he could for everybody. In politics he was a Jackson democrat until the republican party was formed, when he pronounced himself a member of that organization. He was a radical anti-slave man. At the breaking out of the rebellion Doctor Church gave much of his time and took an active part in raising troops for the army, rendering great service to the government.

He was the father of the Elm Grove Cemetery, and had it not been for his almost superhuman efforts this beautiful place of burial might not have been secured. The question of locating a town cemetery in North Kingstown had been agitated for several years prior to 1851. During this period Doctor Church was indefatigable in his efforts to attract public attention to this subject, a subject which was emphasized by the neglected condition of most of the private burial places throughout the town. Robert Rodman and a few others finally added their influence to the doctor's efforts, and it resulted in the organization and charter of the Elm Grove Cemetery Association, and the purchase of the beautiful rural site now the resting place of the dead at Allenton.

Doctor Church was married in 1824 to Miss Maria Burnham of Hampton, Conn. By this union Doctor Church became the father of six children, namely: Alphonso, born 1825; George H., Jr.,

born 1830, killed at Newbern, N. C., March 14th, 1862, in the war of the rebellion; Charles H., born in 1833; Samuel B., in 1835; Maria B., 1837, and Phebe, the youngest child, born in 1839. Alphonso Church was educated as a druggist in Boston, and for twenty years he carried on the drug business in the village of Wickford until he was succeeded by his brother Charles H. Church in 1874. Charles H. Church, the proprietor of the drug store at the present time, was town collector of taxes, and subsequently town treasurer of North Kingstown, and filled both offices for a term of years. He was married to Miss Hannah Stanton Sweet in 1861. She died in 1873, and left one son, George H. Church, second, who died in 1882; also a daughter, Julia S. Church, now residing with her grandmother, Mrs. Doctor George H. Church, of Wickford. The present Mrs. Charles H. Church is Anna E., daughter of the late William Page, of Glocester, Rhode Island.

Among the physicians of this county who saw active service during the war of the rebellion was Doctor William Torrey Thurston, a son of John Thurston, of Newport, R. I., and Mary Ann Bruce, who was born in the West India Island of St. Kitts July 14th, 1805. He was married March 15th, 1832, to Caroline Thurston, daughter of Governor Jeremiah Thurston, of Hopkinton, R. I., and received his medical education at the University of New York where, under Doctor Mott's preceptorship he graduated in 1829. Doctor Thurston's first practice was at St. Kitts, later in Portland, Me., and then he removed to Westerly. October 4th, 1861, he enlisted as surgeon of the First Light Artillery, joined the Army of the Potomac and served under General McClellan. He was in active service throughout the Peninsular campaign and was present at the battles of Seven Pines, Five Oaks, Peach Orchard, Malvern Hill and at Savage Station, where he was severely wounded, receiving a fracture of the skull. After a furlough he rejoined the army at the second battle of Bull Run and thence went with McClellan to South Mountain, where owing to his wounds and the excessive fatigue to which he had been subjected, he was unable to continue and was placed in charge of the Federal Hospital of Frederick City. Subsequently he was detailed to Portsmouth Grove where he remained till the close of the war. In 1870 he was appointed superintendent of the Rhode Island Hospital, which position he held until 1882, when infirmities of age compelled him to retire from active bus-

iness. During the later years of his life Doctor Thurston was almost wholly deaf from the effects of the wound received in service.

Doctor John B. Rose, a son of Thomas Rose, and a direct descendant on his mother's side from Doctor Joshua Perry, an uncle of Commodore Perry, was born at what is known as Moorsfield, where he lived until the death of his father, when he found a home with his grandfather, John Rose. He attended school at Kingston, obtained a good education, and at twenty began the study of medicine under Doctor Peleg Johnson, completing his medical course by attending lectures in Boston under Doctors Biglow and Warren, and later took a course of lectures in Providence. He first began practice on Block Island, being the only physician there, but at the end of a year he removed to Westerly, where he was in successful practice for three years, and then removed to Lebanon, N. Y., where he married, in 1837, Julia A. Carter, a daughter of Judge Carter, of that state. In 1848 he returned to South Kingstown and settled in Wakefield, where he practiced for over thirty years. In addition to his skill as a physician Doctor Rose had the reputation of being an excellent surgeon, and his practice extended over the greater part of Washington county. He was a man of wonderful physical endurance, and was never deterred from attending a summons even in the most inclement weather. His manner in the sick room was cheery and comfort giving.

Doctor John E. Weeden, of Westerly, was born in South Kingstown, R. I., October 7th, 1807, and was the son of Wager Weeden and Sarah (Hull) Weeden. Doctor Weeden was married, November 26th, 1833, to Eliza Cross. Under the direction of William Turner, M. D., of Newport, Doctor Weeden gained a medical education which was completed by a course of lectures at Bowdoin College and two courses at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1833. Doctor Weeden commenced practice in Bristol, and later, in 1835, moved to Westerly, R. I., and remained in active practice until 1859.

Of the physicians who have practiced in Kingston, no one has left a larger circle of friends and a better reputation as physician and man than Doctor Thomas Arnold Hazard, who was born at Jamestown, R. I., September 30th, 1813, the son of Arnold Hazard and Hannah Watson. Doctor Hazard studied at the Kingston Academy before beginning the study of medicine, and at that

time, and during the whole of his professional career, he lived in the family of the late Philip Taylor and his son, John M. Taylor, and during the whole of his professional life his office was in the same building. He attended one session of lectures at Bowdoin College and three at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1835, and settled in Kingston in May of the same year. His death occurred after a very short illness, December 8th, 1886. Doctor Hazard was very prominent in town affairs and was town physician for twenty years, being elected at various times from 1838 to 1863. He was town treasurer during the difficult period of the rebellion, when his financial ability saved the town many hundreds of dollars. He was many years member of the school board of trustees for the district of Kingston, and a long time trustee of the Sewal School Fund, established in 1695, and was director of the Kingston National Land-Holders' Bank and of the Kingston Savings Bank. During the fifty-one years and seven months in which he was in active practice he never took a vacation from work of more than one week, and that only at rare intervals. His mother died at the age of ninety-four years when the doctor was over seventy-two, and her death was a severe blow to him, and from it until his death he failed in a marked degree. He was the last of his family, and with him the name, so far as that branch is concerned, expires. Of large and commanding presence and slow and confident speech, his mere presence in the sick room was a benefit and a comfort to the invalid. His *materia medica* was not extensive but those remedies which he did use he used skilfully. Upon his death it was said of him, "To each one of a large circle of friends this loss seems personal. He was a man of few words, cheerful appearance and ready wit. His familiar presence is gone, but his memory will long be cherished in the public mind."

Doctor William H. Wilbur was born in Hopkinton March 10th, 1816, and was the son of John and Lydia (Collins) Wilbur. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town and completed his academic course at the Friends' school in Providence. He began the study of medicine with his brother, Doctor Thomas Wilbur, of Fall River, Mass., and graduated from the University of New York in 1847. Doctor Wilbur immediately went abroad to perfect his knowledge of the particular form of treatment known as the water cure, and after studying some time in Germany he returned to this country

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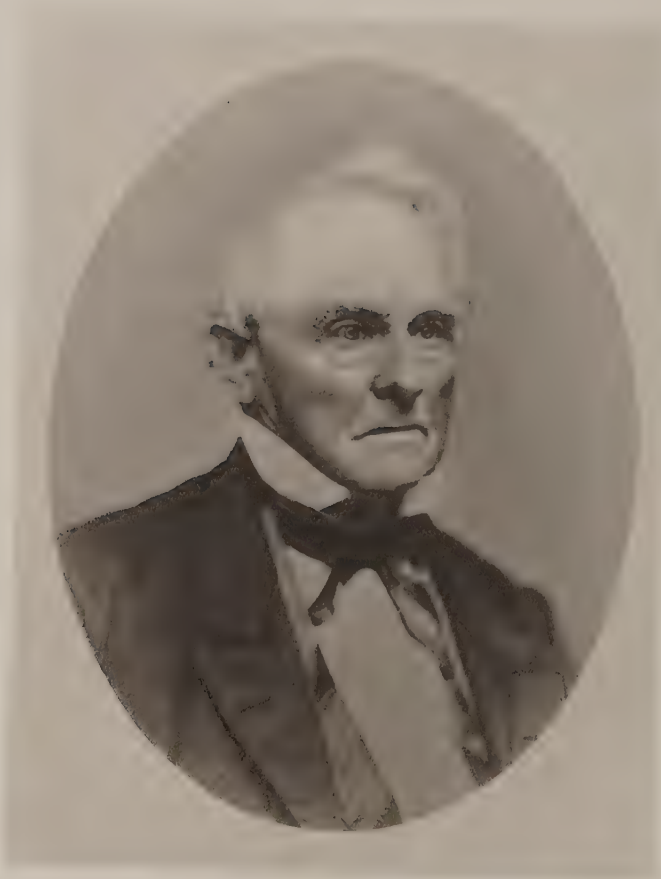
and established a water cure in Pawtucket, which he maintained for two years. August 20th, 1849, he was married to Eliza S. Mann, daughter of Major T. S. and Eliza S. Mann, by whom he had three children. Leaving Pawtucket he came to Westerly, where he remained in practice until 1862, when he entered the war as surgeon of the First Rhode Island Cavalry. He was with his regiment at Chancellorsville and Middleburg, serving with honor and distinction, and after the war returned to Westerly, where he resided until his death, which occurred October 12th, 1879. Of Doctor Wilbur's character and life work nothing more fitting can be said than the following tribute paid by a personal friend after his death: "At the close of the war Doctor Wilbur resumed his practice in Westerly, and here after all must be said his life work was done. Deeply absorbed in his profession and having a just estimate of its high mission, he gave to it the full wealth of his knowledge, his experience and his life. He was exact in his habits of thought, methodical in his investigations, studious in keeping pace with the progress made in the science of medicine, holding his opinion tenaciously when matured, and being thus critical and thorough in his own culture, he was intolerant of pretense and sham in others. He was too human to be faultless, yet where sickness and sorrow dwelt there could his ministering hand be felt. Such was the sympathy and tenderness of his nature that he allowed no pecuniary considerations to swerve him from what he deemed his professional duty. Holding high rank as a surgeon as well as a physician, he has spent his life in the community responding to the call for help without regard to the source from which it came, and by skill restoring health and happiness to many homes."

Edwin Ransome Lewis, M. D., born in the town of Hopkinton on the 31st of January, 1827, was the son of Christopher and Wealthy (Kenyon) Lewis. He pursued the elementary branches of study at the district school, and then assisted his father in the work of the farm. Desiring to fit himself for one of the professions, he chose that of medicine, and after a period of study, he became a student at the medical college in Castleton, Vermont. Meanwhile he returned and sought employment as a teacher that he might defray the expenses attending a complete course of lectures. From this institution he was graduated in 1850. Doctor Lewis at once began his professional career at Niantic, Rhode Island, remained one year at this point, and in 1852 removed to

Westerly, where the subsequent years of his life were passed. Here he at once established a successful and growing practice, and soon numbered among his patients many of the leading families of the town, who welcomed to their homes not less the genial and kindly gentleman than the skillful practitioner. Doctor Lewis's preparation for the duties of his profession was thorough. His mind was alert and quick to discern the condition of a patient, hence his diagnosis was rapid and equally correct. To his native gifts was added a mature knowledge, broadened by careful reading and large experience. His sympathies were warm, his daily life full of the gentlest humanities, singularly free from envy, and with an expansive charity that embraced all mankind. Thus his manhood was passed in the practice of those virtues which are conducive to vigor of mind and body, and which, united, form the basis of a harmonious and beautiful character. He was largely instrumental in the formation of the Washington County Medical Society, and was chosen its first president. Doctor Lewis, the year of his graduation (1850), married Louisa A., daughter of Deacon Cyrus W. Brown, of North Stonington, Conn. Their children are: Henrietta L., wife of Henry M. Maxson, of North Attleboro, Mass.; Edwin R., a practicing physician in Westerly, and Hannah B., deceased. The death of Doctor Lewis occurred June 13th, 1887.

Doctor Edwin Anthony, son of Doctor Israel Anthony, was born at Usquepaug, June 9th, 1821, and was married July 30th, 1843, to Mary E. Perkins, of South Kingstown, by whom he had three children. His early life was spent in his native place, and beginning the study of medicine under his father he graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1842, and immediately began a practice in Usquepaug, which soon grew extensively, and by reason of the large territory over which he was obliged to travel became very trying. In spite of the hard work incident to the pursuit of his profession, Doctor Anthony was a close student, and he kept himself well posted on current medical topics. His death occurred February 20th, 1869.

Doctor Joseph D. Kenyon was the son of John Stanton Kenyon, who resided in Sterling, Conn. By his marriage to Hannah Wescot were seven sons and two daughter, as follows: Joseph D., Peleg, Oliver S., Stanton W., Stutley, Alfred, Sheffield, Eliza and Penelope, the last named daughter having died in early life. Joseph D., the eldest of these sons, was born September 16th,



Joseph D. Kenyon M. D.

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1792, in Sterling, and died in Hopkinton on the 29th of June, 1879. Thirsting for knowledge, he left home at the age of eighteen to seek an education, and at about the age of twenty-five, having taught at times, meanwhile, to replenish an exhausted purse, he graduated from Dartmouth College, and commenced the study of medicine in South Kingstown, R. I. In that town, in Westerly, and in Carlton, Massachusetts, were spent the first few years of his remarkably long career as a physician.

Doctor Kenyon was twice married. In 1824 he was united to Miss Frances W. Noyes, who died in 1828, leaving two children: Ann Frances, who married Doctor Daniel Lewis, and Elizabeth, who died in infancy. In 1829 occurred his marriage to Miss Lydia R. Noyes, whose children are: Harriet M. (Mrs. Edwin N. Denison), Sarah J. (Mrs. Thomas A. Barber), Emma E., John D. and William H. For more than sixty years Doctor Kenyon performed with great success, and over a broad range of country, the duties involved in his profession. He occupied a prominent place as a consulting physician, and was a welcome visitor in multitudes of homes where his skill had inspired confidence, and his genial nature brought sunshine into rooms of sickness and distress. While ministering to the bodies of those entrusted to his care he frequently sought to bring spiritual ministrations to the souls of the suffering ones.

Doctor Kenyon was "a true gentleman, a gentleman of that old school of manners now fast passing away." For several years he was a teacher in the public schools of South Kingstown, and for a long time leader in the educational interests of Hopkinton, superintending the schools and examining the teachers. He also served his fellow citizens in the state legislature, and was a member of the old state Board of Medical Examiners, at whose hands candidates for the medical profession sought their certificates. He was a devout Christian, diligent in business, fervent in spirit, exemplifying in his daily life the religion he professed.

John Denison Kenyon, son of the above, was born in the town of Hopkinton April 1st, 1834, and educated at the Westerly Academy and the De Ruyter Institute, in Madison county, New York. For three years he engaged in teaching in Westerly and Charlestown, meanwhile pursuing the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his father. His course was completed at the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated on the

22d of December, 1857. Dr. Kenyon returned to Hopkinton and became associated with his father in practice, which relation continued for three years. Yielding to the urgent solicitation of many patients and friends he then located in Ashaway, in the same town, and has since made that the center of his field of labor. The doctor does not confine his professional calls to the immediate vicinity of his home, but responds to demands for his services which occur in Westerly and points more distant. His practice is large and has been from the first successful; he is at present health officer of the town, member of the New York State Medical Society and the Washington County Medical Society. He has been a director in the Ashaway National Bank, and as a democrat wielded a considerable influence in local politics, having been the recent candidate of his party for election to the state legislature. He worships with the Seventh Day Baptist church, in which Mrs. Kenyon holds membership. Doctor Kenyon was, September 8th, 1877, married to Mollie A., daughter of William P. Langworthy, of Alfred Centre, New York. Their only child is a son, Harold D., born December 26th, 1878.

The fifth physician of the Collins family and the first to emerge from the shadow of Hopkinton and to locate in another township was Doctor Amos R. Collins, son of Amos and Sarah Collins, who was born at Westerly, May 10th, 1837, and married December 18th, 1861, to Helen P. Chapin. Under the preceptorship of Doctor William H. Wilbur he graduated from New York University in 1861. In his early life Doctor Collins was tramelled by family traditions and thought it necessary to begin practice in Hopkinton, but later he located in Westerly, where he has since been in continuous practice. During the last three years, in addition to his professional work he has been engaged in the life insurance business. Doctor Collins was one of the charter members of the County Medical Society, and its president from 1887 to 1888.

Another of the students of Doctor William H. Wilbur, who located in this county was Doctor Albert A. Saunders, the son of Elisha and Bathsheba Saunders. He was born in Hopkinton October 6th, 1833. His medical lectures were attended at the Buffalo Medical College, where he graduated in 1861. Beginning practice in Westerly in association with Doctor W. H. Wilbur, he soon went to Carolina, where he has since been engaged in a successful and widely extended practice. His marriage with

Martha G. Tucker occurred March 22d, 1866. Doctor Saunders is a member of the Rhode Island Medico-Legal Society and of the state and county medical societies.

Samuel B. Church, M. D., of Wickford, received his education in the Washington Academy, after which he read medicine with his father. He attended lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, taking the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1864. After graduation Doctor Church settled in Wickford, where he immediately began the practice of medicine. In 1868 he formed a partnership with his father and the two practiced together for two years, when the elder Doctor Church retired almost wholly from the active duties of his profession for the remaining years of his life, since which time Doctor Samuel B. Church has continued the practice of the profession, obtaining a good patronage in the meantime in the village and vicinity of his birth. Alphonso Church married a daughter of Colonel Andrew Litchfield, of Hampton, Conn. They have two sons, Edward A. and G. W. B. Church and one daughter, Carrie M., now Mrs. John W. Page. Doctor S. B. Church married Miss Sarah Boone Holloway in 1860. She died in 1881, and left one son, Samuel B. Church, Jr. Doctor Church married for his second wife Miss Julia B. D. Hiorth. Doctor Church is town treasurer of North Kingstown, and is now in his second term of that office. Mrs. Phebe F. Church, now the widow of Thomas F. Church, late of Fort Hamilton, N. Y., has two sons, James C. and Charles W. Church, both attorneys in Brooklyn, N. Y. Maria B. Church, now Mrs. Thomas J. Hamilton, resides in the city of Providence.

Doctor Elisha P. Clarke of Hope Valley was born August 17th, 1833, in Westerly, and was the son of Robert and Dorcas Clarke. He was married, May 7th, 1859, to Nancie A. Davis. Attending college at Harvard, and later at the Maine Medical School under the preceptorship of Doctor Fletcher, he graduated in 1865. He practiced medicine in Milford, Mass., for a few months, and then entered the service, where for twenty months, until the close of the war, he was assistant surgeon of the Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteers. At the termination of the war he came to Hope Valley, where he has since remained. Doctor Clarke was elected to the state legislature from Hopkinton in 1878, and re-elected the following year. He was president of the County Medical Society in 1888, and was one of its earliest members. He was also

a member of the State Medical Society. He has one son who is at present pursuing his medical studies at Harvard Medical School.

John A. Wilcox, M. D., is a grandson of John Wilcox of Exeter, who married Mary Barber, whose death occurred in her one hundred and second year. Among their nine children was Abram Wilcox, a native of Exeter, from whence he removed to Connecticut and became a manufacturer of cotton goods. His death occurred in 1866. Mr. Wilcox married Rebecca, daughter of Benjamin B. Sheldon, of South Kingstown. Their children were: Benjamin M., John A., Francis L., Eugene, William, Mary and Sarah, all of whom, with the exception of Francis L., survive. John A. Wilcox, the second son in order of birth, is a native of Griswold, Conn., where he was born April 23d, 1847. Here his early years were spent in the public schools, after which, for three years, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in South Kingstown. His tastes, however, inclining toward a professional career, he chose that of medicine, and entered the office of Doctor H. L. Stillman as a student. He attended lectures at the medical department of Bowdoin College, Maine, and graduated from that institution in 1872. Doctor Wilcox began practice in the town of Charlestown, Washington county, and remained for eight years at this point, when Wakefield presented a larger and more attractive field. Here he has since resided, and by ability and great capacity for hard labor, secured a practice scarcely second to any in southern Rhode Island. Skill in diagnosis, together with sound judgment, devoted attention to his patients and fidelity to truth, characterize his professional record and cause his presence to be frequently desired in consultation. A democrat in politics and interested in public measures and improvements, he has invariably declined office. He is a director of the Narragansett Pier Electric Light Company. The doctor is an active Mason, and member of Hope Lodge, of Hope Valley Chapter, and of Washington Commandery of Newport. Doctor Wilcox was in 1866 married to Sarah A. Wells, daughter of Amos Wells of South Kingstown.

Doctor Curtiss E. Marryott was the son of Reverend D. B. Maryott, formerly a pastor of the First Baptist church at Hopkinton. He graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1866, and afterward practiced for five years on Block Island, and subsequently for a short time at Wakefield, and in

John A. Wilcox

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Massachusetts. Later, in 1884, he removed to Wakefield, where he has since remained in practice.

Doctor J. Howard Morgan, located at present at 43 High street, Westerly, was born January 30th, 1844, at Pendleton Hill, Conn., and is the son of John A. and Susan A. (Pendleton) Morgan. He is a graduate of the University of New York of the class of 1866, and was a student under Doctor W. H. Wilbur, of Westerly. Following his graduation Doctor Morgan was from June, 1868, to April, 1869, an interne in the New York City Lunatic Asylum and from that date to April, 1870, in the Apoplectic and Paralytic Hospital. For nine years following he was engaged in private practice in New York city, and in November, 1879, he removed to Westerly where he has since remained. It was while in New York that he was married, October 12th, 1875, to Phebe Anna Benjamin. Doctor Morgan served during the civil war as private in Company B (Westerly Rifles), Ninth regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers and as sergeant in Company H, Connecticut Volunteers. Doctor Morgan has been a close student and a voluminous reader, and has contributed several articles to the medical press, notably a paper published in the *Philadelphia Medical Times* on "Diphtheria. Some cases bearing on its mode of propagation," and "A case of Aneurism of the Descending Aorta producing Caries of Dorsal Vertebrae," published in the "Transactions of the Rhode Island Medical Society," Vol. II, part 6. In 1884 he was appointed medical examiner for the town of Westerly, and is a member of the Medico-Legal Society, the State Society and one of the founders of the County Society. Doctor Morgan has paid more particular attention to psychological medicine and nervous diseases. He is a pioneer in the use of the bicycle and has used it exclusively in his professional work during the last nine years.

Doctor John Wilbur, son of Doctor William H. and Eliza Mann Wilbur, was born in Warwick September 20th, 1850. His early education was received in the public schools of Westerly, where his youth was spent, and was completed in the Friends' School of Providence. His medical knowledge was gained in study under the direction of his father and in attending the University of New York, where he was graduated in 1874, having during his college course served as demonstrator of anatomy in the University of Vermont. In 1875 he began practice with his father, and with the exception of some time spent abroad he continued in practice until 1881, when he sold his business to Doctor H. J.

Pomroy and began to travel about the country delivering so-called popular lectures and administering to the ailments of his hearers, in which remunerative but unprofessional career he is still engaged.

Doctor John Hill Merrill was the son of Henry A. Merrill, a Congregationalist minister and in early life a student under Daniel Webster, and was born in Norway, Me., in January, 1834. His mother was Abigail Russell, whose marriage with Henry A. Merrill occurred on June 12th, 1823. After attending the public schools of his native place, Doctor Merrill began his medical education with a course of lectures at Harvard and graduated from the Albany Medical school in 1858. He immediately came to Westerly to assist Doctor William H. Wilbur, but three years later moved to Potter Hill. May 6th, 1860, he was married to Mary Anna Babcock, daughter of Daniel and Anna Alma Babcock. In 1862 Doctor Merrill enlisted as a private in the Rhode Island Light Artillery, Battery H. Upon reaching the seat of war he was speedily promoted to assistant surgeon and finally to surgeon-in-chief of the Artillery Brigade of the Second Army Corps. Vicissitudes of army life overpowered his health, and Doctor Merrill was forced to resign from active service in April before the war closed. Since that time, although an invalid and many times unfit for work, he has been in continual practice at Potter Hill. He has one son, John Jake Merrill.

Of the physicians who have recently died, Doctor Henry Newton Crandall was associated in a great degree with the later growth and prosperity of Westerly. He was born in De Ruyter, N. Y., July 13th, 1848, and was the son of J. Clark and M. Samantha Crandall. His early life was spent upon the farm where he gained the advantages of an education afforded by the public schools. Later he pursued an academic course at De Ruyter Institute, and upon his graduation began studying medicine under Doctor Ira Spencer, graduating from the Jefferson Medical College in 1871. Following six months hospital practice in Philadelphia he came to Stonington, Conn., where he was for a while assistant to the late Doctor William Hyde. In 1875 he came to Westerly, where he remained in continuous practice until his death, which occurred May 31st, 1888. Doctor Crandall married Clara Day Lewis, of Stonington, March 5th, 1872, by whom he had four children, one having died in infancy. Doctor Crandall

was largely interested in the beneficiary insurance societies of Westerly, was a stockholder in the Westerly Water Works, and during his last years of life had been interested somewhat in real estate ventures, having built several large tenement houses, notably one for six families, known as Newton Flats, the first house of the kind ever built in Westerly. He was a member of the State and County Societies.

Doctor George C. Bailey, of Westerly, was born in Northampton, England, in 1842, and is the son of Samuel and Mary Bailey. Coming to this country in early life, Doctor Bailey's youth was spent in New York state. He was married in April, 1868, to Lavantia Case, by whom he has one child. Doctor Bailey attended the University Medical College of New York and later the Long Island Hospital Medical College, and direct from college enlisted and served during the war as assistant surgeon in the Eighty-ninth regiment of New York Volunteers. After leaving the service he began private practice in Ashtabula, Ohio, and later practiced in New York state, coming to Westerly in 1874.

Doctor Alexander B. Briggs, of Ashaway, is the son of Alexander and Mary (Burdick) Briggs and was born at Hopkinton, November 14th, 1850. His medical studies were prosecuted under the direction of Doctor J. H. Merrill, of Potter Hill, and he attended lectures at Harvard, where he graduated in 1872, at once beginning active practice in Ashaway. After his marriage, May 18th, 1874, to Ella M. Wells, the daughter of Dennison and Teresa (Green) Wells, he removed to Westerly, but after one year's work he returned to Ashaway where he now is. Doctor Briggs is a member of the State and County Societies and the Medico-Legal Society, and is the medical examiner for the town of Hopkinton. In 1887 he engaged in politics and was elected to the legislature. He was again elected in 1888 where he has taken a prominent part in the affairs of state as member of the committee on Special Legislation and the committee on Public Health. Doctor Briggs has four children.

There have been at various times a number of physicians who have made their homes at Narragansett Pier during the summer months. Among these, Doctor Charles Hitchcock practices in that place from May to October, during the other months of the year in New York city. He was born in Providence and was the son of Charles and Olivia Hitchcock, and was married to Frances

Lapsley November 27th, 1872. He is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the class of 1872 and was a pupil of Doctor H. B. Sands.

Doctor Etta Payne was the first woman who, as a regular graduate of a recognized medical college, practiced medicine in the county, and she lived in Westerly for a short time about 1870.

In 1872 Doctor Lucy Almy Babcock, a native of the county, tried and settled the mooted question, in so far as she was concerned, of woman's availability for the medical profession. She was the daughter of Oliver and Phebe Babcock, and was born at Potter Hill September 17th, 1834. She studied medicine under Doctor Amos R. Collins and her sister, Doctor P. J. B. Waite, of New York, and graduated from the New York Homeopathic College and Hospital for Women in 1873. She immediately settled in Westerly, where she has remained until recently, when poor health caused her to retire from active practice.

Doctor John E. Perry, of Wakefield, was born in that town May 28th, 1847. He attended the public schools there and later graduated from the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield, Conn., in 1867. He studied medicine with Doctor George E. Mason of Providence, and attended for a time Yale College, subsequently graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1873. He immediately settled in Wakefield, where he has since remained. He has been for several years town physician of South Kingstown and district physician for the District of Narragansett. He is a member of the state society.

Doctor S. Oscar Myers was born at Barnerville, Schoharie county, N. Y., April 30th, 1847, and is the son of Peter and Fanny Myers. He gained his medical education at the medical department of Union University, Albany, N. Y., and graduated from that institution in 1874. Doctor Myers first located in Bay Ridge, L. I., then very sparsely settled and waited for the city to grow; but it was not apparently a fertile community, and in 1879 he removed to Wickford, where he has since been in successful practice. He was married April 30th, 1879, to Jessie E. Blair. Doctor Myers has been prominent in town matters and has been for some years town treasurer of North Kingstown as well as the superintendent of schools, and is the medical examiner for the Fourth District. Doctor Myers is also prominent in church affairs, and is one of the vestrymen of the Episcopal church in

Wickford. He is a member of the Rhode Island State Society, the Medico-Legal Society, American Medical Association and the Washington County Medical Society. As his practice has increased Doctor Myers has paid more special attention to Gynecology.

Doctor James Noyes Lewis is the son of Doctor Daniel Lewis, who for some time practiced medicine in Hopkinton, and Ann F. Kenyon. He was born in Stonington, Conn., October 30th, 1849. Doctor Lewis is descended on his mother's side from Doctor Noyes, the first physician to practice medicine in the county. He was married, November 28th, 1876, to Lois Clark. Studying medicine under the preceptorship of Doctor John D. Kenyon, he graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1874, since which time he has practiced in Wyoming, R. I., Killingly, Conn., and Ashaway, R. I. He is a member of the County Society.

Henry William Rose, M. D., is the eldest son of William and Theresa Rose, who emigrated from Prussia to the United States and settled in New York. Their children were one son, the subject of this biography, and three daughters—Theresa, Mary and Delia. Henry William Rose was born in New York on the 13th of April, 1849, and was educated in the public schools of the city. At the age of fourteen he entered a drug store, became thoroughly conversant with the compounding of medicines, and continued thus engaged until 1867. Having a strong predilection for the medical profession, he began his studies under Doctor Herman Baalon, and at the same time entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College as assistant in the Out-Door Poor Department. Subsequently accepting a position as apothecary in the Infants' Hospital of Ward's Island, he acted in that capacity until the resumption of his former business, that of druggist, one and a half years later. Establishing the firm of Jones & Rose, he continued until 1872 to be interested in two stores in Brooklyn. He graduated in 1876 from the Homeopathic Medical College in New York city, and was for six years engaged in practice in Brooklyn, E. D. From its infancy Doctor Rose was interested in the Brooklyn, E. D., Dispensary, of which he is a life member, and was later made its superintendent with a staff of fourteen physicians under his immediate supervision. He was also connected with the Kings County Medical Society. In the fall of 1878 Doctor Rose removed to Westerly, having succeeded to the

practice left vacant by the decease of Doctor L. A. Palmer. His careful study of the science of medicine, and the wide hospital experience he enjoyed in New York city, enabled him not only to hold the practice of his predecessor, but to materially increase it. It is chiefly confined to the village of Westerly, and while not in any sense a specialist, the doctor has given much attention to diseases of women and children. He was appointed by the governor a member of the state board of health, and was active in establishing the department of health for the town of Westerly, of which he is the present superintendent. He was also surgeon to the Third Battalion Rhode Island Militia until the disbanding of that organization. He is a member of the Rhode Island Homeopathic Medical Society. Doctor Rose is an active republican in politics, but has never desired office. He is a member of the American Public Health Association and the American Institute of Homeopathy. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity and orders of a similar character. He is also a member of Christ's Protestant Episcopal church of Westerly. Doctor Rose was, on the 5th of December, 1872, married to Josephine, daughter of Benjamin and Caroline (Furnald) Armstrong of Brooklyn. Their children are two daughters, Mabel and Josephine.

Doctor George H. Beebe was the son of J. F. Beebe and Sarah (Whitter) Beebe, and was born February 1st, 1855. He was married to Mary E. Lewis April 29th, 1879, having completed his education and graduated in medicine from the University of New York in 1878. He first practiced in Pontiac, Ill., then in Charlestown, R. I., and later removed to Guilford, Conn., where he now is. While residing in the county Doctor Beebe was a member of the County Society.

Doctor Alvin H. Eccleston is the son of Alvin H. and Harriet (Brockton) Eccleston, and was born in Stonington, Conn., April 28th, 1858. He graduated in medicine from the Albany Medical College in 1880, and the same year began practice in Charlestown. Doctor Eccleston was married December 28th, 1879, to Jennie A. Taylor. In 1883 he removed to Wood River Junction and has since remained in that locality, although in the interval his office has been removed to Plainville. He has been a member of the town council since 1886, and like Doctor Briggs, hungering for the strife of political life, he was elected to the legislature in 1888. Doctor Eccleston is also a member of the town

A. W. Rose

school committee and superintendent of health, and is one of the surgeons of the N. Y., P. & B. R. R. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

Doctor George Vickery Foster, the son of George and Clara Foster, was born in Flushing, L. I., in 1855, was married, in 1880, to Anna C. Browning, and in 1881 graduated in medicine, after attending lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Dartmouth Medical School. He began practice in Westerly and remained there till 1885, when he removed to New York city, and has since then had his office in the Florence House, 109 East Eighteenth street. Doctor Foster was one of the founders of the Washington Medical Society, and is now a member of the New York State Medical Association, New York County Medical Association and Rhode Island Medical Society. He has spent some time abroad engaged in study.

Doctor George F. Bliven, the son of George W. and Harriet E. Bliven, was born January 17th, 1857. Doctor Bliven received his medical education at the University of New York, where, under the preceptorship of Doctor H. N. Crandall, he graduated in 1881. He did not practice medicine long, and after some time in association with Doctor J. H. Morgan, of Westerly, he entered the office of Spencer Trask & Co., of Providence, R. I., and is now cashier in that bank.

Doctor Edward E. Kenyon, the son of Alfred and Susan M. Kenyon, was born in Richmond, R. I., September 28th, 1859. From his academic course in the schools of his native place he began the study of medicine with Doctor H. L. Stone and graduated in 1880 with honors in one of the largest classes which ever passed from the University of Vermont. It was during his college course that Doctor Kenyon was married to Ida May Cahoone, September 28th, 1879, taking advantage of the chance that occurs but once in a man's life time, that of getting married on his twentieth birthday. After his graduation he began practice in Wyoming, R. I., and after a stay of two years removed to Usquepaug, where he is now residing. Doctor Kenyon is a member of the County Medical Society.

Doctor Herbert J. Pomroy was born April 7th, 1856, in Lincoln, Me., and is the son of Gorham P. Pomroy, of Providence, R. I., and Abbie A. J. Gardner. The early education of Doctor Pomroy was gained in the public schools of the city of Providence, graduating from the high school, and later attending Mowry & Goff's

school of that city he spent a year in preparatory work, and immediately began the study of medicine at the Harvard Medical School, where he graduated in 1880. Following his graduation he served as interne in the Boston City Hospital for one year and then came to Westerly, assuming the practice until that time held by Doctor John Wilbur, who was removing from the state and giving up practice. Doctor Pomroy immediately entered into an exceedingly active and successful practice, in which he persisted until the death of his child, which occurred March 27th, 1885, when he went to the State Insane Asylum at Cranston as deputy superintendent. The work here, however, proved irksome, and later he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he practiced a year and then returned to Westerly, where he has been since in practice. He was married July 6th, 1881, to Mary T. Moore, daughter of Silas and Annie Moore, of Providence, and had one child who died from scarlet fever during the epidemic of that disease in Westerly in 1885. Doctor Pomroy is an active member of the County Medical Society, of which he is at present president, and of the State Medical Society, and is also a member of the Kings County Medical Society of New York. As a surgeon and as a specialist of nervous diseases Doctor Pomroy has gained an enviable reputation.

Frederick T. Rogers, M. D., on the paternal side is the great-grandson of David Rogers of New London, Conn. A son of the latter, David P. Rogers, in early life a fisherman, later engaged in farming in the same county. By his marriage to Mary Ann Rogers were born a son, William A. Rogers, and a daughter, Julia, who became the wife of George H. Powers of New London. William A. Rogers was born in 1832, and graduated from Brown University in 1857. He took special courses in both Yale and Harvard Universities, being for several years professor of astronomy in the latter institution. In 1886 he accepted an appointment as one of the faculty of Colby University in Maine. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from Yale University and of Ph. D. from Alfred University, where he had previously filled a professor's chair. He has been honored by membership in many of the most prominent scientific societies of America and Europe, and published more than forty monographs on scientific subjects. Professor Rogers married Rebecca, daughter of Isaac D. Titsworth, of Plainfield, New Jersey. Their children are: Frederick T., Arthur K. and Allerton, the last named son having died in early youth.

F. J. Rogers M.D. A. L. Bragg M.D.

J. Howard Morgan, M.D.

H. J. Pomroy M.D. Amos R. Collins

Frederick Titsworth Rogers was born at Alfred Centre, N. Y., March 13th, 1859, and in 1869 removed to New Haven, where he remained one year, and has since that date been a resident of Westerly. After a preliminary course at the public schools, he continued his preparatory studies at a private school in Providence, and in 1876 entered Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., from which institution he was graduated in June, 1880, with the highest honors. Determining upon the study of medicine, he, during the last two years, attended lectures and clinics at the Albany Medical College, and entering the Medical College of the University of New York, graduated in March, 1882, being awarded the first honor in a class of two hundred and sixty-eight. The doctor at once began his professional career in Westerly, where he has since resided. Here he very soon established a practice which has grown steadily in dimensions and been correspondingly successful in its results. Though not in any sense a specialist, he has given much study and attention to diseases of the eye and ear. He is a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society and secretary of the Washington County Medical Society, which he was largely instrumental in founding. His religious views are in harmony with the creed of the Seventh Day Baptist church, of which he is a member. In politics he endorses the platform and principles of the republican party, is president of the Young Men's Republican Club of Westerly, and was delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1888. Doctor Rogers was, on the 15th day of November, 1882, married to Carrie E., daughter of Henry B. Gavitt, of Westerly. Their children are two sons, Robert Landon and Frederick Alexander.

Doctor Henry Kelby Gardner was born at Pawtucket, R. I., April 27th, 1857, and is the son of John and Ellen Gardner of that place. He was married April 27th, 1882, to Mary Penn Case. He graduated from the University of the State of New York in 1881, having previously attended lectures at Bowdoin and Dartmouth under the preceptorship of Doctor George D. Hersey, of Providence. Following his graduation he practiced for some time in Providence, later in Charlestown, R. I., and has recently removed to Wakefield, where he now is. Doctor Gardner is a member of the State Medico-Legal Society and of the County Society.

Doctor Philip Kittredge Taylor, the son of John Nichols Taylor

and Kate Kittredge, was born at Kingston, April 28th, 1860. Doctor Taylor received his early education in his native place, later at Mowry & Goff's private school in Providence, where he was a fellow student with Doctors H. J. Pomroy and F. T. Rogers of Westerly, and attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, whence he graduated in 1882 with Doctor Thomas Arnold Hazard as his preceptor. From April, 1882, to August 1886, he practiced medicine in his native place, then removed to Wakefield, where he has since resided, covering in the two locations the town of South Kingstown and part of North Kingstown, Exeter and Richmond. While in Kingston he was in partnership with Doctor Thomas A. Hazard, which partnership lasted until the death of the latter. Doctor Taylor's maternal grandfather and great-grandfather were physicians of considerable repute, and from the early history of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, where they resided, it is learned that many of the name of Kittredge were known as successful physicians and surgeons, so that on his maternal side, like Doctor James N. Lewis, of Ashaway, his ancestry for several generations have been students of medicine. In spite of physical infirmity, due to lameness from inflamation of the knee joint, which for a long time confined Doctor Taylor to the house, and for a longer time compelled him to walk with the aid of crutches, he has engaged in an active and extended practice, and is now from his persistent effort able to walk somewhat without crutches or cane. He is the medical examiner for District No. 2, which position he has held since April 1st, 1884. He is a member of the State and Medico-Legal Society, the New York Medico-Legal Society and the County Society. He is unmarried.

Doctor William J. Ryan, at present located at 69 Main street, Worcester, Mass., was for one year after graduation from the University of Vermont in 1885 a practitioner of Westerly. He was born January 6th, 1863, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Fitzgerald) Ryan. During the year of his residence in Westerly Doctor Ryan made many friends, and will long be remembered by his fellow practitioners as an able and studious physician, as well as a jolly and genial companion, ever ready for joke, yet withal at the service of any who might need his professional attention. Doctor Ryan has never married, and in response to such an inquiry responds with characteristic frankness and old time jovialty, "*Ego non sum junctus.*"

Doctor Lorin F. Wood, the son of William Wood, of Medway, Mass., was born October 10th, 1852. Commencing the study of medicine under the direction of Doctor O. M. Barber of Mystic, he attended lectures at the New York Homeopathic Medical College, where he graduated in 1879. He was married July 20th, 1875, to Abbie E. Bugbee. After his graduation he served a year and a half as assistant physician at the New York Homeopathic Medical Hospital, and later, nine months as assistant physician at the New York Opthalmic Hospital. Immediately after his hospital experience he removed to East Hampton, Conn., where he engaged in practice until January, 1887, when he removed to Westerly and associated himself with Doctor H. W. Rose of that place. The partnership lasted until 1888, when it was dissolved, each continuing in private practice alone. While in Connecticut Doctor Wood was a member of the Connecticut Homeopathic Medical Society.

Doctor William James of Westerly was born in Voluntown, New London county, Conn., June 31st, 1860, and is the son of Charles and Bridget James. His early life was spent in Norwich, and for a long time he was in the office of that famous practitioner of that city, Doctor Patrick Cassidy, after which he attended the University of Vermont and graduated in 1886, and immediately began practice in Westerly. For the first two years of his residence in Westerly Doctor James had his office upon the Connecticut side of the river and has only lately become a full fledged citizen of the county, having removed his office to 45 High street. He is a member of the County Medical Society and is as yet unmarried.

Doctor John Champlin, No. 1 Granite street, Westerly, was born October 5th, 1863, in Westerly, and is the son of Samuel A. and Mary B. Champlin. Graduating from the High School of Westerly, in 1881, Doctor Champlin attended and graduated from Alfred University, Alfred Centre, N. Y. In 1883 he taught the public school in district No. 10 for a year while pursuing his medical studies under Doctor F. T. Rogers, of Westerly, and in 1884 he went to the University of the City of New York, where he graduated in 1886. Doctor Champlin immediately entered as interne in the Rhode Island Hospital, of Providence, R. I., where he was house surgeon for ten months, which, by the way, was a longer term of service than any previous officer had held, and house physician for four months. May 1st, 1887, he came to

Westerly and opened an office in his father's house, and has since remained in practice in that town. Doctor Champlin has paid especial attention to surgery. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

Doctor Edwin R. Lewis, the son of Doctor Edwin Ransome Lewis and Louisa B. Lewis, was born in Westerly June 5th, 1865. Doctor Lewis' early education was gained in the public schools of Westerly, and from Mowry & Goff's school in Providence he went to the Harvard Medical School, where, after a four years' course he graduated in 1886. Immediately upon the death of his father he came to Westerly and assumed the practice which he had left, and has since remained in the same location. From his college and hospital experience Doctor Lewis has paid particular attention to diseases of the skin. He is a member of the Massachusetts State Society and of the County Medical Society.

Aside from the foregoing physicians, concerning the lives of whom the author has been able to gain more or less definite data, there have been at different times other practitioners of whom little or nothing is known. There is in Wakefield, Doctor Hazard, the son of another physician, the sketch of whose lives we have been unable to obtain. Two physicians are also in the habit of practicing their profession at Narragansett Pier during the summer months, Doctors Bache McE. Emmet and Smith St. Clair, both residents during the winter months of New York city. Doctor Birckhead of Kingston and Doctor Thomas M. Potter of Kingston have also practiced their profession in the county.

From 1885 to 1887 Doctor H. A. Sherwood practiced medicine in Westerly. Doctor Sherwood came to Westerly from Ohio, and during the two years he remained in practice did considerable operative surgery, gaining for himself the reputation of a skillful surgeon. His health failed him and he removed to Ohio. Of him nothing definite as regards his family history is known.

Doctor William V. Philbrick practiced in Westerly for a short time after his graduation from Jefferson Medical College, having an office in the Lew House on Canal street. Doctor Philbrick's stay in Westerly was short, and upon his departure the writer lost trace of him and has been unable to gain more definite knowledge concerning his antecedents or whereabouts.

Of Doctor Fletcher, who practiced in Westerly some thirty years ago, little can be learned. He had an office over Potter & Champlin's drug store, and at one time did an extensive practice.

He went to the war in 1861. Doctor Wilbur lived and practiced in Hopkinton for some years and was an uncle of Doctor William H. Wilbur. Doctor James C. Harris lived in Hopkinton, studied medicine and at once entered the war, and soon died from consumption acquired during the service.

Doctor Robert K. Sunderland was born February 24th, 1815. He was married to Judith A. Hopkins in 1853. She died, leaving two children—Harriet, who died in 1860, and Caroline E. In 1865 he was married to Lydia Sheldon, who died, leaving one daughter—Harriet A. His present wife's maiden name was Mary Kenyon. Doctor Sunderland has practiced medicine thirty years. Prior to that he was a farmer and superintendent of a carding mill.

Of other physicians who may have lived in this county the writer has been unable to gain information.

Twice before the existence of the present Medical Society was there an attempt made to form a County Medical Society, but both were futile. In 1883, however, the need of some such association became imperative, and Doctors E. R. Lewis, J. H. Morgan, George V. Foster and F. T. Rogers, at a meeting held at the house of the latter decided to form a so-called Clinical Club. Later it was decided to make it open to membership for any resident of the county, and January 31st, 1884, the first regular meeting of the Washington County Medical Society was held at the house of Doctor Edwin R. Lewis, with eight members present. The constitution and by-laws of the society presented by a committee, were adopted and the officers were chosen for the first year of its existence: President, Edwin R. Lewis; vice-president, A. B. Briggs, of Ashaway; secretary, F. T. Rogers. During the first year interest in the society increased as its value became apparent, and at the first annual meeting of the society which was held at the Dixon House, Westerly, January 15th, 1885, the secretary reported that the membership had increased to fifteen. At the next annual meeting the membership had increased to twenty, an addition of five during the year. The growth of the society has continued until at the last annual meeting a total membership of twenty-seven was reported, leaving in the county only two regular graduates from a recognized medical school who are not members of the society.

Some idea of the value to the members of the society from its meetings may be learned from the fact that during the time of

its existence there have been read before the society seventy-three papers inviting discussion, aside from the numerous cases reported and pathological specimens presented. Apart from its value from a professional standpoint, the social meetings and good cheer which prevail at the annual and quarterly meetings have done much to render the relations between the different members pleasant and friendly, as well as to enliven the otherwise tedious drudgery of a country practitioner's life.

Physicians of Kent County.

Thomas Spencer.—Thomas Aldrich.—Dutee Jerauld.—Joseph Joslyn.—Peter Turner.—John Tibbitts.—Charles Eldredge.—Lucius M. Wheeler.—Daniel Howland Greene.—James H. Eldredge.—Sylvester Knight.—Stephen Harris.—John J. Wood.—John McGregor.—Job Kenyon.—Ira C. Winsor.—John Winsor.—John Matteson.—F. B. Smith.—M. J. E. Legris.—James B. Tillinghast.—William J. Burge.—James Boardman Hanaford.—W. H. Sturtevant.—C. L. Wood.—E. G. Carpenter.—G. L. Richards.—Joseph Suprenant.—John F. Carpenter.—William Hubbard.—N. B. Kenyon.—Albert C. Dedrick.—Albert G. Sprague.—George T. Perry.

*Physicians of East Greenwich.**—Among the immigrants to this country from old England were a goodly number of chirurgeons. John Greene from Salisbury, one of the first settlers of the town of Warwick, was a surgeon; but among the fifty proprietors of the town of East Greenwich there was no physician, and in the early years of its history no one is spoken of as of that profession unless it might be Susannah Spencer, Elizabeth Pearce and several other women, as a jury decided a delicate question submitted to them by the public authorities, which proves that at this date (1684) these wise women were relied upon in such emergencies, and that there was no other physician here.

Thomas Spencer, seventh son of John and Susannah Spencer, was born on the 22d day of July, 1679, as the record says, "the first English child born in this town." Marvellous powers in the healing art have been always attributed to the seventh son, and it may have been from this ancient superstition that Doctor Spencer was indebted for his title. That he was a man of respectable attainments is abundantly shown by the manner in which he kept the records of the town for thirty-nine years, from

* By James H. Eldredge, M. D.

1713 to 1752. He was several times sent as deputy to the general assembly, a local magistrate, and in the latter part of his life a member and recognized minister among the Friends, the prevailing denomination of Christians in this vicinity. Doctor Spencer built a large house on the hill near the village, near what is now known as the Bluff—a square structure with massive stone chimney, hipped roof and porch over the front entrance. Some of the windows had the small diamond panes with leaden sash. It had the great room and guest chamber over it of ample dimensions. In Doctor Spencer's time this house was famous for its hospitality, entertaining Friends in their regular visitations in a generous way, and this feature of the house was maintained by its successive occupants for two or more generations.

Doctor Spencer's reputation as a physician does not appear to have been confined to this immediate neighborhood. A young man from Scituate, Thomas Aldrich, came to study medicine with him, and resided in his family, and married his daughter, and remained here all his life, succeeding him in his large landed estate and as a man of note in the town, although it does not appear that he for any time practiced medicine.

Doctor Thomas Spencer died in April, 1752, when he had nearly completed his seventy-fourth year. He was buried in the old Friends' meeting house yard near Pain's Mill pond. According to the usage among Friends in those early days, no inscription was put upon the stone which marks his grave, and the precise spot is not now known. He was twice married; his first wife dying in 1742 and his second in 1747. By his first wife he had two children, a son who died in early life and a daughter who, as has been stated, married Thomas Aldrich. Mrs. Aldrich had no children.

Doctor Dutee Jerauld came from the town of Medfield, Mass., and settled in East Greenwich in 1742. Doctor Jerauld was of French parentage, but born in this country. His father was a physician and from him he received his medical education. When he came to this place he was about thirty years old. He married soon after he came here the daughter of Edward Gorton, of Warwick, near Gorton's pond. His house was near the corner of Queen and Duke streets, formerly known as the Goddard house, and later on as the Richard Edwards place. After living in this house for ten years or more he removed to a small farm in Warwick, on the Post road, midway between the villages of Appo-

naug and East Greenwich, probably for the convenience of his practice in these places. Doctor Jerauld had a family of five sons and four daughters. His eldest son, Gorton, was a physician, and resided in the western part of the town of Warwick where he had a small-pox hospital. Another son, James, was for many years town clerk of Warwick. A daughter married Samuel Pearce of Prudence Island, and was the mother of the late Honorable Dutee Jerauld Pearce of Newport. Fifty years ago the name of Doctor Jerauld was often heard—his memory was very dear to many of the old people in this vicinity. He was kind and gentle in his manner, especially so in his intercourse with the sick. He wore the plain garb of the Friends, and in his latter years connected himself informally with that sect. When about eighty years old he was thrown from his carriage and received an injury to his hip from which he was ever after lame and disabled, and walked with difficulty with the aid of a crutch, but still rode about among his patients and friends giving them greetings and kindly advice without leaving his carriage, and receiving from them such refreshment as it was the custom of the time to offer, and which his age and many infirmities seemed to demand. Many of his prescriptions and wise hygienic injunctions have been handed down through three or four generations. Doctor Jerauld was short and rather stout and of dark complexion. His countenance was distinguished by a mild black eye of very pleasant expression, recognized now in his remote descendants, and known as the Jerauld eye. He died in July, 1813, in the ninety-first year of his age, and was buried on the farm where he resided, but the exact place of his grave is not now known.

In the year 1770 Doctor Joseph Joslyn, a native of Scotland, an accomplished physician, came to East Greenwich through the influence of the family of Governor Greene and the Graves of Potowomut. He was not only esteemed as a physician but as an accomplished gentleman and considered a great acquisition to the social circle. Doctor Joslyn had hospitals for the inoculation and treatment of small-pox here and elsewhere in the state, and at times numbers of people came from a distance to place themselves in his care to go through the modified form of this dread disease, as was then the custom, especially in the early years of the war of the revolution. The rambling old gambrel roofed house, about a mile from the village, called the Fry house,

within twenty years destroyed by fire, and now replaced by a modern edifice owned by Mr. C. A. Shippee, was one of these hospitals.

Doctor Joslyn married, soon after he came to the town, the widow of Archibald Campbell, and lived in the house which she owned on the main street. This house is still standing, repaired and modernized, and now owned by Dutee J. Babcock. The arduous duties and the convivial habits of Doctor Joslyn led to his early death at the age of forty-four in the year 1780. His body lies buried in the old Baptist cemetery on the hill near the railroad, near the graves of his fellow countrymen, the Campbells.

At the close of the revolutionary war, in 1782, Doctor Peter Turner established himself here as a physician and surgeon. Doctor Turner was the son of William Turner of Newark, N. J., and grandson of Captain William Turner, of Newport, R. I. He was born September 2d, 1751, married, in 1776, Martha, daughter of Cromwell Child, of Warren, and died in East Greenwich in February, 1822. His father died when he was very young and left him in the care of his brother-in-law, Doctor Canfield, with whom he studied medicine. At the commencement of the war he joined the army and was attached to one of the Rhode Island regiments (Colonel Greene's) as surgeon, and served until its close. He was no doubt led to settle here from the fact that he had made many acquaintances and strong friendships with persons from this town while in the army, and also from the fact that General James Mitchell Varnum, his brother-in-law, resided here at that time. Doctor Turner was the first medical man in this part of the state who had much experience in surgery, and coming so recently from the army inspired some little awe and apprehension among the good people of the county as they placed themselves under his care, lest he should take off an arm or a leg without so much as saying "by your leave." This soon wore off and he found himself engaged in an extensive practice reaching many miles into the country. He preferred very much the practice of surgery and was a bold and skillful operator. His manner was at times authoritative and severe, and when occasion seemed to require it, he could use strong language. If, at times, in his intercourse with the rude people of a town like this, he manifested a harsh temper, it was abundantly shown that he possessed tender feelings and refined and cultivated taste. His

house, on the corner of Pearce and Court street, was in his day an attractive feature of the village. The porch in front was shaded by a grape vine, fragrant in spring and fall with blossom and fruit, the curiously paved yard, at the west, was filled with natural curiosities collected from sea and land, and the garden on the east was filled with rare flowers and choice fruits, the low fence allowing every passer-by to have a full view of their beauty.

Doctor Turner was one of the founders of the Social Library, a valuable collection of standard English literature of the time, much read by the young people of the town more than half a century ago. During his residence here Doctor Turner had many students in his office, including the late Doctor William Turner of Newport, who was his nephew and son-in-law; Doctor Tibbitts of Apponaug; Doctor Tillinghast of Frenchtown; Doctor King, a relative, who lived and died in Exeter in this state, and also his sons, Daniel, who removed to the South and died of yellow fever at St. Mary's, Georgia; Henry, who left the profession and removed to the state of South Carolina and died there within the last twenty years, and the late Doctor James V. Turner of Newport. Doctor Turner was short and rather stout, and active in his movements. He wore a green shade over his right eye, of which he had lost the sight. He rode on horseback to visit his patients, and always on the canter, carrying a cane pointed between the horse's ears. In this way he did a large business, extending for eight or ten miles in every direction, over rough roads, in summer and winter, storm and sunshine, wearing himself out, in fact, so that he was confined to the house an invalid when but little over sixty years of age, and died, as before stated, February 14th, 1822, in his seventy-first year. He was buried with Masonic honors in a lovely spot called the "Grove," near the residences of Henry A. Thomas and General Chace. After lying here for many years his remains were taken to Newport and placed in the family burying ground of his descendants in that town.

Doctor John Tibbitts, a student of Doctor Turner's, opened an office here in the early years of this century, and remained here for ten years or more, when he removed to Jewett City, in Connecticut, to engage in other business. Not meeting with the success he had anticipated there, he returned to this state and settled down in the village of Apponaug in his native town of Warwick, where he remained all his life, dying in January, 1838,

in his seventieth year. Doctor John Tibbitts was the son of Waterman Tibbitts, born on the Tibbitts farm in Warwick in 1768, married in East Greenwich Susan Cook, a niece of Colonel William Arnold, who survived him for many years.

Doctor Charles Eldredge came to this town in the autumn of 1810, to fill the place left vacant by the removal of Doctor Tibbitts. It was supposed at the time to be but a temporary engagement, but finding himself soon engaged in an extensive practice, owing to a malignant epidemic then prevailing in many parts of New England, and Doctor Tibbitts not returning as had been expected, the temporary arrangement became a permanent settlement which continued through the whole of his life. Doctor Eldredge was born in the town of Brooklyn, Windham county, Conn., July 31st, 1784, studied medicine with Doctor Thomas Hubbard of Pomfret, attended medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, and was for one season a resident student in the Pennsylvania Hospital. When he came here he was of mature years, strong physique, in high health and with strong convictions in all matters of public interest, and open and decided in his declaration of opinion. He soon became interested in all the affairs of the town, in its institutions of religion and learning, and in the business enterprises of its citizens, identified as one of its permanent residents.

When he came here there was no other regular religious service than the meetings of the Society of Friends—"not a bell in the town," as I heard him say. He joined with the people in reorganizing the Congregational society, in rebuilding and refitting their meeting house, and in settling a minister, the Reverend Mr. Waldo, who lived to be a centenarian, and was made chaplain of Congress after he had passed his one hundredth year. He also became a trustee of Kent Academy and contributed to this institution. He was one of the original permanent members of the Society for the Promotion of Domestic Industry, and served many terms on its committees for awarding premiums. Reared on a farm, he retained all his life a fondness for agriculture and gardening, and did much in a practical way in introducing improved methods of cultivating the soil. Although he could find time to interest himself in these, as it were, outside matters, the largest share of his time, his thoughts and his feelings were taken up with his professional duties. A disciple of Doctor Rush, his treatment of disease was

somewhat marked by the teachings of that renowned professor in the University of Pennsylvania, and excited criticism and severe remarks from the physicians and more intelligent people. He soon, however, gained the respect of one and the confidence and esteem of the other. For the character and the teachings of Doctor Rush he always had the highest regard, and professed himself a follower of his school of medicine, but he was not a blind follower of any school or theory. His habits and powers of observation enabled him to notice and appreciate every variety which disease assumed. The epidemic tendency and influence of the season, the peculiar constitution and habits of the patient were always his careful study, and his prescriptions and treatment were carefully adapted to these conditions. Never hesitating to use potent means when the condition of the patient seemed to him to demand it, he was ever ready to trust to Nature when she was doing her work in the right way. He kept himself well informed in the progress of medical science and everything new in the way of improvement which his judgment and experience approved he readily adopted, and firmly opposed whatever appeared to be a trifling innovation. His physical and mental qualities well fitted him for the practice of surgery, and although he did not devote himself to it as a specialty, his reputation and extensive acquaintance called him to all critical cases happening in a circuit of many miles. It was his pride to avoid rather than to perform heroic operations, and he often spoke with pride of the limbs he had saved by careful treatment and restored to use, after those frightful injuries which so often occur in our cotton mills.

Doctor Eldredge was one of the original members of the Rhode Island Medical Society, always took a deep interest in its welfare and was its president from 1834 to 1837. He was an honorary member of the Connecticut Medical Society, and in 1835 received the degree of M. D. from Yale College. He died on the 15th of September, 1838, when he had but just completed his fifty-fourth year, and is buried in St. Luke's Cemetery, to which place his remains were removed after being first interred in the burying ground on the old Baptist Meeting House hill.

Doctor Lucius M. Wheeler came to this town as a student of medicine in the office of Doctor Charles Eldredge in 1823 or 1824, and resided in his family. After remaining here as a student for a year or more he attended a course of medical lec-

tures in Philadelphia and then returned and settled here permanently, having previously married, while a student, Patience, the daughter of Captain Perry Arnold. Doctor Wheeler was the son of Pascal Wheeler of Glocester, in this state. His early education was in his native town and in the city of Providence, and previous to coming here he had been a student in the office of Doctor Potter of Scituate. Doctor Wheeler had a mechanical taste and talent which he cultivated and exercised for his own amusement, and made quite a collection of curious appliances in the line of practical investigation. He was also successful in the cultivation of fruits and in farming in a small way. For some years, when in the prime of life, he had an extensive practice in this and the neighboring towns, and in the latter part of his life had an office in Providence, or visited the city regularly to attend to his professional engagements.

Doctor Wheeler became a permanent invalid after a severe illness which came upon him while on a visit to his daughter in Middletown, in Rhode Island, and although he partially regained his health, he was unable again to resume active business, and confined himself to his office business here and occasionally, as has been stated, visiting the city of Providence to attend to business there. Dr. Wheeler's first wife died within five years of their marriage, leaving two daughters, one of whom survives him. He married for his second wife Miss Abby Torrey, with whom he lived for more than twenty years; third, Miss Rebecca Hawkins of Scituate, and fourth Mrs. Irwin who survives him. Doctor Wheeler died in August, 1880, in his eighty-first year, and is buried in the South burying ground near this village.

Doctor Daniel Howland Greene, son of Howland and Nancy (Brown) Greene, was born in West Greenwich, R.I., on the 15th day of April, 1807. He received his preliminary education in his native town at the Kent Academy, and at a select school in South Kingstown. He studied medicine with Doctor Caleb Fiske, a celebrated physician in the town of Scituate, attended a course of lectures at the Harvard Medical School in Boston, and without taking his degree began, in 1833, the practice of medicine in the village of Natick in the town of Warwick. He remained there for about eight years and then removed to East Greenwich, where he resided and continued the practice of his profession for the rest of his life. Doctor Greene adopted the practice of Homeopathy on the introduction of that dogma into the pro-

fession, and announced himself a follower of Hahnemann, among the earliest of the disciples of that school, but he made very little change in his practice. He always, in his prescriptions, preferred the *placebo* to the more potent remedy, and he continued the use of opiates in various forms, sometimes in heroic and never in infinitesimal doses. From his natural temperament he avoided the practice of surgery and the sight of blood, which made him faint. He avoided, too, as much as possible, attendance upon severe cases of illness which were likely to prove fatal in his hands. He took no interest in the current medical literature, and, as he often said, rarely read a medical book. With these marked peculiarities, which he made no attempt to cover up, but in which he rather took pride, he yet had a large patronage in East Greenwich and the adjoining towns and in the remote parts of the state, as well as in the city of Providence, where he had an office which he visited daily.

Doctor Greene had a taste for light literature, music and for art, cultivated in some measure in early life and pursued in his busier years for his own pleasure and amusement. He published in the East Greenwich local paper, the *Pendulum*, a series of articles on the manners and customs of the people of this neighborhood in the old colonial days and in the revolutionary times. This led to his preparing a history of the town in the centennial year (1876), a work which gave satisfaction to all parties interested, and which lent to his name fame and notoriety more than any other work of his life. The edition published of this local history became exhausted, and it was his purpose to prepare a new one at an early day with such additions and corrections as subsequent and more thorough investigations had enabled him to make. Doctor Greene was twice married: first, in 1833, to Jane, daughter of Doctor George Hazard of South Kingstown. She died in 1834, leaving a son who died in childhood. He afterward married Susan, daughter of Samuel Proud of this town. She died without issue. For several months previous to his decease, Doctor Greene had been in feeble health, growing more and more infirm, until he passed quietly from life on Saturday evening at eight o'clock, November 6th, 1886.

James H. Eldredge, M. D., the son of Doctor Charles and Hannah (Child) Eldredge, was born in East Greenwich, in the house in which he now resides, on the 27th of May, 1816. His early education was at Kent Academy, under the preceptorship of the

James H. Clanedy

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Honorable Christopher Robinson and at the select school of Charles W. Greene, Esq., under the tutorship of John Giles, A. M. He began the study of medicine with his father, spent a year at Yale for instruction in chemistry and physical science under Professor Silliman, and graduated in medicine at Jefferson College in Philadelphia in 1837. He assisted his father in his practice for a year and a half, as long as his father lived, until September, 1838. From that time he has been actively engaged as a general practitioner of medicine for more than fifty years, in the same office and residence, only on rare occasions, and then in the line of his duty, to attend some medical convention as a delegate, leaving his post, and never, up to this time, *Dei gratia*, off duty for a day on account of sickness. Doctor Eldredge was chosen vice-president of the Rhode Island Medical Society in 1856, and held that office for two years. In 1858 he was made president, and held that office for two years, and during those years was *ex officio* trustee of the Fiske fund. Since this time he has been a member of the board of censors of the above named society. Doctor Eldredge has been a member of the school committee of his town for more than forty years, for twenty years as clerk, and for about the same time chairman of the board. In the spring of 1886 he was elected a member of the town council, and in 1887–8 he represented his town in the general assembly as senator.

Doctor Sylvester Knight was born in Cranston in 1787. He came to Centreville about the year 1806, and was married in 1808. He lived here about thirty years, practicing medicine, and a portion of the time was a partner with the late Doctor Stephen Harris, in cotton manufacturing at River Point. He finally gave up his profession and removed to Providence, and lived in the house next north of the custom house. He had an extensive practice, and was generally regarded as a judicious and skillful physician. He died in Providence, March 15th, 1841, aged 54. His first wife, Lucina (Comstock) Greene, died December 22d, 1819, aged 32. There were four children by this marriage. His second wife, Louisa V., died January 3d, 1873, aged 71, by whom he had six children.

Doctor Stephen Harris was born in Johnston, R. I., October 29th, 1786. His father's name was Cyrus, "son of Caleb, son of Henry, son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Thomas." The

latter person came from England and settled in Salem, whence he removed to Providence about the year 1636–7, and was a brother of William Harris, who figured prominently in early colonial times. On his way to England to attend to his affairs, the ship in which William was a passenger was captured by a Barbary Corsair, and he and the rest of the passengers and crew were taken to Algiers and sold as slaves. Caleb Harris, the grandfather of Doctor Stephen, was for awhile a judge of one of the courts of Providence county, and a man of acknowledged ability. The doctor received his education at Woodstock, Conn., and Brown University, though the death of his father prevented him from completing his course at the latter institution. He studied medicine at Dartmouth College and with Doctor Fiske, of Scituate, and commenced practice in Johnston about the first of March, 1808, and left there for Coventry, June 12th, 1809, and settled at the place now called Quidnick, boarding in the family of Theodore A. Foster, paying $2.50 per week for his board and that of his horse. The young aspirant for medical knowledge went to Dartmouth College on horseback in company with the late Doctor Andrew Harris, of Canterbury, Conn., this being the chief mode of taking long journeys at the time, though the "riding chair" was used to some extent.

Doctor Harris married Eliza Greene, a daughter of Captain James Greene, December 3d, 1809.

He afterward removed to Centreville, where he became associated in practice with the late Doctor Sylvester Knight, and erected a building near the bridge, which is still standing, in which not only drugs and medicines were kept for use in their own practice, but were dispensed to neighboring physicians, as they were wanted. They also kept a supply of groceries, etc. "The winters of 1816 and '17 and '18, he spent in Savannah, Ga., where he and Resolved Waterman established a commission house. On his return home he resumed manufacturing. He was a man of quick apprehension, observing at once everything amiss in his mills while passing hurriedly through them. It is said, he once put a shaving into an imperfect joint, in the presence of a negligent artizan, and by this silent reminder administered an effective rebuke. During his residence in Centreville he was one of the most cheerful and agreeable members of society. Mrs. Harris, his wife, died March 23d, 1820. In 1822 he married Maria, the daughter of Edward Manton, who survived him. The doctor died October 10th, 1858, aged 72."

John J. Wood, Crompton, was another prominent man—an agent or superintendent of the mills for some years, and an active promoter of everything good in the village. He was a member of the Baptist church, and for some years its treasurer, of a somewhat cautious disposition but always ready to do more than he would promise. During the latter years of his life he kept a store in a small building that stood just opposite Mr. Booth's hotel. He died November 25th, 1860, at the age of 64. One of his daughters married the late Doctor William A. Hubbard, who, for many years, was a practicing physician of the village. Doctor Hubbard was born in Killingly, Conn., educated at Pittsfield, Mass., and was a popular physician, having a large practice. He had several students of medicine at different times, among whom were his brother, the late Doctor Henry Hubbard, Doctor McGregor, Doctor Card, of South Kingstown, and Doctor Pike, who settled in Connecticut. Doctor Hubbard died March 1st, 1857, and lies in Point Pleasant cemetery at Centreville. Another daughter married Honorable Charles T. Northup, chief state constable of Rhode Island.

Doctor John McGregor, of Phenix, purchased a lot in November, 1847, and employed John L. Smith to build him a gothic dwelling house. In the front of the upper part of the house was built a recess in which the doctor placed two images that attracted attention and many remarks; after a few years they were taken away. He married Emily, the daughter of William C. Ames, who died March 11th, 1855, in the 28th year of her age. After residing in the house for several years he moved to Connecticut and there married a Miss Chandler. When the war of the rebellion broke out he went as surgeon of one of the regiments and was captured and imprisoned. After being released he came to Providence impaired in health and commenced the practice of medicine. While riding along South Water street his horse became frightened at the cars and threw him out and the wheels of the cars ran over his arm and crushed it, and he never rallied from the shock, but died November 4th, 1867, aged forty-eight years, and was buried on the hill north of Phenix, beside his wife. His widow caused a granite monument to be erected to his memory.

Job Kenyon, M. D., is a grandson of John Kenyon, who was of Welsh descent, and resided in Exeter, R. I., where he was a prosperous farmer. He was twice married, his second wife being

Wealthon Reynolds. Their children were thirteen in number, among whom was Job, a native of Exeter, where his death occurred in November, 1820. The business of Job Kenyon was that of an inn-keeper. He married Elizabeth, daughter of David Benjamins, of Exeter. The children of this union were: Eliza, wife of Isaac Green; Mary, married to William B. Wilcox of Norwich; Henry B., who died in 1835; Abby, whose death occurred in infancy; Abby, second, also deceased; Job, and Hannah, wife of Christopher Lillibridge. Job Kenyon, the youngest son, was born in Exeter on the 8th of July, 1821, and received, together with the other children of the family, such educational opportunities as the common schools of the town afforded. The lad, however, possessed those qualities of mind and character which, when properly fostered and encouraged, develop a career of distinguished usefulness. He sought a field wider than was afforded within the compass of his home, and in 1843 began the study of medicine with Doctor Harvey Campbell of Voluntown, Conn. Subsequently entering the medical department of Yale College, he was graduated from that institution in 1846, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Carolina Mills, Washington county, R. I. Here he remained until 1853, the year of his removal to Anthony village, Kent county, of the same state.

In 1869 the doctor erected a residence at River Point in the latter county, then unsettled and almost in a condition of primeval forest. Here he has since resided and continued in the practice of his profession. In 1864 he opened an office in Providence, which he still visits daily, and may be found during the morning hours. In August, 1862, he was made assistant surgeon to the Third Regiment Rhode Island Artillery, stationed at Hilton Head, South Carolina, and continued in the service until January of the following year, ill health then compelling his resignation. From 1865 until 1869 he filled by appointment the duties of physician to the Marine Hospital of that city. In 1876 Doctor Kenyon sought relaxation from the arduous labors of an extensive practice in a trip to Europe. His visits to the foreign hospitals and acquaintance with eminent men of the profession made it not less a tour of interest and instruction than of pleasure. The doctor has for many years had a wide field of labor, which has latterly from choice been somewhat diminished in extent. His large experience, well informed mind and con-

Job Runyon

ceded ability have made him not only welcome but necessary to many families in the county. He is active in business affairs connected with the county, is a director of the Centreville National Bank and formerly filled the same office in the Coventry Bank. He was in 1871 appointed by Governor Padelford a member of the state board of charities and correction, and continued to hold the office until his resignation in 1884. He is a member and was for two years president of the State Medical Society. In politics a republican, with independent views on the tariff question, he represented Coventry as state senator from 1865 to 1869, and was elected to the same office from Warwick in 1874. Doctor Kenyon was married in April, 1854, to Phebe M., daughter of John Hoxie, of Richmond, R. I., who died in July, 1885. He was again married to his present wife, Sarah A., daughter of Joseph Sisson of Warwick, on the 22d of January, 1885.

Doctor Ira C. Winsor, M.D., of Coventry, was a graduate of East Greenwich Academy, and was also a student in other institutions. He took the degree of M. D. from the Burlington Medical College, Iowa, in 1862. He then went to Rockland, and after a practice of one year became assistant surgeon of the Ninth Regiment. In 1869 he came to the town of Coventry, where he remained till his death, which occurred at Anthony in 1877.

John Winsor, M. D., of Coventry, is located in the village of Anthony, where he is also the owner of an excellent drug store, and is a registered pharmacist. He received a liberal education from high schools and other literary institutions, and took his degree of M. D. in 1865 from Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass. After graduation he practiced about four years in Sterling, Conn., and then came to Coventry in company with his brother, Doctor Ira C. Winsor. Doctor Winsor is a member of the Medico-Legal Society, and is medical examiner of the towns of Coventry and West Greenwich. He established his drug store in 1878. He has represented his district in the state senate two years. He was married in 1878 to Carrie A., daughter of Daniel C. Bowen.

Doctor John Matteson, of Anthony village, Coventry, was an old pupil under Doctor Job Kenyon, formerly of that town and now of Warwick. Doctor Matteson received the usual preparatory instruction required for the pursuit of the medical profession, and then graduated after a regular course of lectures from a medical college in New York in 1865, and afterward practiced

with Doctor Kenyon until 1872. In 1871 Doctor Matteson went into the mercantile trade and soon thereafter gave up his practice. He is known as one of the old and prominent merchants of the place. Asahel Matteson came to America in 1848, and soon thereafter bought an interest in the Coventry store. Henry Matteson went into business with his uncle about the beginning of the late war, and Doctor John in 1871. The store burned January 18th, 1886. It was rebuilt in August of that year and is now occupied by John Allen.

Doctor F. B. Smith was born at Columbus, Ga., in 1848, and is a son of Benoni and a grandson of John Smith. He took an academic course at Moosup, Conn., after which he passed some time at Norwich, Conn., and graduated from the University of New York City in the spring of 1873. He began practice in the town of Coventry in the village of Greene, where he remained six years. He then came to Washington as successor to Allen Tillinghast, M. D., who retired at that time. Doctor Smith's practice has been unusually successful for a man of his years. He was married in 1879 to Eva H., daughter of Allen Tillinghast, M. D., who had practiced medicine here about thirty-six years. Mr. Smith is a member of the Baptist church of Moosup. He has been a strong temperance advocate. He is a member of Moosup Lodge, No. 113, F. & A. M.

Marie Joseph Ernest Legris, M. D., is of French extraction, his grandfather having been Joseph Legris, whose son, Antoine, a farmer by occupation, resided in Louisville, Province of Quebec, Canada. The latter was the father of eleven children as follows: Mathilde, Ovid, a manufacturer in Montreal; Adele, Agapit, a parish priest in Webster, Mass.; Charles, a physician in Canada; Hormidas, who resides on the homestead and is a member of the Canadian parliament; Marie, Louisa, Annie, Zotique, an attorney, now deceased, and the subject of this biography. Marie Joseph Ernest was born in Louisville, Quebec, on the 8th of May, 1857, and received his elementary education at the schools in the immediate vicinity of his home. His course of instruction was completed at Nicolet College, near Three Rivers, on the St. Lawrence, Canada, where his studies were pursued without intermission for six years. He determined upon a profession, and choosing that of medicine, entered the Victoria Medical College, Montreal, his brother meanwhile being his preceptor. After a thorough medical training involving a period of four years, he

M. J. O. Leyris, M.D.

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was graduated from that institution in 1879, and on viewing the field of labor as more promising in the United States, left his native province and sought a home in New England. He first located in Natick in the town of Warwick, there began his professional career, and in 1880, before the second year had expired, sought a wider field in Centreville. Here he has since remained and engaged in the general practice of his profession. The doctor's thorough medical training very soon brought him a lucrative practice and placed him among the leading and successful practitioners of the county. While not making a specialty of any department of medical science, his judgment and skill have been especially noticeable in the department of obstetrics. His field of labor is a large one, covering an area of many miles.

Doctor Legris was married on the 24th of October, 1881, to Leopoldine H., daughter of Louis Des Rosiers, a notary of Montreal. Their children are: Marie Blanche, born May 8th, 1883; Louis J. A., November 13th, 1884; Charlest Ernest, April 12th, 1886, and M. L. Florina, October 16th, 1887. The doctor is a director of the Centreville National Bank, and vice-president of the Warwick and Coventry Water Works Company. He is in religion a Roman Catholic, and a member of St. Jean Baptiste church of that denomination in Centreville, of which he is a trustee. He is honorary president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of the latter village, as well as of the same society in Natick. He endorses the principles of the republican party, and is much interested in its success. He was elected to the Warwick town council, but has not aspired to higher honors. The doctor is a member of the Rhode Island State Medical Society and of the French Medical Society of New York and New England.

Doctor James B. Tillinghast was born in 1846. His father, Benoni J., was a son of Captain Joseph Tillinghast, a son of Deacon Pardon Tillinghast. The deacon's father, Charles, is mentioned in Warwick as the ancestor of Samuel C. Tillinghast. The doctor read medicine with Doctor John Winsor, of Coventry, and graduated at the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1872. He began practice in Coventry with Doctor Allen Tillinghast. His practice included the western part of the town of Warwick until 1888. In 1887 he opened a city office in Providence, and to his practice there is giving the most of his attention.

Doctor William J. Burge, of Pawtuxet, is a native of Wick-

ford, R. I., and was born April 12th, 1831. He received his education at the Washington Academy, also attended the academy at East Greenwich, and was a private pupil under Doctor Axtel Crane of that village. At the same place he began the study of medicine under Doctor James H. Eldridge, and in 1853 graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city. He first practiced medicine in New York city six months, where he was connected with the Central Dispensary, Centre street, and also with the New York Lying-in Asylum. He moved from here to Salisbury, Connecticut, and married a step-daughter of Bishop Thomas A. Vail of Kansas, but removed again to Brooklyn, where he practiced medicine with his brother, J. Hobart Burge. During his stay of three years in Brooklyn he was surgeon of the Long Island College Hospital.

Doctor James Boardman Hanaford was born at New Hampton, N. H., in 1849. His maternal ancestors are the Prescotts of revolutionary fame. While a lad he removed with his parents to New London, Conn., where he was prepared for college, and in 1867 entered Dartmouth College. The next year he began the study of medicine with Professor L. B. Howe of Dartmouth. In June, 1871, he graduated from the medical department of the University of the City of New York, and in October of the same year located in the village of Apponaug and opened an office, where he has since built up a valuable practice. For more than half of the seventeen years he has practiced here he has been the town physician by appointment of the town council. In 1888 he was elected to the general assembly as a republican. He was married in October, 1872, to Anna Louise, daughter of Benjamin D. Reynolds, and built his handsome residence in 1880. He is a brother of Honorable W. A. Hanaford, of East Greenwich.

Doctor W. H. Sturtevant, of Pawtuxet, studied for a minister, and preached thirty years. He began the work of a clergyman about 1858, and spent four years thereafter ministering to a Congregational society in Martha's Vineyard. He then went to South Bemis, Cape Cod, but soon went back to Martha's Vineyard, to West Tisbury, where he remained in the ministry eighteen years. It was here and under the tutorship of Doctor Sisson, a homeopathic physician, he began the study of medicine, and where he practiced during the latter part of his stay when pastor of that society. He then went to Tiverton, R. I., and practiced medicine

and preached to a congregation at the same time, and from there he came to Pawtuxet in 1884, where he has remained since in the pursuit of his practice.

Doctor C. L. Wood, of Anthony village, is a graduate of the University of New York Medical College, class of 1880. He first settled in East Greenwich, but six months later removed to River Point, where he remained three years with Doctor Job Kenyon, then came to this place.

Doctor E. G. Carpenter, of East Greenwich, is now on an extended visit to Germany. He is a graduate of the Medical School of Homeopathy, at Burlington, Vt., taking his degree from that institution in 1874; and he has practiced his profession in East Greenwich since that time.

Doctor G. L. Richards of the same village, is also a homeopathic physician, a graduate of Howard University, of Rhode Island, of the class of 1886.

Doctor Joseph Suprenant, of Arctic, is a native of Canada. He was born in the Province of Quebec, and took his course of lectures at the University of Laval, Montreal, in 1884. He belongs to the old school of practitioners of medicine, and pursued the practice of his profession at St. Alban's some three years. He came to his present abode in 1887.

Doctor John F. Carpenter, another physician of this village, is a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, where he finished his course in 1876.

Doctor William Hubbard, formerly of Centreville, must have practiced there as early as 1835 or 1836, and for many years afterward. He married Anna Eliza, daughter of Doctor John J. Wood, of Norwich. Doctor Henry Hubbard was a student of Doctor William Hubbard. He went to California in 1851, and is now dead. Doctor William Hubbard died in 1858.

Doctor N. B. Kenyon, of River Point, has been a physician in this place for the past eighteen years. He received his literary education in the Providence high school, and afterward took a preparatory course of instruction for the medical college under Doctor Fenner H. Peckham, of the same place, and received his degree of M. D. from Yale College in January, 1864. Doctor Kenyon practiced one year in Providence, R. I., and six years in Greenville, same state; then he removed to River Point, where he still remains a physician of recognized ability.

Doctor Albert C. Dedrick, of Centreville, was born in Natick in 1831. In 1854, after the usual training of the common schools, he entered the New York State University Medical College at Albany, N. Y., where he was graduated December 23d, 1856. The following spring he began at Crompton, R. I., a practice which he gave up five years later to take a commission as assistant surgeon in the Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers. After the regiment was mustered out he resumed practice at Cranston, R. I., and in the following year he located at Centreville, where he has since resided and practiced. He has represented Warwick three terms in the general assembly. He is a member of Saint John's Commandery —the oldest in the United States—and has been master of Manchester Lodge, F. & A. M., of Anthony, R. I. He has two sons and a daughter. His son Albert C. Dedrick, Jr., M. D., graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College March 12th, 1888, after preparatory training at home, and at Mowry and Goff's private school at Providence. He is now located at Fall River, Mass.

Doctor Albert G. Sprague was born in Providence in 1836. He was educated at Pierce Academy, at Middleboro, Mass. In 1857 he entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, from which he took his degree in 1859. During the civil war he was assistant surgeon in the Tenth and Seventh Rhode Island Regiments, and in 1866 located at Centreville, where he practiced with Doctor Hall. In 1883 he erected his elegant residence at River Point, where is now the center of his practice. Doctor Sprague has been some ten years a member of the state board of health and is health officer of this town. He represented Warwick one term in the general assembly.

Doctor George T. Perry, of Natick, is a son of William G. and grandson of George C. Perry, who lived and died at Perryville in South Kingstown, having resided many years at the Commodore Perry place. William G. Perry was mill manager for the Amoskeag corporation thirty years prior to 1884, when he retired to Hampton, N. H., where he died in 1887. Doctor George T. Perry was educated at New London Academy and with Doctor William Burk, of Manchester, N. H. In 1864 he graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He went out one year as assistant surgeon of the Seventh New Hampshire regiment, and then practiced two years at Lynn. In 1867 he came to Natick as

successor to Doctor J. S. Andros, then lately deceased, where he is still practicing. Doctor Perry was ten years physician and surgeon for the state institutions at Cranston prior to March 1st, 1883. He was brigade surgeon of the state militia while Thomas W. Chace was general. He has been a member of the State Medical Society since about 1870. He represented Warwick in the state senate from 1872 to 1874.

CHAPTER VIII.

TOWN OF WESTERLY.

Principal Features of the Township.—The First Settlers of Westerly.—The Purchase of Misquamicut.—Hardships Encountered by the Early Settlers.—Doctor Joshua Babcock.—Roll of Early Freemen.—Town Records.—Roll of Representatives.—List of Town Clerks.—Present Officers.—Notes from Timothy Dwight.—Granite Quarries.—Watch Hill.—Ocean View.—Potter Hill.—Lottery Village.—White Rock.—Niantic.—Indian Church.—Presbyterian Church.—The Union Meeting House.—The Gardner Church.—The Wilcox Church.—Friends' Society.—River Bend Cemetery.—Graveyards.

THE town of Westerly is situated in the southwestern corner of the state, to which fact the town owes its name. The Indian name was Misquamicut, which signifies "a place for taking salmon." The township is considerably rough and broken. The soil, which is generally gravelly loam, affords most of the varieties from a fertile mould to a soil lean and sterile.

The town is bounded on the north by the Pawcatuck river and the town of Hopkinton, on the east by Charlestown, on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by the Pawcatuck river, which separates it from Connecticut. Its southern border being washed by the Atlantic Ocean and its western by a navigable river, the town was a trading post of some maritime interest formerly. Westerly was the first town incorporated in the King's Province (May 14th, 1669), and the fifth town in the colony. It contained an area of 153.4 square miles, which territory now belongs to the four towns of Westerly, Hopkinton, Charlestown and Richmond. It was the largest town in the colony except Providence from 1669 to 1674, when it was outranked by Kingstown. On the 23d of June, 1686, the name was changed from Westerly to Haversham, but the former name was restored in 1689. From this town was taken the territory of Charlestown, August 22d, 1738, and Hopkinton, March 19th, 1757. The town of Westerly now comprises about thirty-six square miles. The following, taken from Perry's valuable Census Report of 1885, gives the places of noted interest:

Villages and Hamlets.—Westerly, Potter Hill, Stillmanville, Niantic or Dorrville, formerly called Shad-dock Weir; Lottery, so called from the lottery grant of Joseph Pendleton, to whom the land belonged; White Rock, Varietyville, Watch Hill, Quarry Hill, Burden's Pond.

Hills.—Carr's, Potter, Bumpin, Bear, Cormorant, Village, Quarry, formerly called Rhodes, on which are the famous granite quarries. A duel was fought on this hill by two American midshipmen in the war of 1812; Frazier's, Chin.

Rivers.—Pawcatuck; Indian battle about 1639 at Pawcatuck Forge, now Pawcatuck Bridge.

Brooks.—Mastuxet, Red, Potter Hill, Noyes, Lanphear, Bliven, Weecapaug.

Ponds.—Watch Hill, Ward's, sometimes called Babcock's, Indian name, Winnapaug, meaning "fine pond"; Quonocontaug (Westerly side); Burden's, No Bottom, Dixon's.

Summer Resorts.—Watch Hill, Noyes Neck, Ocean View, Brightman's.

Indian Names.—Misquamicut, Mastuxet, Aquantaug, Muschaug, Musquataug, Ashagomiconset, Minnacommuck, Nyantic, Pawcatuck, Pascomattas, Quimamoge, Teapanock, Tiscatuck, Minnabaug, Muyquataug, Neshudganset, Paspatonage, Pawtuxent, Tishcottie, Tomaquaug, Weecapaug.

Points.—Napatree, Sandy, Watch Hill, Wheat, Quahaug, Weecapaug Neck, Noyes Neck.

Islands.—Minnacommuc (in Cedar Swamp); Noyes' (in Quonocontaug Pond); Larkin's (in Ward's Pond).

Historic.—Noyes Neck extends about one mile from the main land into the sea, separating Quonocontaug and Ward's ponds. This was a prominent sporting place seventy years ago. Ward's pond is connected with the sea by Noyes' Breach. This pond was named after Governor Samuel Ward, who resided here during his distinguished official career. Cedar Swamp. Historic house on Quarry hill. Chickamug was a fishing place on Pawcatuck river, a little above the bridge leading to Stonington, and had a weir, which the name signifies. While Westerly has diversified industries and interests, it is best known by the granite that is taken from its quarries, and used not only for building purposes in neighboring towns and cities, but for monuments in various parts of the country. The town has done its part to illustrate the truth of the saying elsewhere referred to, that "Rhode Island

granite may serve as good a purpose here as Pentelic or Parian marble did in the Athenian republic." This granite has the virtue of retaining its polish and beauty despite the severe ordeal of our climate.

The first whites that visited the shores of Westerly were Dutch traders in quest of furs, for which they exchanged cloth and instruments of metal. At this point, however, they built no trading houses; their clumsy pinnaces entered the mouth of the river, and their marts were on the open shores.

The bold and famous Captain Adrian Block first explored the coast in 1614. In 1616 De Laet sketched a map of the coast from the journal of Captain Block, in which the Pawcatuck is denominated East river, the mouth of which Block mentions as "a crooked point in the shape of a sicle, behind which is a small stream or inlet." The Dutch evidently ascended the Pawcatuck in their explorations as far as Pawcatuck Rock. Ninigret, the Indian sachem, favored the Dutch traffic and for gain and protection he formed a temporary compact with the Dutch of New Netherlands, now New York. This alliance was in existence in 1650. At that time a harbor existed on the shore east of Watch Hill, now known as Quonocontaug pond. It is also evident that the Pawcatuck once debouched into the ocean near Watch Hill point, instead of winding away to the westward, as at present, toward Stonington borough. Dutch keels anciently entered Quonocontaug pond, and as late as 1794 it was proposed to open it by diverting the Pawcatuck by a canal into it, the colony offering to pay two-thirds of the expense. The change in the river's mouth occurred before the coast was possessed by the whites, yet a breach through the sand ridge remained till the beginning of the present century.

John and Mary Lawton Babcock were probably the first white settlers in Westerly. Rhode Island was then known by its Indian name, Misquamicut. The first really historic band of Europeans that trod the ancient wilderness here was the military force of Captain John Mason on their hazardous march to the attack upon the Pequot fort at Mystic. On the 24th of May, 1637, the second night before the battle, the hero band having marched from Narragansett bay, halted and spent the night by Ninigret's fort, now Fort Neck.

"At first," says Denison in "Westerly and Its Witnesses," "Ninigret hesitated to approve the perilous expedition, but in

the morning he gave to Captain Mason a detachment of his bowmen. A Christian minister, Reverend Samuel Stone, accompanied the expedition and served with remarkable efficiency. Hence from the bivouac of the soldier arose to heaven probably the first incense of intelligent prayer ever publicly offered on this soil to the living and true God. When the armed force left the encampment among the Niantics on the morning of May 25th, it consisted of seventy-seven whites, sixty Mohegan and Connecticut River Indians, about two hundred Narragansetts and nearly an equal number of Niantics, a body of a little more than five hundred men. The day being warm, they made a halt at the ford of the Pawcatuck to refresh themselves. This ford was the old Indian trail that crossed the river just below the present bridge, at the head of tide-water. The trusty guide of the expedition was Wequash, a revolted Pequot captain. Stealthily they moved through the wilderness, and on the evening of the 25th halted between the famous Portal Rocks, near the tide-water head of Mystic river. With the break of day, on the 26th, occurred the terrible onset, with muskets, sword and flame, that swept down six hundred Pequots, demolished the fort, and broke the life of the nation. Mason's victory made his name imperishable."

The earliest efforts of Rhode Island men to purchase lands of the Indians in Misquamicut, with the exception of John Babcock and one or two others, seem to have been made near 1658; nothing, however, of importance was accomplished. Denison says: "The settlers of this colony did not believe in occupying Indian lands by right of conquest; in all cases they purchased their titles of the aboriginies. In 1660 a private company was organized in Newport for the purchase and settlement of Misquamicut. In the same year another company of sixteen persons purchased Block Island of the natives, the Manisses Indians.

"We have seen that a few of the first settlers in Misquamicut were of Massachusetts origin and education. They joined the settlers of Nameaug, now New London, in maintaining public worship under the ministry of Reverend Richard Blinman. By bridle paths through the unsubdued wilderness, fording the streams and rivers, the scattered settlers traveled to join their friends in public devotions, meeting alternately at New London and Pawcatuck. In the summer, however, they met midway between these places, on the western border of the town of

Stonington, upon the lands of Colonel George Denison, under the shade of a giant pine tree, where now stands the old Denison mansion, full two hundred years old, and containing some of the wood of the sacred Bethel tree. These Pedobaptists were a kind of Presbyterians, who at last became Congregationalists. In reference to their early meetings, we may quote the following record of the Connecticut Assembly in 1656: 'It is ordered by this court, that while the ministry is maintained at Pawcatuck, the charge thereof, and the ministry at Pequett, New London, shall be borne as the major part of the inhabitants shall agree and order.' Reverend William Thompson 'ministered to the Pequots at Mystic and Pawcatuck,' from 1657 to 1663, aided pecuniarily by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England. The Pawcatuck families of Massachusetts origin finally attended upon the ministry of Reverend James Noyes, the first settled minister of Stonington. Yet meetings were occasionally held in Westerly, in the private houses of the settlers. The first Congregational church in Stonington was not organized till June, 1674.

"Would that we could look back and see the first white families, that came by boat along the coast, or by Indian trails through the deep forests, and made the first clearings in the dense wilderness. To look into their log houses, sometimes half beneath the earth, and half above, thatched often with slabs and bark, rarely furnished with windows, having furniture manufactured with ax, saw and auger, to follow them in their labor in subduing the wild, would induce us to thankfully cherish their names and their deeds. What strangers are we to their toils and perils and sacrifices. Alas! that even the graves of these pioneers have been suffered to be neglected, and many of them wholly forgotten. Nor did any among them aspire to the office of an annalist. Could some record, even a rude journal kept among them, now be found, how eagerly and thankfully would it be perused."

"On the 21st of March, 1661, eighty members of a company drew up and subscribed 'Articles of Agreement' which were somewhat enlarged with 'Acts and Orders' in July and September following. 'The deed and all other writings' were 'kept in William Vaughan's house.' The land was first held in six shares, by William Vaughan, Robert Stanton, Hugh Mosher, John Fairfield, James Longbottom and Shubael Painter. These sold to the other

members of the company. The six original shares were valued at seven pounds each. The first occupants under the purchase appear to have entered upon the lands about the 1st of September, 1661. But of those who first meditated settlement in this month, 'all failed except Toby Saunders, Robert Burdick and Joseph Clarke, Jun.' Others, however, soon joined them.

"Immediately upon the removal of the first proprietors to this region, difficulties arose with Connecticut and Massachusetts in respect to jurisdiction. The purchasers were sustained by the royal charter given the colony in 1643, and by the deed obtained of Sosoa."

But the adjacent colonies, envious and hostile to Rhode Island, in order to enforce their claims, seized Robert Burdick and Tobias Saunders, and confined them in prison at Boston till they should pay a fine of forty pounds and give security in one hundred pounds for their future good conduct; and other acts of hostility were performed by Massachusetts and Connecticut detrimental to the new company, but few of whom, however, because of the difficulties, were deterred from becoming actual settlers.

"It will be proper here to give some account of the purchase of the original township, and the measures adopted in the first settlement.

PETITION TO ASSEMBLY.

"'*To the Honorable Gentlemen of the Court of Commissioners assembled together in his Majesty's name, for the colony of Providence Plantations at Portsmouth, the 27th of August, 1661.*

"'Please ye honored gentlemen: There being an opportunity or presentment of a certain piece or tract of land, lately discovered or made known, which tract of land lyeth in a situation in the furdest or remotest corner of this colony's jurisdiction, called by the name of Ascomicutt; which tract of land is fairly promised to a certain number of Adventurers upon the design of purchasing it; which adventurers are members of this colony, and well wishers thereto, who desire to do nothing that shall prove prejudicial to the interest and honor of the colony's privileges or advancement; but are now confronted by adversaries which, by a species of intrusion, are seeking to make inroads upon our privileges of colonies' jurisdiction; these premises considered, your petitioners are bold, under correction, to pray, in case we

can make the adversary, which is both to the colony and to us, to retreat, which we question not in point of right and title from the natives; therefore, we being willing to proceed in all points of loyalty that may suit with the advance and honor of the colony, we humbly crave your favorable approbation, countenance and assistance to us in the settling of a plantation or township in or upon the above said tract of land, called by the name of Ascomicutt; which number of persons may probably extend to 30, 40, or 50, or thereabouts; which thence are to inhabit; thereof many are persons constrained to make inquisition and seek out land for a comfortable livelihood. So, honored gentlemen, if it be your pleasure to grant your petitioners' request, as we are, so we subscribe and remain, your humble petitioners and servants, to our power, for ourselves, and in the behalf of the rest of our company.

William Vahan (his X mark).	Caleb Carr.
John Coggeshall.	James Rogers (his I. R. mark).
John Crandall.	Joseph Torry.
Hugh Mosher.	John Cranston.'
James Barker.	

"In this petition are discovered the foreshadowings of litigations relative to the boundaries. The purchase rested on the following deed:—

"'A Copy of the Purchase of Sosoa, the true Owner of Misquamicut.

"'This deed or writing, bearing date this present twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand six hundred and sixty, witnesseth, that I, Sosoa, an Indian captain of Narragansett, being the true and lawful owner of a tract of land called Misquamicut, for a valuable consideration in hand paid to my content, having bargained and sold unto William Vaughan, Robert Stanton, John Fairfield, Hugh Mosher, James Longbottom, all of Newport, in Rhode Island, and others their associates, which said tract of land being bounded as followeth: Easterly by a place called Weecapaug or Passpatanage, joining to Niantic land; on the south by the main sea; on the west by Pawcatuck River, and so up the chief river or stream northerly and northeasterly to a place called Quequatuck or Quequachonocke; and from thence on a straight line to the first named bounds called Weecapaug or Pachatanage; joining upon the Niantic land, as above said; which said tract

of land, so butted and bounded as aforesaid, I, the said Sosoa, do for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, surrender up all right, title, claim or interest whatsoever to the land, &c. &c.

The mark of [\ ] SOSOA.

Sealed, signed in presence of
JEREMY CLARKE.
LATHAM CLARKE.
HENRY CLARKE.
AWASHWASH his mark.
The mark WO of NUCUM, Interpreter.
GEORGE WEBB.
GEORGE GARDINER.

The title was confirmed by
CACHAQUANT.
SAMMECAT.
PESSICUS.
WAWALOAM (wife of Miantonomi).
AWASHOUS.
POATOCK.
UNKAGUENT.
NE-O-WAM.'

"'A COPY OF WAWALOAM, THE WIFE OF MIANTONOMY, HER AFFIRMATION AND CONFIRMATION OF SOCHO, *alias* SOSSOA, HIS DEED AND GRANT.

"'ASPANAUSUCK or HAKEWAMEPINKE, } the 25th June, 1661. }

"'Know all men by these presents, or whom it may concern, that I, Wawaloam, which was the wife of the deceased Sachem, Miantonomy, do thus testify and affirm of my perfect knowledge: I did hear my husband Miantonomy, as also my uncle Canonicus, both of them joyntly dispose, give and pass over a tract of land named Misquamicuk to a valorous Captain named Socho; this tract of land it is bounded as followeth: on the east corner by a place called Weecapaug or Pespataug, joyning to the Nahanticut land, by the salt sea, which is about 10 miles from Pawcatuck River, this bound is the southeast corner; and on the south side bounded with the main ocean, from the first bounds westerly to the mouth of Pawcatuck River; and from the mouth of Pawcatuck River bounded by Pawcatuck River, which is the west

bounds of this tract of land, and so up the chief river or stream of Pawcatuck River, northerly and northeasterly about 15 miles from the mouth of Pawcatuck River, up to a place called Quequatuck; and from this northeast corner bounds it is bounded upon a line southeast to the southeast corner, which is by the main ocean joining to the Nianticut land, as it is above named, Weecapaug, or Passpatanage; this land thus bounded, be it 20,000 acres more or less, I, Wawaloam, do affirm it to be Socho's or his assigns; and further, whereas my uncle Ninigrad sayeth that it is his land, I, Wawaloam, do utterly deny it before all men, for it was conquered by my husband, Miantonomy, and my uncle Canonicus, long before the English had any wars with the Pequots, therefore, I, Wawaloam, do really confirm it, and affirm it to be Socho's land, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns forever, from all others whatsoever.

" 'Witness my hand and seal the year and day above written.

The mark of [bow and arrow] WAWALOAM [L. S.]' "

In the year 1669 the whole region then embraced by Westerly contained only about thirty families. These during this year, in May, 1669, by an act of the colony were incorporated and the township of Westerly received its name. Copying from the town records we find:

"A List of the Free Inhabetants of the Towne of Westerle, May 18th, 1669: John Crandall, Edward Larkin, Stephen Wilcox, John Lewis, James Cross, Jonathan Armstrong, John Maxson, Jeffree Champion, Sen., John Fairfield, Danniel Cromb, Nickolas Cottrell, Shubael Painter, Tobias Saunders, Robert Burdick, John Randall, John Matkoon, John Sharp, Danniel Stanton, James Babcock, Sen., Thomas Painter, James Babcock, Jun., John Babcock, Job Babcock, Josiah Clark."

The colony immediately appointed John Crandall and Tobias Saunders "conservators of his Majesty's peace," with power to summon juries and hold courts.

To these twenty-four men was committed the guardianship of a territory, mostly a dense forest traversed only by trails, twenty miles in length and ten in breadth. No sooner had these few scattered settlers been incorporated than the dark, dread storm known as King Philip's war began to gather, and the cruelties and treacheries of that sanguinary struggle dispersed the pioneer occupants of the soil and obliged them to take shelter again in

Newport. No deputies appeared from the town in the general assembly for five years.

In 1667 Queen Anne's road was begun. It was not, however, at first known by that name, and extended only from New London to the Pawcatuck river. At a later date it was extended through the Narragansett country to Newport, and opened prior to 1705, probably about 1703, as Queen Anne came to the throne in 1702 and died in 1714.

In 1686 the name of Westerly was changed to Haversham by the king's court of commissioners, but in 1689 the proper name of the town, owing to the unsupported administration of Sir Edmund Andros, returned to the records. In 1690 the defenseless settlers being seized with fear because of the attack of a French fleet of pirates upon the inhabitants of Block Island, a force of fifty-six men under Captain Davoll was stationed here for defense.

These few freemen stood over their homes ready to defend themselves and do all in their power to aid their exposed brethren in other colonies. In the expedition fitted out in New England for the capture of Port Royal in July, 1710, Westerly furnished twenty men, four of them being Indians.

"For many years," says Denison, "serious difficulties were experienced by the planters in obtaining cattle and horses, as most of these were necessarily imported. Besides the heavy first cost, other expenses were incurred in securing their lives, and particularly the lives of the young, from the depredations of the wild beasts. A colt or a calf was scented far and pleasantly by the bears. Every domestic animal had to be folded at night. The keeping of sheep was impracticable for many years. In 1696 the colony paid a bounty of ten shillings per head on wolves. In 1697, the authorities of Westerly voted 'twenty shillings in money to an Englishman, and ten shillings to an Indian, for every grone wolfe that is ceht or killed.' So numerous were bears, foxes, wolves and wild cats, that the people sometimes, for their own safety as well as that of their stock, would set apart days in which all the able-bodied men, armed with musket, pouch and horn, and accompanied with their deep-mouthed dogs, would unite and 'drive' the forests, hills and swamps to diminish the insatiate *carnivora*. The baying of hounds, the sounding of horns, the reports of muskets, the rallying calls from hill to valley, and the shouts of pursuit, onset and success—all would pre-

sent a scene and an excitement rivaling not simply the old hunts, but the old tournaments and tales of border life in the days of chivalry and romance. These hunting days not only relieved the settlers' homes of many of their enemies, but they also supplied important needs of clothing. And the deer of the country furnished delicious meat as well as serviceable apparel.

"The hitherto imperfectly drawn boundary line between Kingstown and Westerly was satisfactorily adjusted in 1695.

"To this trying and perilous period of French and Indian wars in the country belongs the romantic, traditional reports of the self-reliant and heroic Mrs. Sims (known to fame as 'Nanny Sims'). Her husband was away in the armies of the Crown for the defense of the colonies; the good wife was alone in her dwelling; the house was attacked by three savages; the door bars withstood them. At length two of the assailants scaled the house, and began to descend the great chimney, while the third endeavored to break his way through a window. It was difficult to parry such attacks at two points. But the cool, courageous Nanny was equal to the hour. She seized her straw bed and threw it into the broad fire-place upon the brands. The smoke and flames instantly sent the savages, singed and suffocating, from the chimney-top. She then grasped her ax and addressed herself to the barbarian who had just broken through the window. With a well-aimed blow she stunned him, and then calmly finished her work by chopping off his head. The house in which this tragedy occurred stood near what is now styled 'Irish Plain,' about three-fourths of a mile southeast of Red brook. The cellar of the house is still pointed out."

After the downfall of Philip, intercourse was opened again between Westerly, Newport and Providence. Persons and families began to return again to their homes. But roads being uncut, and the rivers being unbridged, the pioneers labored under great difficulties and privations. At first they could have neither school houses nor meeting houses, and but few and small public assemblies. Their log and block houses were their castles, their school rooms their sanctuaries till nearly the close of the century.

Doctor Joshua Babcock was a distinguished citizen of Westerly, and was the friend and correspondent of Doctor Franklin. Doctor Babcock was born in Westerly in the year 1707. He was graduated from Yale College, and soon after commenced the study of physic and surgery in Boston, and afterward went to

England to complete his education. He settled in his native town, where he soon obtained an extensive practice. He soon after opened as extensive a retail country store as any between New York and Boston. He was likewise much in public business. As chief justice of the supreme court of the state he pronounced the sentence of death on the notorious Thomas Carter for the murder of Jackson.

One of the most striking features of Doctor Babcock's character was his observance of method in everything pertaining to his business, his style of living, amusements and devotions. He was an early riser, and gave a morning hour to his farm. His breakfast was bread and milk, with some apple pie or fruit of the season. At dinner he ate heartily, but always of one dish, be it roast or boiled fish or flesh; and as he began so he ended. He took cider as a common beverage, and a temperate glass of good wine. At tea, of which he was very fond, he drank exactly three cups. At a regular supper table he confined himself invariably to his porringer of bread and milk. At the close of the week his family were called into the sitting room to hear a chapter from the Bible and a prayer. Doctor Babcock was a Greek scholar, and the book used at these devotional exercises was printed in that language. He was the father of Colonel Harry Babcock, whose sketch will be found in another place.

ROLL OF EARLY FREEMEN.

The following copied from the town records gives "A list of all ye Freemen of Westerly Town from the first settlement thereof to 1727:

John Crandall.
Tobias Saunders.
Edward Larkin.
Robert Burdick.
Stephen Willcocks.
John Randal.
John Lewis.
John Mackoon.
James Cass.
John Thorp.
Jonathan Armstrong.
Daniel Stanton.
John Maxon.
Joseph Dwell.
Joseph Crandall.
James Lewis.
Capt. James Pendleton.
Joshua Holens.
Hoop Chapman.
John Maxon, Jr.
Benjamin Burdick.
Joseph Maxon.
James Babcock, Jr.
Henry Halls, Jr.
Edward Larkin, Jr.
Thomas Rennalls.

James Babcock.
Jafrey Champlin.
Thomas Painter.
John Fairfield.
James Babcock, Jr.
Daniel Crumb.
John Babcock.
Nicholas Cottrell.
Job Babcock.
Shuball Painter.
Joseph Clarke.
George Lanfear.
Richard Swait.
Jafrey Champlin, Jr.
Henry Halls, Sen.
John Lewis, Jr.
Garshum Cottrell.
William Champlin.
Peter Crandall.
Christopher Champlin.
James Crandall.
David Lewis.
James Bliven.
George Babcock.
Samuel Clarke.
Nicholas Utter.
Edward Blavin.
John Wells.
Theodaty Rhodes.
Roger Larkin.
John Johnson.
John Clarke.
Joseph Pendleton.
James Noyes.
William Ross.
John Holloway.
Samuel Holloway.
Benjamin Holloway.
Solomon Hakes.
Ebor Crandall.
William Clarke.
John Davis.
John Babcock.
Joseph Pemberton.
Thomas Stephens.
Joseph Clarke, Jr.
James Halls.
Caleb Pendleton.
George Brown.
David Lewis.
Israel Lewis.
Richard Lanphear.
Nicholas Satterly.
Thomas Wells, Sen.
Thomas Wells, Jr.
Samuel Lewis.
Thomas Burdick.
Edward Willcocks.
John Eanoss.
Shadrack Lanfeare.
John Maccoon.
John Larkin.
John Cottrill.
John Loveliss.
Peter Crandall, Jr.
Daniel Babcock.
Jonathan Brown.
William Davis.
Joseph Crandall.
Thomas Morhouse.
John Lewis, Jr.
Samuel Allen.
Joseph Stanton.
Joseph Johnson.
Tobias Brand.
William Champlin.
Edward Blaven.
William James.
Benjamin Saunders.
Daniel Babcock.
John Lewis, Jr. (John Lewis' son).

John Witter.
Phillip Palmiter.
Jonathan Maxon.
Hubbard Burdick.
Francis Colgrove.
Edward Halls.
Isaac Thompson.
George Stillman.
John Hill.
Nathaniel Wells.
Peter Worden.
Job Babcock, Jr.
James Covey.
Thomas Utter.
Thomas Clarke.
Thomas Hiscox.
Nicholas Satterly.
James Bemiss.
Samuel Babcock.
Stephen Willcox.
Edward Willcox.
John Maccoon, Jr.
Joseph Maxon, Jr.
Thomas Burdick, Jr.
Edward Saunders.
Stephen Saunders.
Thomas Brand.
Thomas Wells.
Josiah Hill.
Joseph Renals.
William Davell, Jr.
Thomas Stanton.
Daniel Stanton.
Samuel Burdick.
Robert Burdick.
John Maxon, Jr., 2d.
Christopher Champlin, ye 3d.
Stephen Willcox, son to Stephen.
David Kinyon.
Thomas Lillebridge.
James Rogers.
Thomas Rogers.
John Moor.
Peter Button, Jr.
Richard Dake.
William Knowls.
Joseph Hadrall.
Joseph Cross.
John Webster.
Jeremiah Boss.
Jonathan Kinyon.
Caleb Pendleton.
Old Mr. John Kinyon.
William Bentley.
John Bentley.
Isaac Sheffield.
John Baker.
Samuel Wilboure.
Benjamin Rennalls.
Robert Astin.
John Larkin.
James Halls.
Francis Colgrove.
Joseph James.
Stephen Richmond.
Gideon Hoxie.
Robert Babcock.
Israel Lewis.
Nathaniel Lewis.
Daniel Greenell.
Mathias Button.
John Hoxsie, Jr.
Stephen Babcock.
George Havens.
Benjamin Brown.
Samuel Cottrill.
John Pooley.
Joseph Kinyon.
Samuel Barber."

From the town records we extract the following:

"On a training day June ye 25th, 1702, held in Westerle att a public place at the house of John Davis the proclamation of her Royall Majtye Ann Queen of England etc. Was Read according to the Gov'r warrant With the Greatest Decency and Demonstration of joye, as the afore s'd Towne was capable In Obeying ye above s'd Warrant.

"JOSEPH PENDLETON Towne Clerk."

"Mar. 9, 1708.—Voted That every householder shall kill or cause to be killed, twelve black birds or pay twelve pence instead thereof; viz: old black birds that can fly, &c. to begin ye first of April and to continue till the last of May &c."

"Mrch 1718. We doe hereby Inact &c. that any person or persons that will or shall kill any wild cat or fox or wild catts or foxis shall be payed for thare Killing of them three shillings pr head, out of the town's treasury, etc."

"Mar. 24 1701-2 Six Indians were drowned at Pawcatuck."

"July 4 1702 A great storm of thunder and hail was not melted in three days and killed much corn and other grain, and some cattel and fouls."

"July 19, 1702 The privateers went from Roadisland."

"Sep 25, 1702 The privateers came home from their prizes."

"June 2, 1706. French took a sloop.

3 The Town in arms.

4 Capt. Wanton took the sloops both again."

"Jan 23 1707 Wolf hunting day."

"June 18, 1708 The French at Block Island."

"May 16, 1709 Soldiers pressed for Canadee."

Under date of September 26th, 1748, in the case of a person styled "a transient," who had disregarded the public warnings to leave the town it was voted "That the officer shall take the s^{d} —(person) forthwith to some publick place in this town and strip him from the waist upward & whyp him twenty strypes well laid on his naked back and then by s^{d} officer transported out of this town," etc.

The winter of 1740-1 is reported as being extremely severe. There were this year more than thirty snow storms, besides small flights not worth mentioning. The snow on a level in the woods was supposed to be three feet deep on the 10th of March. A great loss of both cattle and sheep was reported and squirrels and birds were found frozen to death. Deer were found dead near the springs.

The "dark and yellow day appeared May ye 19, 1780."

"April ye 9, 1785—Snow four feet 7½ inches deep."

"May 29 1790. Constitution adopted by Rhode Island."

An instance of public whipping occurred on a farm near Worden's pond near 1820. A black man residing in Westerly passed into Stonington and stole a number of turkeys. Traced in the light snow to his retreat and arrested, he was brought before Doctor William Robinson, then serving as justice, who sentenced him to be publicly whipped. He was tied to a tavern sign post at the west end of the bridge. No cowhide being available a man was sent to Mr. Rowse Babcock's woods for a good hickory sapling. The thirteen lawful stripes were duly and faithfully administered by Mr. Clark Thompson. The large crowd, and especially all the owners of poultry, indorsed the operation of the law. The culprit immediately left this region of country.

In 1830 the last public whipping in this town occurred. It was the case of one who had stolen sheep. The trial and conviction took place at the Gavitt House, a little north of the Red brook. At that time this place was both an inn and a place where town meetings were held. The thief was sentenced to receive nineteen stripes on his bare back. He was stripped and tied to a large buttonwood tree in front of the inn. The sheriff, Colonel Isaac Gavitt, dealt the stripes that freely drew the blood. A large and excited crowd of spectators witnessed the scene, while the rogue loudly and tearfully bewailed his lot.

The first piano in the town was introduced in 1830. It belonged to Miss Martha B. Cross, afterward Mrs. Babcock.

In speaking of eccentric individuals Mr. Denison thus describes a singular character who lived about forty years ago: "He was a native of the town, and his father lived where now stands the residence of Mr. Pardon Lewis. He bore the name of David Wilbur, and lived unmarried, a recluse, a dweller in forests, without house or home after his father's death. Seemingly gifted, but wholly uneducated, extremely eccentric, afraid of all human kind, even of children, he was commonly called 'the wild man.' Having studied the stars, and the signs of the clouds and winds, he was proverbially weatherwise, and was popularly named 'the astronomer.' In summer he lived chiefly on berries and fruits, and slept in a swamp by the side of a large rock, having an old door as a kind of roof, and a bundle of flax for a pillow. In win-

ters he fed on nuts, roots, such grain as he had stored, and such game as he could entrap. He would sometimes take refuge in a barn or shed, but rarely consented to enter a house. Though he traversed quite a region, he seldom allowed himself to be seen. In passing through the fields of the farmers he displayed a singular penchant for scratching numbers, signs and figures on the pumpkins. The cause of his abnormal life seems never to have been known. He is supposed to have died at the age of seventy, and was buried on the farm now occupied by William P. Taylor, Esq., in the Rhodes Burying Ground."

"The only windmill of which Westerly has ever been able to boast, lifted its octagonal tapering form, its umbrella-shaped head, and its latticed arms, near 1850, on the hill east of the village of Westerly, southward from the present quarry, near the fork of the public roads. The town, however, never had occasion to boast of this mill, for it was as unprofitable as it was clumsy and unreliable. It was imported and set up by Thomas G. Hazard. It was first erected in the town of Groton, Conn., between Noank and Mystic Bridge, and afterward removed to Pistol point, in Stonington, a short distance below Mystic Bridge. From the latter place it was transported to Westerly. Here, as elsewhere, it proved a failure. In a few years it bowed to saws and axes."

ROLL OF REPRESENTATIVES.—"As." stands for Assistant; and "De." for Deputy.

1669.—As. Tobias Saunders.

1670.—De. John Crandall. De. Stephen Wilcocks. De. John Maxson. De. Suball Paynter. De. Nicolas Cottrell.

1671.—De. John Crandall. De. Tobias Saunders.

1672.—De. Tobias Saunders. De. Shuball Painter. De. Stephen Wilcocks.

1673-4-5-6-7.—Town business broken up by Philip's war.

1678-9.—As. Joseph Clarke.

1680.—As. Joseph Clarke. De. Tobias Saunders. De. Robert Burdick.

1681.—De. Tobias Saunders. De. Jeffrey Champlin.

1682.—De. Jeffrey Champlin. De. John Badcocke.

1683.—De. Tobias Saunders. De. Robert Burdick.

1684.—De. Jeffrey Champlin. De. John Badcocke.

1685.—De. Jeffrey Champlin. De. Robert Burdick.

1686.—De. Jeffrey Champlin. De. John Maxson.

1686-7-8-9.—Administration of Sir Edmond Andros; and Westerly styled "Haversham," or "Feversham."

1690.—De. John Maxon. De. Joseph Clarke. De. Tobias Saunders. De. William Champlin.

1691.—De. Henry Hall. De. Capt. William Champlin.

1692.—De. Capt. William Champlin. De. Joshua Holmes.

1693.—De. John Maxson. De. Edward Wilcocks.

1694.—De. Joshua Holmes. De. Joseph Danell.

1695.—De. Capt. Joseph Danell. De. John Babcock.

1696.—De. Capt. William Champlin. De. Nicolas Cottrell.

1697.—De. Capt. William Champlin. De. John Lewis.

1698.—De. Joseph Clarke. De. Capt. William Champlin.

1699.—De. Capt. William Champlin. De. Peter Crandall.

1700.—De. Capt. William Champlin. De. Joseph Clarke. De. Lieut. Peter Crandall.

1701.—De. Capt. James Babcock. De. Peter Crandall.

1702.—As. Capt. Edward Greenman. De. Joseph Clarke. De. William Gibson. De. William Champlin.

1703.—De. Capt. William Champlin. De. Lieut. Peter Crandall. De. Capt. Andrew Willett. De. Benjamin Greene.

1704.—De. Joseph Clarke. De. Lieut. Peter Crandall.

1705.—De. Capt. William Champlin. De. John Maxson.

1706.—De. Joseph Clarke. De. William Champlin.

1706-7.—De. Capt. James Babcock. De. Edward Larking.

1707.—De. Capt. William Champlin. De. John Saunders.

1708.—De. Joseph Clarke. De. Capt. James Babcock. De. Joseph Stanton, Jun.

1709.—De. Capt. James Babcock. De. Joseph Crandall.

1710.—De. Capt. William Champlin. De. John Lewis.

1711.—De. Capt. William Clarke. De. Daniel Lewis.

1712.—De. William Champlin. De. Joseph Maxson.

1713.—De. Capt. John Babcock. De. John Saunders.

1714.—De. Daniel Lewis. De. Thomas Hiscox.

1715. De. Daniel Brown. De. Capt. Joseph Stanton. De. Capt. John Babcock. De. Edwin Larkin.

1716.—As. Samuel Clarke. De. John Hill. De. George Babcock. De. James Babcock.

1717.—De. Capt. John Babcock. De. William Wilkinson.

1718.—De. Capt. John Babcock. De. Thomas Hiscox. De. Capt. Joseph Stanton.

1719.—De. Capt. Joseph Stanton. De. Isaac Thompson. De. Samuel Rogers.

1720.—De. Capt. John Babcock. De. Thomas Hiscox.

1721.—De. Isaac Thompson. De. John Hill. De. Capt. Joseph Stanton. De. Lieut. Theodaty Rhodes.

1722.—De. John Hill. De. Isaac Thomson.

1723.—De. Capt. John Babcock. De. Christ. Champlin, Jun.

1724–5.—De. Capt. John Babcock. De. Theodaty Rhodes. De. Capt. Joseph Stanton. De. Capt. John Hill.

1726.—De. Christ. Champlin, Jun. De. Thomas Hiscox. De. Major Joseph Stanton. De. Capt. John Hill.

1727.—De. Major Joseph Stanton. De. Thomas Hiscox. De. Capt. John Hill.

1728.—De. John Richmond. De. William Champlin.

1729.—De. John Richmond.

1730.—De. Capt. Oliver Babcock. De. Capt. William Clarke.

1731.—De. Major Joseph Stanton. De. William Champlin.

1732.—De. Lieut.-Col. Joseph Stanton. De. William Champlin.

1733.—De. Col. Joseph Stanton. De. John Richmond.

1734.—De. Capt. Oliver Babcock. De. Thomas Hiscox.

1735.—De. Capt. Oliver Babcock. De. Col. Joseph Stanton.

1736.—De. Col. Joseph Stanton. De. Thomas Hiscox.

1737.—De. Capt. Oliver Babcock. De. Capt. James Rogers.

1738.—De. Col. Oliver Babcock. De. Capt. Christ. Champlin.

1739.—De. Thomas Hiscox. De. Joshua Babcock.

1740.—De. Thomas Hiscox. De. Joshua Babcock.

1741.—De. Thomas Hiscox. De. William Champlin, Jun.

1742.—De. William Champlin, Jun. De. Captain John Maxon.

1743.—De. Capt. John Maxson. De. William Hern.

1744.—De. Captain John Maxson. De. William Babcock.

1745.—De. William Hern. De. Captain Nathaniel Lewis.

1746.—De. William Hern. De. Silas Greenman.

1747.—De. Joshua Babcock. De. Captain William Pendleton.

1748.—De Joshua Babcock. De. Major William Pendleton.

1749.—De. Captain Silas Greenman. De. Joshua Babcock.

1750–1.—De. Colonel Joseph Pendleton. De. Captain Caleb Church.

1752.—De. Colonel Oliver Babcock. De. Joshua Babcock.

1753.—De. Joshua Babcock. De. Joshua Clarke.

1754. —De. Major Joshua Clarke. De. Captain Benjamin Randall.

1755.—De. Captain Benjamin Randall. De. Hezekiah Collins.

1756–7.—De. Major Joseph Clarke. De. Samuel Ward. De. Captain Joseph Stanton.

1758.—De. Captain Joseph Stanton. De. Joshua Babcock.

1759.—De. Joshua Babcock. De. Colonel Joseph Pendleton.

1760.—De. Joshua Babcock. De. Captain Nathan Babcock.

1761.—De. Captain George Stillman. De. Captain Nathan Babcock.

1762.—Governor SAMUEL WARD. De. Captain George Stillman. De. James Babcock, Jun.

1763.—De. Colonel William Pendleton. De. George Sheffield.

1764.—De. James Babcock, Jun. David Maxson, 2d.

1765.—Governor SAMUEL WARD. De. Captain George Stillman. De. David Maxson.

1766.—Governor SAMUEL WARD. De. Major Edward Bliven. De. Stephen Saunders.

1767.—De. Joseph Crandall. De. Captain Edward Saunders.

1768.—De. Joseph Crandall. De. Captain Matthew Maxson.

1769.—De. Captain Edward Saunders. De. Joseph Clarke, Jun.

1770.—De. James Rhodes. De. Oliver Babcock.

1771–2.—De. James Rhodes. De. Phineas Clark.

1773.—De. Joshua Babcock. De. James Rhodes.

1774.—De. Joshua Babcock. De. Stephen Saunders.

1775.—De. Joshua Babcock.

1776.—De. Major-General Joshua Babcock. De. Colonel Joseph Noyes.

1777.—De. Thomas Ross. De. James Babcock, Esq.

1778.—De. Joshua Babcock, Esq.

1779.—De. Nathan Barber. De. Paul Clarke.

1780.—As. Joshua Babcock. De. Joseph Noyes, Esq. De. Samuel Bliven.

1781.—De. David Maxson, Esq. De. Edward Bliven, Esq.

1782.—De. Joseph Noyes, Esq. De. Edward Bliven, Esq.

1783.—De. Joseph Noyes, Esq. De. David Maxson.

1784–5–6–7–8–9.—De. Joseph Noyes, Esq. De. Walter White.

1790–1.—De. Walter White. De. George Stillman, Esq.

1792.—De. Walter White, Esq. De. Thomas Noyes, Esq.

1793–4–5–6–7–8–9.—De. Thomas Noyes, Esq. Rowse Babcock, Esq.

1800.—De. Thomas Noyes, Esq. De. Christopher Babcock, 2d.

In the following "Re." may signify Representative and "Se." Senator.

1801–2.—Re. Sylvester Gavit. Re. William Rhodes.

1803–4–5–6–7.—Re. Sylvester Gavit. Re. Captain Resolved Carr.

1808–9–10.—Re. Thomas Noyes. Re. William Rhodes, 2d.

1811–12–13.—Re. Thomas Noyes. Re. Walter White.

1814.—Re. Walter White. Re. Nathan F. Dixon.

1815.—Re. Nathan F. Dixon. Re. Joseph M. Knowles.

1816.—Re. Nathan F. Dixon. Re. Thomas W. Potter.

1817–18.—Re. Nathan F. Dixon. Re. Thomas Noyes.

1819–20.—Nathan F. Dixon. Isaac Champlin.

1821–2–3.—Nathan F. Dixon. Daniel Babcock, Jr.

1824–5.—Nathan F. Dixon. Isaac Champlin.

1826–7.—Nathan F. Dixon. George D. Cross.

1828–9.—Se. George D. Cross. Re. Nathan F. Dixon. Re. Joseph Potter.

1830.—Re. Isaac Champlin. Re. Joshua Vose. Re. Joseph Chapman.

1831–2.—Re. George D. Cross. Re. Joseph Chapman.

1833.—Re. John H. Cross. Re. Lyndon Taylor.

1834–5.—Re. George D. Cross. Re. Lyndon Taylor. Re. John H. Cross.

1836.—Re. Clark Saunders. Re. George W. Gavitt, 2d.

1837.—Re. Lyndon Taylor. Re. Benadam Frink. Re. William Potter.

1838.—Re. William C. Pendleton. Re. Benadam Frink.

1839.—Re. Daniel Babcock, Jr. Re. Welcome A. Hoxie. Re. John Hiscox.

1840.—Re. Welcome A. Hoxie. Re. Stephen Wilcox. Re. Daniel Babcock, Jr.

1841.—Re. Jesse L. Moss. Re. Edward W. Babcock. Re. Nathan F. Dixon, Jr.

1842.—Re. Nathan F. Dixon, Jr. Re. Rowse Babcock. Re. Joseph Potter.

1843–4–5–6.—Se. Joseph Potter. Re. Nathan F. Dixon.

1847–8.—Se. Welcome A. Hoxie. Re. Nathan F. Dixon.

1849.—Se. George D. Cross. Re. Nathan F. Dixon.

1850.—Se. George D. Cross. Re. Joseph Potter.

1851.—Se. Stephen Wilcox. Re. Nathan F. Dixon.

1852–3–4.—Se. Charles Maxson. Re. Nathan F. Dixon.

1855.—Se. Charles H. Denison. Re. John E. Weeden.

1856.—Se. Enoch B. Pendleton. Re. John E. Weeden.

1857.—Se. Bradford Bliven. Re. Daniel F. Larkin.

1858–9.—Se. Daniel F. Larkin. Re. Nathan F. Dixon.

1860.—Se. Charles H. Denison. Re. Nathan F. Dixon.

1861.—Se. Charles H. Denison. Re. Nathan F. Dixon. Re. John E. Weeden.

1862.—Se. James M. Pendleton. Re. Nathan F. Dixon. Re. John E. Weeden.

1863–4.—Se. James. M. Pendleton. Re. John E. Weeden. Re. Rowse Babcock.

1865.—Se. James M. Pendleton. Re. Edwin G. Champlin. Re. John E. Weeden.

1866–7.—Se. Edwin G. Champlin. Re. John E. Weeden. Re. Thomas V. Stillman.

1868.—Se. Edwin G. Champlin. Re. James. W. Stillman. Re. Samuel H. Cross.

1869.—Se. Samuel H. Cross. Re. John E. Weeden. Re. John Loveland.

1870.—Se. Samuel H. Cross. Re. John E. Weeden. Re. John Loveland.

1871.—Se. Samuel H. Cross. Re. Nathan F. Dixon. Re. John Loveland.

1872.—Se. Samuel H. Cross. Re. Nathan F. Dixon. Re. Daniel F. Larkin.

1873.—Se. Samuel H. Cross. Re. Nathan F. Dixon. Re. J. Alonzo Babcock.

1874.—Se. Samuel H. Cross. Re. Nathan F. Dixon. Re. Nathan H. Langworthy.

1875.—Se. Samuel H. Cross. Re. Nathan F. Dixon. Re. Nathan H. Langworthy.

1876.—Se. Samuel H. Cross. Re. Nathan F. Dixon. Re. J. Alonzo Babcock.

1877.—Se. Samuel H. Cross. Re. Nathan F. Dixon. Re. J. Alonzo Babcock.

1878.—Se. Samuel H. Cross. Re. James M. Pendleton. Re. Thomas H. Peabody.

1879.—Se. Samuel H. Cross. Re. James M. Pendleton. Re. Albert L. Chester.

1880.—Se. Samuel H. Cross. Re. James M. Pendleton. Re. Albert L. Chester, Jr.

1881.—Se. Samuel H. Cross. Re. James M. Pendleton. Re. Albert L Chester.

1882.—Se. Samuel H. Cross. Re. James M. Pendleton. Re. Albert L. Chester.

1883.—Se. Albert L. Chester. Re. James M. Pendleton. Re. Jesse L. Moss, Jr.

1884.—Se. Albert L. Chester. Re. James M. Pendleton. Re. Jesse L. Moss, Jr.

1885.—Se. Nathan F. Dixon. Re. Henry E. Chamberlin. Re. Geo. H. Utter.

1886.—Se. Nathan F. Dixon. Re. Henry E. Chamberlin. Re. George. H. Utter.

1887.—Se. Nathan F. Dixon. Re. Henry E. Chamberlin. Re. George H. Utter.

1888.—Se. Nathan F. Dixon. Re. George H. Utter. Re. Orlando R. Smith.

TOWN CLERKS.—Joseph Clarke, from May, 1669, to June, 1700.
John Baccock, to June, 1702.
Joseph Pendleton, to June, 1704.
Joseph Clarke, Jr., to June, 1705.
Joseph Pendleton, to June, 1706.
John Babcock, to June, 1732.
William Babcock, to June, 1751.
Silas Greenman, to June, 1760.
Joseph Crandall, to June, 1790.
Samuel Bliven, to June, 1807.
Jesse Maxson, Jr., to November, 1824.
Stephen Wilcox, Jr., to June, 1830.
Jesse Maxson, to November, 1844.
Joseph W. Wilcox, to June, 1848.
J. Hobart Cross, to June, 1853.
James M. Pendleton, to June, 1855.
William E. Parkinson, to April, 1856.
Jirah I. Gray, to April, 1859.
Samuel H. Cross, to April, 1883.
William Hoxsey.

Reverend Thomas Hiscox served the town of Westerly as treasurer for sixty years, and on his resignation in 1772 received the "unanimous thanks" of the freemen.

TOWN OFFICERS of Westerly for the year 1888: Moderator, J. Alonzo Babcock; town clerk, William Hoxsey; town council

—B. Court. Bentley, Gideon T. Collins, Albert H. Spicer, William B. Austin, Isaac S. Briggs, Alexander G. Crumb, Court. P. Chapman; town sergeant, George G. Wells; town treasurer and collector, Wm. Court. Pendleton; superintendent of schools, Reverend O. U. Whitford; overseer of poor, Samuel H. Cross; assessors—B. Frank Clarke, Harvey Campbell, Milo M. Clarke, G. S. Greenman, C. H. Saunders; sealer of weights and measures, Thomas V. Stillman; measurers of grain—Joseph H. Lewis, Benjamin York; auctioneers—Gideon T. Collins, Wanton W. Hoxsey, Benjamin York, Benedict Crandall, Dennis Burdick, Jesse Wilkes, Walter P. Dixon.

NOTES OF TIMOTHY DWIGHT.—Timothy Dwight, president of Yale College, in his travels through New England in 1822, speaking of the town of Westerly, says: "About two miles from Mr. D——'s we crossed Paukatuc river, which divides Connecticut from Rhode Island, and Stonington from Westerly. At the bridge there is a pretty village principally in Westerly, containing perhaps twenty houses. In this village a bank has lately been established with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, which may be increased to one hundred and fifty thousand. Paukatuc river forms the only harbor in Westerly, and furnishes excellent fisheries for bass, eels, black fish, shad and herrings. In the bay which is formed at its mouth these kinds of fish are caught in as great abundance as perhaps in any part of New England. Long and round clams, also oysters, and a little farther out in the sound lobsters are found in great numbers.

"The land in this township is divided into two kinds. The border of the sound, which is generally good; and that in the interior, which is a collection of hills, stony, sandy and lean, originally covered with shrub oaks and pitch pines. This ground, which constitutes a considerable part of the township, produces scarcely anything besides small crops of rye. On the former of these tracts the inhabitants are generally in good circumstances. On the latter, though said to be industrious, they are generally and indeed necessarily poor and unthrifty. Except the village above mentioned, Westerly is a collection of farms.

"There is a good common school near the bridge, styled an Academy. There are several other schools in the township as much inferior to this as the parochial schools in other parts of New England are to the academies.

"Immediately after leaving Paukatuc village a traveller is

struck with the sudden change of the whole artificial scenery. The houses, a few excepted, are small, old and ragged. The barns vanish, and the tidy, thrifty appearance of Connecticut ceases. Everything indicates a want of energy, a destitution of all views and efforts towards improvement; a sluggish acquiescence in inconveniences and imperfections which a more vigorous disposition would easily remove.

"About one-fourth of the people of Westerly are supposed to be Sabbatarians or Seventh Day Baptists. Some of these people appear to be religious, and are more distinguished by good morals than most of their neighbors. The remainder are chiefly Baptists."

SMITH GRANITE COMPANY.—While Westerly is without her broad river valley and comparatively destitute of broad alluvial lands, yet her rocks and ridges and ledges, once thought a deformity, have lately been transmuted into treasures, and already several different quarries are yielding their crystal treasures. The varieties are white, blue, red and maculated. The fame of these quarries has already gone abroad over the whole country.

The first quarry was discovered in 1845 by Mr. Orlando Smith from certain boulders and rubble stones on the surface of the ground. This quarry is on the farm once owned by Doctor Joshua Babcock, and is on the top of Rhodes hill. In 1846 Mr. Smith bought the farm and opened the quarry. In a few years Mr. Smith died and the estate has since been managed by William A. Burdick and Orlando R. Smith. In May, 1887, an act of incorporation was granted to them by the general assembly of Rhode Island under the name of The Smith Granite Company, and the corporation was soon after organized with a cash capital actually paid in of $100,000, of which Mr. Isaac G. Smith is president and Mr. Orlando R. Smith is treasurer. The company has established offices in Boston, Providence, Chicago, Utica, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn., to facilitate its business and to accomodate its customers. It gives employment to about three hundred hands, and upon its premises are located a large number of houses, shops, sheds, a large granite store and engine houses containing powerful engines for pumping and hoisting purposes. Much valuable machinery has been added in recent years for polishing and finishing its work, which is driven by steam, while steam is also used for heating the various workshops and offices. The monuments that are cut from this quarry, in point of work-

manship and design are unexcelled, while it is conceded that no finer specimens of granite can be produced.

It is stated on authority that the products of this quarry excel almost any other granite in fineness of texture, durability and the power of retaining their beauty under exposure to the elements, while its crushing resistance exceeds all others, they varying from six thousand to thirteen thousand pounds per square inch, and this enduring nineteen thousand pounds per square inch. These granites also admit of a beautiful crystal polish, and its hues, according to the views, vary from gray to blue black. The company also work a second quarry of a rich vein of red granite. This is also susceptible to a high polish and in many kinds of work can be used with pleasing effect. From these two quarries there have been paid $175,000 annually to workmen. Monuments have been erected by this company to the memory of such notable persons as Commodore Foote, General Sedgewick, General Rodman, Doctor Wayland, Professor Stillman, Doctor Draper, Governor Washburn of Wisconsin; also vaults for Jay Gould, G. W. Noble of Chicago, E. J. Beane of Providence, Henry Disston of Philadelphia; also the Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company's building in New York city, and other works of equal magnitude and importance. These substantial and beautiful mines of wealth, as represented by this company, are important contributors to the growth and prosperity of this community, and sure to give the town of Westerly a name and fame of an abiding and enduring character.

Rhode Island Granite Works (The New England Granite Works, of Hartford, Conn., proprietors).—This second quarry is directly northeast of the Smith Granite Company's grounds, being on lands adjoining, and was purchased in 1866 by Mr. George Ledward. Ledward sold to J. G. Batterson, and it was then operated by Ledward & Batterson, and in 1869 Mr. Batterson bought out Mr. Ledward, and in 1875 the company was organized under the statute laws of the state, with Mr. J. G. Batterson as president, and the name was changed to the New England Granite Works, with main office at Hartford, Conn. An office is also established at 1321 Broadway, N. Y., one at Cleveland, Ohio, and also at other leading places of the country. Of the many monumental and ornamental works of art executed by this company it may not be amiss to speak of one or two. The Antietam Soldier, for the Antietam battle field, is regarded as one of the finest co-

lossal figures of the kind in the world. It was designed by Carl Conrads and cut from a single block of granite, which, when lifted from the quarry, weighed sixty tons. The statue is twenty-one feet six inches high, and stands on a pedestal twenty-three feet six inches high, the height of the whole being forty-five feet. This company also erected the monument commemorating the victory at Gettysburg.

The New England Granite Works, of Hartford, received the contract for the erection of the monument to Major-General John E. Wool and wife, for which Major-General Wool left by his will the sum of $50,000. It is erected in Oakwood cemetery, Troy, N. Y. It is of Maine granite.

"The monument will rarely, if ever, be surpassed by any private memorial to be erected in this country. Its entire height is 75 feet and its weight 600 tons. The design represents an Egyptian obelisk, the monolith being 60 feet in length, and the largest of modern times; approaching, in fact, the famous obelisks of Egypt. One of the most celebrated in the world is only eight feet longer than the one we are describing; and though without a pedestal, and erected at Heliopolis, as is supposed some four centuries before Moses was born, it still stands erect, challenging the admiration and awakening the enthusiasm of the beholder. The Wool obelisk is mounted upon a pedestal of three plain bases, upon which rest a moulded base, the die, the neck-mould, or plinth and the shaft. The lower base is 17 feet six inches square and two feet thick. This and the two succeeding courses are each in two stones. The fourth or moulded base and each above are in a single stone. In the curve of the mould is a military trophy cut in the granite in *alto relievo*, consisting of a sword and scabbard and the hat of a major-general handsomely grouped together. The die is nine feet square and six feet in height, sloping in form to correspond with the lines of the obelisk, and at the corners and upper edges ornamented with a carved moulding. The neck-mould is also embellished in like manner. The design, the moulding and ornamentation are all harmonious and in strict accord with Egyptian architecture, and not, as is too often the case, a medley of various styles. The weight of the obelisk quarried was 150 tons, or one-half the entire structure. It is of course one solid stone, and is heavier by at least 100 tons than any monolith ever quarried and chiseled in this country. It was brought to Troy upon a barge, and

thence drawn to Oakwood by means of rollers and the multiplication of power through the use of the capstan. It would have required more than 100 yoke of cattle to draw it to its destination. Made wholly of the most enduring Maine granite, nothing but an act of vandalism or the shock of an earthquake can overthrow the obelisk, much less overturn the pedestal on which it stands.

"The inscriptions occupy all sides of the die. On the front, facing the carriage way, the names of 'John Ellis Wool' and 'Sarah Moulton' are cut, with the dates of their birth and death. On the reverse side is a brief and simple dedicatory inscription, written by the venerable William Cullen Bryant, while upon the opposite faces appear the order and date of General Wool's promotions, beginning with the grade of captain and closing with that of major-general, and a list of the battles in which the veteran took part."

MURRAY & ARCHIE are working a quarry near Chapman's pond, which they purchased of Horace Vose, of Westerly, in November, 1883. They are quarrying stock for the trade, and supply large quantities for paving blocks, as well as for monumental purposes, supplying Providence, New York and other large cities with granite of a superior quality. The quarry occupies seven acres of ground, and the company do a business of about $20,000 per year. This quarry has been in operation about twenty years, and has furnished to the country a large supply of granite material.

THOMPSON & BRIGGS own and operate a quarry near that of Murray & Archie. They also employ a force of help, and have made their business profitable as well as beneficial to the country at large.

Among other quarry works in the town may be mentioned that of Alexander G. Crumb, a mile south of Niantic post office, which is extensively operated; also Chapman's Granite Works on the Hopkinton road, one mile east of Westerly depot. A large force of help is utilized at both of these works, and both produce some of the finest work done in the country.

WATCH HILL.—The village of Watch Hill consists of a number of fine hotels, summer cottages, minor dwellings and a post office, and is located on a promontory which has the broad Atlantic on one side and little Narragansett bay on the other. The ridge of land, perhaps fifty feet above the level of the water,

terminates at the light house. Landward it widens as it retreats, with a great variety of hummocks and hollows, giving a pleasing variety to the surface and affording many elegant sites for summer cottages. To the beholder there is a beautiful panorama spread out before him on every side. To the north lies the village of Westerly in sight, about six miles distant; near by, to the north, is the pretty little Foster's Cove, eminently suggestive of water fowl and fish; to the westward may be seen the broad bosom of the bay, studded with coasters and fishing boats plying their vocations. Stonington and Mystic and New London light are seen in the distance. Further to the left is Long Island sound and Fisher's island, and still further can be seen distinctly Montauk Point light, at the extreme eastern end of Long Island. Three states are in sight—Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York. On the left, guarding the bay from the ocean, is a long spit of land stretching out to Napatree Point, which fully protects the bay from the angry ocean in the fiercest storms. On both sides of this spit are the bathing beaches. The Light House point runs out just southeast of this. Then stretching northeast from the Light House point is the beautiful East Beach, a hundred feet or more of clean, dry sand, shelving gradually down to the water for great distances in an almost straight line. At the extreme end of East Beach, Block Island, twenty miles away, Noye's Beach and Point Judith can be seen.

The position of Watch Hill, almost surrounded by the ocean and bay, its geological formation of rocks and sand beach, the absence of overflowed marshes, and its high, undulating surface —all contribute to the salubrity of its climate. The winds, from whatever direction, bring the cool, bracing sea air. The temperature in summer never oppresses, and is always far below that of the watering places on the New Jersey coast. During the season blankets can rarely be spared from the beds at night. On the memorable 7th of September, 1881, when the thermometer ranged from ninety-five to one hundred and six degrees in the New England and Middle states (one hundred at the United States signal station in New York city), and indicated from ninety-four to one hundred and five degrees at Long Branch and neighboring villages on the New Jersey coast, it barely reached eighty at the Larkin House, Watch Hill.

The tonic effect of this air upon the appetite, shattered nerves, and overworked brain is very marked, and approximates very

closely to the benefit derived from a sea voyage. Those who are already strong and robust find an outlet for their exuberant life in long tramps over the rocky hills and sandy beaches, in rowing, ocean sailing, and fishing, and, at proper seasons, gunning.

The following is from Charles L. Norton's "American Seaside Resorts," published by Taintor Brothers, New York, 1881:

"This favorite resort owes its popularity to the magnificent ocean view which is obtained from the bluffs on which the hotels stand, to the variety of its bathing facilities, and to the excellent fishing and sailing which its neighboring waters afford.

"The hill itself is a high bluff, or series of bluffs, forming the western extremity of Narragansett beach, which, broken only by inlets, stretches twenty miles eastward to Point Judith. In early times the highest bluff was used as a lookout for whales, and earlier still, it is said that the Indians maintained a watch there to guard against the fierce and warlike Montauks of Long Island, who would occasionally make a predatory expedition to the mainland in their canoes.

"The formation of the coast at this point is very peculiar. A long and narrow sandspit makes out to the westward, and bending at a right angle incloses a broad and shallow inner bay, whose waters are as quiet and safe (comparatively speaking) as a millpond. Outside of this, and yet partially protected from the ocean by Watch Hill point, is the beach generally used for bathing. Here are bathing houses and the usual accessories. The surf on this beach is always moderate. The writer has bathed there in safety when a southeaster was hurling seas heavy enough to swamp a frigate upon the outer beach, within five minutes' walk.

"Last of all is this outer beach, which, owing to the undertow, is considered dangerous for bathers. It is, however, unsurpassed as a promenade, and, when viewed from the bluff, presents a scene which will not be readily forgotten.

"That the hotels are full to overflowing during the season no one will wonder who has seen the magnificent sea view and experienced the other attractions of this favorite watering place."

There are eight hotels at Watch Hill. They are named the "Ocean," the "Larkin," the "Atlantic," the "Watch Hill," the "Narragansett," the "Bay View," the "Plimpton," and the "Dickens." In these the most fastidious visitor may find clean rooms, the best of beds, well supplied tables and excellent ser-

vice. There is no lack of fresh food. Excellent beef is brought from the Stonington markets daily. The blue fish are particularly hard and sweet. Bass, black fish, mackerel, crabs, oysters and hard and soft clams, are caught and served daily. Chickens, eggs, turkeys, milk and fresh vegetables are raised in the neighborhood and ice is abundant.

The hotels are usually provided with large halls, dining rooms, kitchens, bakeries and pastry rooms, are well furnished, properly lighted and well supplied with electric bells, and other equipments found in all first class hotels.

The facilities for bathing are unusually good. The light-house promontory, against which the sea dashes from the east, affords a natural breakwater to check the violence of the waves, and just southwest of this is the safe and beautiful Napatree Beach. It is so protected from the prevailing summer winds and currents that it is very rarely too strong for ladies and children. It is of such a gradual slope that bathers can go far out into the waters with safety. The beach is of a light gray sand, with here and there a deposit of small rounded pebbles, and entirely free from refuse or weeds.

It is a pleasure that is vastly enjoyed; at bathing hours the beach is crowded both in the water and on the sand. Every convenience for bathing is supplied on the spot; the bath-houses are only a few minutes walk from the hotels. Bathing clothes, towels, etc., are supplied at moderate charges. Those who bring their own garments can have them well taken care of by responsible persons. There are also hot and cold salt water bath-houses for those who do not wish to enter the sea.

The peninsula or promontory is entirely of rock and sand. It rises gradually from the shore line with gentle undulations, the highest hill being almost a hundred feet above the sea level. There are no salt marshes breeding innumerable mosquitoes and filling the air with offensive odors at low tide, so often encountered at or near the sea side. The surface was once covered with trees, but they have long since disappeared, giving place to cultivated fields and pastures, and where left wild, clad only with grasses and such shrubs as are usually found on coast lands, the laurel, the bay, the huckleberry, and other salt-air-loving plants. Of late many fruit and ornamental trees have been planted. Each new cottage with its ornamental grounds adds to the beauty of the landscape.

There are also quite a number of lakelets, some so near the beach that they are overwhelmed from the ocean during the winter storms, and continue brackish all the year round. Others farther inland, fed by natural springs, are always fresh. These small sheets of water could easily be stocked with fish, and at slight expense could be converted into attractive and safe boating and fishing ponds for children.

The East Beach is one of the grandest attractions of the place. On this magnificent shore the surf never ceases. Here there is no bar outside, and the deep water continues so near the shore line that the great waves break and thunder at one's feet continually. The grandeur of the battle of the waves is, however, best seen among the rocks which surround and defend the Light House point. The long surges roll easily in over the outermost, partly submerged rocks, and sweeping inward, break in clouds of white foam against those on the shore line, sometimes sending water and spray twenty feet in the air and again boiling and twirling in a hundred miniature whirlpools as they speed up the beach among the bowlders. Fragments of wreck, sea weeds, many colored and curious in form, star fish, sea urchins, stranded fish, and other ocean waifs, are constantly thrown up on the beach, and afford sport to the youngsters who frolic on the sands.

As early as 1658 the general court of Massachusetts Bay granted to Captain Daniel Gookin certain lands east of the Pawcatuck river. These were sold and transferred to Simon Lynde, of Boston, in 1672. The courts of Connecticut confirmed the grant in 1674. Rhode Island was annexed to the dominion of Sir Edmund Andros in 1686, who was titled captain-general and governor-in-chief of His Majesty's Territory in New England. Simon Lynde died in 1688. His real estate was divided among his children, and in the distribution Watch Hill was assigned to his son, Nathaniel Lynde, of Saybrook, who in turn sold it to James Pendleton. The deed of conveyance was executed in Boston, February 28th, 1688, and the same may be found on the records of Old Stonington. The document is very quaint and antiquated. We copy the description of the property here for the enlightenment of the reader. He conveys:

"All that his farms, tract, persell, or neck of land Commonly Called or known by the Several name or names of Pawcktuck alies Squamochuck neck, beginning at a stake stuck in the East side of a Creek one Rod west of the mouth thereof; the said

Creek being between two small Necks of upland, and Runs into a peace of saltt Marsh, at the head of a Cove being on the East side of pauckatuck River, which said stake is the North Easterly Corner. And from thence in a straight Lyne South fifteen degrees East to Cross the said Neck three hundred and fifty eight Rod by mark trees and heapes of stones into the salt Water pond Called Massachuge, which is the south East Corner, from thence bounded southerly by said pond and beach and watch hill pond and beach as said ponds and beaches joynes unto the upland with whatch hill peyntt being the south west corner, from thence westerly by the beach and the harbor, including the hummocks and Marsh thearto adjoining on the turn of the beach, that makes the harbor along by the East side of said harbor and Cove to the mouth of pauchtuck River, theare being the noath westerly Corner, from thence bounded on the Northward by the Southeasterly side of said River and Coves as they Lye unto the first station; being the Noath Easterly Corner. So that the whole is bounded Easterly by lands Not Laid outt. Southerly by said ponds and beaches, Westerly by the harbor and Coves, Northerly by the Aforesaid River and Coves, Containing one thousand Achors."

The Nash family were the pioneer landlords of Watch Hill. The first place of public entertainment was built by Captain Jonathan Nash about the year 1833. This house was kept in the family until about the year 1863, and then passed out of their hands. This was called *The Watch Hill House*, and is now the property of Hale & Co. The Nash family kept boarders for a number of years. The property finally passed into the hands of Mr. Berger, of New York. This transfer was made in 1863. In 1869 Mr. Berger sold it to D. F. Larkin & Co., and in 1871 Hale & Co. became the possessors. The house has had a number of additions, one annex recently made adding fifty rooms to it. There are now one hundred and seventy-eight rooms in all, many of which, including halls, dining room 95 by 35 feet, office room, etc., are very large. The house is well equipped in every particular, and is most handsomely located on the hill, affording a good view of the surrounding scenery. It has a frontage of 165 feet, and a wing of 100 feet, encompassed by broad piazzas.

The *Atlantic House*, built by Maxson & Co. before the late war, was the next hotel erected. It passed through a number of hands, and finally came into the possession of Orrin F. Spencer,

the present owner, who bought the property about fifteen years ago. It has about sixty-five rooms, and like the other houses, excels in its accommodations.

The *Plimpton House*, pleasantly situated within one hundred feet of the bay, was built by S. A. Plimpton & Co. in 1865. It subsequently passed into the hands of the Washington Savings Bank at Westerly, and afterward to Mr. Griswold. The property includes the Bay View and Dickens houses, and is at present owned by William Hill. Sixty new sleeping rooms and other apartments have been lately added to the original number, increasing the original size and value of the property to some considerable extent.

The *Dickens House*, above mentioned, was built by Captain Harry Dickens, and used as a boarding house.

The *Ocean House* was built by Nathan Nash in 1868. It has been enlarged from time to time, and contains now one hundred rooms. It passed into the hands of Edward S. Brewer, and he in 1884 put in all modern fixtures, making of it a first-class house.

The *Larkin House* is the largest house on the hill. It will accommodate four hundred guests, having been lately enlarged by an addition 111 by 25 feet. The original property on this site was erected in 1868, and opened up the next year by Daniel F. Larkin & Co. Since that time four additions have been made—in 1873, 1885, 1886 and 1888. There are now two hundred and six rooms in the house. The rooms are large, with high ceilings, airy and well furnished, and the house is lighted throughout with gas, and has electric bells, etc.

Watch Hill Light House.—The first light house on the promontory was opened in 1802. The contractor was Mr. Elisha Woodward of New London. May 2d, 1806, by a vote of the town, the ownership and main jurisdiction of Watch Hill point were transferred to the state to be transferred to the United States that the beacon and its premises might be under national control. The present light house was built in 1856. The first light keeper was Mr. Jonathan Nash. He faithfully trimmed his lamps for twenty-seven years, and then succumbed to the change made under the Jackson administration.

The list of light keepers at Watch Hill presents the following names: Jonathan Nash, Enoch Vose, Gilbert Pendleton, Daniel Babcock, Ethan Pendleton, Nelson Brown, Daniel F. Larkin,

Jared S. Crandall. Mr. Crandall died a few years ago, and his widow now keeps it.

The Old Foster House.—Among the objects of local attraction to the antiquarian is the "Foster" house, built a century and a half ago. Though it has been remodeled, it retains the essentials of the colonial architecture. Two great chimneys rise through the center of the roof. Its frame timbers were all hewn by hand, and are as solid to-day as when put up. There is no studding on its outer walls; the rooms are all finished with wood, the ceilings low, and the rooms small, but are so arranged as to accommodate quite a large family.

The old graveyard near by in a hollow will soon be entirely obliterated. Many of the remains and their tomb stones have been removed to the cemetery at Westerly. Most of the old head-stones have crumbled away, and the outlines of the ancient mounds are scarcely to be distinguished. One remaining stone has the date of 1740.

A neat church, with a seating capacity of four hundred, built by the contributions of a few liberal visitors, stands near the center of the village. It is undenominational, but its pulpit is regularly supplied all the summer through, mainly by visiting clergymen.

The Watch Hill post office building was erected in 1883 by D. F. Larkin, and at that time the post office was established. Mr. F. S. Aldrich is the present postmaster.

There are the usual stores, etc., in the place. William Segar is proprietor of a good supply store of groceries, provisions, etc., and a good livery stable, owned by Mr. C. Lanphear, is at the service of the guests of the various hotels.

Ocean View.—This place is situated a few miles northeast of Watch Hill, and not far from the extreme southeastern part of the town, and is surrounded by a beautiful country. The house is located on the site at one time occupied by Ninigret, the sachem chief. The owner and proprietor of this resort is W. S. Gavitt, who is descended from Ezekiel Gavitt (born December 25th, 1683, married Hannah Wilcox April 22d, 1704), to whom Ninigret made a deed of this tract of land, about a mile square, receiving as pay therefor a jug of rum, some blankets, and a few trinkets of minor value, etc. The original house on this site was erected about the year 1704. It stood until after the great September gale of 1815, when it was torn down. Situated as it was

on the old Post road (then known as the King's Highway) it became a stopping place for the stage coaches running between Providence and New London, and as such was one of the early hotels of the county. After the building of railroads travel was diverted, and from that time till twenty years ago it passed from public notice.

As soon as the pleasure seeker and sea side visitor discovered the attractiveness of this site it came again before the public, and now, because of the magnificent view it presents and of the delectableness of the air and surroundings, and of the good table, the rooms of this house are certain to be kept full every season. Mr. W. S. Gavitt's father, Joseph Gavitt, was major of a regiment in the war of 1812; and his grandfather, John Gavitt, was a colonel in the revolution.

POTTER HILL.—The following sketch of Potter Hill was written principally by Miss Maria Potter: "Going back as far as possible to the origin of business in this locality, we find 'the dam at Potter Hill owned by Samuel Maxson and John Davis.' Mr. Maxson was the great-grandson of John Maxson, one of the first planters. 'Prior to 1762, there was a dam and grist-mill at the meeting-house bridge, about one mile up the stream, owned by Peter Crandall; as this dam flowed valuable meadow lands above, the land-owners purchased and leveled it. The grist mill was purchased by John Davis, and removed to Potter Hill, on the Westerly side of the river. Afterward a saw mill that had been erected on the east side, was transferred to the west side. After occupying the mills for a few years, on the 10th of January, 1775, the grist mill, saw mill and fulling mill, with two dwelling houses and sixteen acres of land, were purchased of John and William Davis, for 300 pounds sterling, by George Potter, and operated by him till his death, in 1794.' He was known as 'the honest miller,' even 'to a kernel of corn.' He also opened a store, which was continued by his son, and afterward by his grandsons. He owned two houses, a grist mill, a saw mill, and a fulling mill. The family papers also testify that he built here several vessels. He left three sons, George, Jr., Joseph and Nathan, who carried on the business left by the father, till the death of George, Jr., in 1801. This George, 2d, was engaged many years in ship-building, and in cod-fishing at the Straits of Belle Isle, 'being the first man from the United States, after the close of the Revolution, to go to Green Island (in the Bay of St.

Lawrence).' 'At Newfoundland, on board an English vessel, he saw the Duke of Clarence, afterward William IV.' He remembered him particularly from a little incident, namely: in a sudden shower the duke took from a box in his pocket a water-proof mantle.

"Some time after the death of George, his brother Nathan became embarrassed in business, and his rights were sold to the remaining brother, Joseph, who also bought the rights of the heirs of George, and so became sole proprietor. In 1810, Joseph commenced the manufacture of cotton in a part of the old mill, said to be the first pound of cotton manufactured in Westerly. Soon after, in 1812, he began his cotton factory at a cost of $9,000. He had previously been engaged in foreign trade, and sent vessels to the West Indies and to Barcelona, in Spain. This business was damaged by the 'embargo of 1806.' In this business General William Williams, of Stonington, says of him, 'Esquire Potter is the most independent man I ever knew.'

"About the year 1796, the Potter Brothers were sued by Zacheus Reynolds for not opening the fish gap in their dam at the usual time, the 20th of March. The neglect was occasioned by a freshet; and the man who sawed the plate at last, did so at the peril of his life. The case was in the law seven years, and was finally gained by the defendants. Many people were interested here in catching alewives and shad. A scoop net would sometimes compass three shad at a time. Once, at the mouth of the Neshungansett, or Mile brook, a few rods below, ten thousand alewives were caught at a time in a seine.

"The brothers, Joseph and Nathan Potter, for a time built boats for the Green Island fishery, building from ten to fifteen per year, some of them holding four tons. These were floated down to tidewater. They also built sloops, schooners, and at one time even a ship; framing them at Potter Hill, and then taking them apart and rebuilding them at Westerly. During the war of 1812, two gunboats, No. 91 and No. 92, sloop-rigged, were built by them in the same manner, under the superintendence of Captain Phipps, an agent of the government.

"Mr. Potter's cotton mill was at first a success. During the last war he was offered three cents a hank for spinning No. 12 yarn, having the cotton furnished. This was the beginning of the manufacture of fabrics in this region. Mr. Potter also opened the second store, in a wing of his house. The cotton-spinning

and cotton-dressing business was carried on under the name of Joseph Potter & Sons, till 1814, when the father sold his right to his sons, who continued the business under the firm of Thomas W. & Joseph Potter & Co. The '& Co.' included, first and last, all the brothers, Henry, Robert T. and William. Toward the close of the war Mr. Potter's business so languished that it was thought 'he sunk $13,000 by the factory.'

"As previously stated, 'Joseph Potter was also engaged in mercantile business; and it was about the year 1791 that the serious burglary occurred, occasioning a great stir in the community. The burglars were Thomas Mount, William Stanton and James Williams. They came in the night, took a crow-bar from the saw mill, broke open the grist mill, emptied the bags of grain on the ice, and then broke open the store attached to Mr. Potter's house, and filled the bags with silks, cotton fabrics, and other valuables, worth about $800. Most of the goods were afterward found secreted in stacks and barns in Stonington, and some in Candlewood Hill in Groton. Williams turned state's evidence, and thus escaped punishment. Stanton received a severe public whipping. Mount was tried, and hung at Kingston, having confessed that he should have killed Mr. Potter, had he made his appearance, and also that this was the thirtieth burglary that he had committed. He seems to have been a hardened criminal.' This is the last instance of capital punishment that occurred in Washington county. The law then inflicted this penalty upon burglars who entered private dwellings.

"About this time, 1792, 'Nathan Potter had a blacksmith shop at the west end of the bridge, which he removed to the east side of the river, and added to it a trip-hammer. This property, after his failure in 1814, was owned by Daniel and Oliver Babcock, excellent men and good workmen, who continued the smith business till 1858, when the shop was removed, the privilege having been sold by Daniel Babcock, in 1851, to the owners of the property on the other side of the stream.'

"Thomas W. & Joseph Potter & Co., mentioned in a previous paragraph, enlarged the manufacturing business, and worthily conducted it, till 1843, when they sold mills and privilege to Messrs. Edwin and Horace Babcock.

"In 1800 the place could boast but three residences near the bridge.

"Joseph Potter, father of Thomas W., Joseph and Henry, died

December 14th, 1822, at the age of sixty-three, a man of industry, ability, integrity, decision, generosity and piety. 'He was long a pillar and clerk of the old Sabbatarian Church, when it numbered near nine hundred members.'

"The progenitor of this worthy Potter family was Martin Potter, who is reported to have been a son of one of the Regicides—one of the judges that condemned Charles I. On the restoration of the monarchy, he fled to this country, and took shelter with his cousins in South Kingstown, R. I., where he lived till his death. He was reticent in respect to his history. It appears, however, that he owned a large estate in North Shields, on the banks of the Tyne, in England—in the midst of the coal region—property valued in 1835, at $9,000,000. Before his flight he leased this estate for ninety-nine years. At the expiration of the lease, an attempt was made to confiscate the property, and it passed into the charge of the Bishop of Durham. Measures were instituted, prior to the revolution, to recover it; these were broken up by the war. During the present century, the suit has been re-opened, and is still pending. The estate embraces 'something like 400 acres, one mile of docks, and near 300 houses.'

"As one of the witnesses and noble representatives of Potter Hill and Hopkinton, mention should be made of Deacon Daniel Babcock, or, as he was often called, Judge Babcock. He was born in North Stonington August 31st, 1762. He was a blacksmith, and commenced business at Potter Hill, where he married. For forty-six years he was justice of the peace; for nine years, from 1807 to 1816, he was a member of the upper house of the state, elected by general prox, and carried with him the suffrage of all parties, retaining the office by a unanimous vote. For ten years he was a judge of the county court for Washington county. He was the intimate friend and counselor of Governors Fenner, Knight and others. As a Christian man, he honorably maintained his profession for sixty-three years, and for fifty-eight years he was a deacon in the staunch old Sabbatarian church in Hopkinton, in which church he also served as chorister for nearly half a century. He belonged to the soundly Evangelical portion of his denomination; was the intimate friend and relative of Reverend Rufus Babcock; was loved and honored by Reverend Stephen Gano, and others, of Providence; and was sent for, far and near, as arbiter and counselor in difficult cases in church

and in private life. He served for a short time in the revolutionary army. He died in Hopkinton September 18th, 1846. His brother, Doctor Christopher Babcock, was a distinguished surgeon in the revolutionary army, and died in the service."

J. P. Campbell & Co., the purchasers of the mills of R. & A. Babcock, employ about two hundred hands and manufacture fine fancy cassimeres. The store and post office at this place are kept by A. R. Andrews.

Lottery Village.—About two miles north of Watch Hill is the quiet little village of Lotteryville, so called from the fact that the owner of the lands whereon most of the village stands, Colonel Joseph Pendleton, in consideration of losses sustained by himself and his kindred, received from the state a lottery grant in which the successful tickets drew house lots previously laid out on his own lands. Thus the place derived its unfortunate name. The land was laid out in one hundred and twenty-six house lots under a grant given in February, 1749, and executed by Isaac Sheffield and Elias Thompson, aided by W. Babcock as surveyor.

This village has been distinguished for its large number of sailors and ship masters, many of whom engaged in whale fishing, some of whom still reside there. Properly this village stands at the head of navigation, the river above being narrow and shoal.

A branch of the First Baptist church in the village of Westerly was organized here on the 7th of February, 1843. The constituent members were Lyman Hall, David Pendleton, Ethan Pendleton, Jesse N. Brown, Abby P. Hall, Sarah Pendleton, Phebe A. Pendleton and Eunice Brown. The meetings were held in the school house till 1848, when a meeting house was erected at a cost of $1,200. In the summer of 1849 the branch became an independent church with thirty-three members. The first pastor, Reverend Nicholas H. Matteson, was ordained October 18th, 1849. Lyman Hall and Nathan Fitch were deacons. The first house was destroyed by fire in 1851. The present house was built in 1852. In 1855 the membership of this church returned as a branch to the church from which it sprung.

White Rock.—This village was originally called Crumb's Neck, so named because a portion of the land jutting into the river was once owned by Sylvester Crumb. One of the first bridges across the Pawcatuck was a little below this village. It

connected the farms of Weeden H. Berry of Westerly with those of Stephen Babcock of Stonington. There were grist mills here during the revolution which were about that time owned and operated by Mr. George Bentley. The village of White Rock has sprung up within the past twenty-five years. In speaking of the growth of this place, Mr. Denison says:

"The valuable mill privilege was owned by Captain Saxton Berry, and was sold by him, with the land adjoining, for the sum of $1,300 to Messrs. Blodgett, Stafford & Simmons. These gentlemen caused the necessary surveys to be made; a dam was built, and a large dwelling house was erected. For some reason, said to have been the finding of a *white rock* in the river, the company took the name of White Rock Company. A pleasant autumnal day was chosen for the purpose of christening the new village, which as yet only existed in paper plans. The meeting for this purpose was held in the shade of some old oaks which bordered the woods. The moderator on this occasion was Edward Hiscox, an old revolutionary pensioner, well known in this vicinity at that time.

"William P. Blodgett and James F. Simmons, both of Providence, with others whose names have not been preserved, made appropriate speeches. Refreshments, such as crackers and cheese, with punch, were placed upon the table and distributed among the crowd. It is said that by some oversight the committee of arrangements neglected to bring the sugar needed in making the punch, and this part of the entertainment had to be deferred till a messenger could go to Pawcatuck and return with the indispensable article. This delay proved an augury of the fate which awaited their enterprise. Although long delayed, it was finally completed, and has become one of the witnesses of Westerly, a monument to the enterprise and sagacity of her capitalists.

"Soon after the event described above, one of the partners died, and the times being unfavorable, operations were suspended. After the lapse of several years, Messrs. Rowse Babcock and Jesse L. Moss, having bought out the other parties, took the enterprise in hand. Twenty-four of the tenements are precisely alike. The twelve double houses stand in a line on the east side of the street. The mill was built in 1849, of cut granite and pressed brick; was 185 feet long, 50 feet wide, and five stories high, with a tower 22 feet square and 90 feet high; and contained

10,152 spindles, and produced annually 1,400,000 yards of rolled jaconets and fine shirtings. The superintendents have been, Isaac Hall, Alvin Greene, —— Chace and Angelo Howland. Only a little over one-half of the available power was used, until the village, in 1873, was purchased by Messrs. B. B. & R. Knight, of Providence. The Messrs. Knight have, since they purchased this estate, expended large sums of money, enlarging the mills, putting in engines, building dwelling houses and beautifying the grounds, the village now being nearly twice the size it was when purchased by them.

"In 1856 a neat and commodious school house, 30 by 40 feet, was built by the proprietors of the village, and has been occupied ever since for school purposes without cost to the district. After several preliminary meetings had been held, a Sabbath school was organized July 24th, 1851, with Stephen A. Greene, superintendent; Philip Tillinghast, vice-superintendent; James Cole, librarian, and Samuel B. Clark, clerk, who was succeeded August 10th of the same year by J. D. Taylor. A room in one of the dwelling houses was fitted up with seats at the expense of its owners, and used by the school for many years. At present its sessions are held in the school house, which is also used for public worship. The winter of 1856 and '57 was made memorable by a great revival, in which over fifty were converted. During the war a Soldiers' Aid Society was formed, an exhibition was given by the young people for its benefit, and valuable aid was rendered at a time when it was most needed. Over twenty of the young men of the village enlisted in the loyal army; two of them lost their lives in the service of their country, and to-day sleep beneath Southern soil. Seldom has White Rock, in the winter season been without either a singing school, evening school or lyceum. Its 'Excelsior Club' had an existence of over two years.

"In reviewing the history of this village, we feel the conviction that it has contributed materially to the life and prosperity of the town. It is a noble witness to enterprising men."

NIANTIC.—This village has been called by different names. The oldest designation of the place was "Shattuck's Weir." Shattuck was the name of an Indian who was associated with the early history of the place. Later still it was termed Dorrville, from the fact that most of the residents of this place were followers of Thomas Dorr. Recently the name has been changed

to Niantic. The fall of the river at Shattuck's Weir bridge was early occupied as a mill privilege. Stephen Saunders and Deacon Samuel Gardner built the present bridge there prior to 1758. A saw mill at that time was put up. Works were also erected on the north side of the stream, but these were destroyed by a freshet and never reconstructed.

Samuel Gardner, 2d, and Augustus Saunders owned property in 1792 on both sides of the stream. A grist mill was next built. Afterward a small factory for custom carding and cloth dressing was erected by Colonel Joseph Knowles. Mr. Knowles' son, John T. Knowles, put up the first woolen mill, running only four looms. This mill was finally sold to William P. Arnold, who failed. The present wooden mill, superseding the old one, which was burnt, was erected by Mr. Arnold in 1846, in which year the property was leased to Doctor John E. Weeden of Westerly. In 1851 Doctor Weeden purchased the property. In 1857 he sold the mills to Wager Weeden, his father, who built the stone mill in 1864. From 1866 to 1868 the mills were leased and operated by the Niantic Woolen Manufacturing Company, but afterward passed again into the hands of the Weedens, Doctor J. E. Weeden acting as agent at the time of the failure, some four years ago. The Carmichael Manufacturing Company then took it, but they failed in 1886. The mills are now idle.

Isaac Vars was one of the first residents of this place, coming here in 1732. The house in which he lived is still standing, and is now occupied by Edwin C. Vars. Isaac Vars, Jr., was the father of Charles Vars, who has been station agent at Niantic for the Providence & Stonington railroad during the past forty-four years. Alfred G. Vars, brother to Charles, an old merchant, is also a resident of this village.

The first store in Niantic was started by Isaac Vars, Jr., in 1845. He kept store, the post office and express office for thirty years, keeping the post office until Cleveland's administration. The store building is now a tenement house, and was occupied last by Amos P. Sims. The post office is now kept by George C. James. Joseph Hiscox built the next store in 1846, and he traded here some thirty years, when he sold out to Frank Burdick and went to Westerly. Peter Parks now owns this store. In 1850 Alfred G. Vars built the third store in the place, in which he still carries on trade. John E. Weeden built the fourth store in 1857. It was occupied last by B. F. Barber, who traded there

several years. In 1886 Enoch W. Vars, son of Charles, built the drug store. He is a registered pharmacist, and has been in the drug trade for twenty years.

Joseph Mumford Knowles bought the Niantic property of Samuel Gardner, and moved there from Mumford mill about 1800. He and his wife, Dorcas, daughter of John Tillinghast, of Exeter, R. I., trace their descent from some of the most noted of the settlers in the states. John Tillinghast was a cloth dresser. His first manufacturing was woolen yarn, which he put out to be woven in farmers' families, and when woven, dyed, dressed and sold it. He built the first mill at Niantic, and commenced manufacturing there in company with Rowse Babcock, of Westerly. This was Mr. Babcock's first venture in the manufacturing business. John Tillinghast afterward sold the Niantic mill, and bought at Shannock, and built the first manufactories there. From there he moved to East Greenwich.

Joseph M. Knowles is a descendant of William Knowles, the first settler on five hundred acres of land on Kingston Hill, now owned and occupied by the Potter family. Colonel Joseph M. Knowles was a cloth dresser. He dyed, fulled and finished up the cloth woven in farmers' families. Of ten children born to Joseph and Dorcas Knowles, two died in infancy, and five sons and three daughters grew to maturity. Joseph Knowles was apprenticed to Mr. Stover in Stonington, who was a printer. He afterward went to Providence and formed a partnership with Josiah Jones, and subsequently became one of the proprietors of the *Providence Journal*, of the firm of Knowles & Anthony. Jireh M. Knowles, another son, was a manufacturer, and was also president of the Niantic bank. William was a lawyer in Providence. Mumford Gardner lives at the homestead. Ann Whitman did not marry. Celia was married to John Stanton, and after his death became the second wife of Hon. James N. Kenyon, of Charlestown.

About the year 1825 Elder Thomas Tillinghast, a Six Principle Baptist minister, having charge of and preaching to the church in Richmond, worshipping at the Wood River meeting house, held meetings here in the school house. He was an earnest, emotional evangelist, drew large audiences, and eventually formed a society in Niantic of more than thirty members. He was the son of Elder Pardon Tillinghast, and his son Elder Gil-

bert succeeded him in the Wood River church. About the year of 1867 they had a revival and built a meeting house near Burdickville in Charlestown; and since the death of Elder Gilbert hold meetings there occasionally. Elder Pardon Tillinghast was a preacher of the First Baptist church of Providence.

Before the town of Westerly was divided into school districts proprietary schools were maintained and kept a few months at a time in farmers' houses. Joseph M. Knowles having a saw mill and woodland, built a school house and gave it free of charge to the district, until the town was divided into districts. Thomas Durfee, the first teacher, taught the first school about 1824. He was a student of Brown University. School the next summer was taught by Lydia Taft, of Uxbridge, Mass. These teachers were sent out by a society in Providence interested in promoting education in the state. Miss Taft seems to have had strong religious feelings and a missionary spirit. Sally Knowles, eldest daughter of Joseph M. Knowles, then about sixteen years of age, became an ardent Christian professor. She afterward taught school at Niantic and near Potter Hill. She established and kept the first Sabbath school at Niantic, and also the first year in Potter Hill and Ashaway. At Niantic she raised money and bought a small library consisting of scripture question books, etc. The school was opened with prayer and conducted much like week day schools of the period.

She was married to E. B. Lewis and moved to Hampton, Conn. Her eldest son is principal in charge of the schools of a school district in New Haven. Several of her grandchildren are teachers, and two of them are graduates of Yale College.

The post office building was erected by Peter Parks in 1887.

"Encouraged by Doctor Weeden, the pastor of the First Baptist church at Westerly commenced regular meetings in the village, in a private residence, the boarding house. These meetings finally resulted in the formation of a regular Baptist church in 1851, termed the Niantic Baptist church, which counted seventeen constituent members. In the meantime a meeting house was erected at a cost of $1,000. The house measures 28 by 38 feet, has 38 slips, and seats near two hundred persons. The first regular pastor of this church was Reverend Simon B. Bailey, and the first deacon was George W. Champlin.

"A small Sabbatarian church was embodied in this vicinity in 1858, and in 1866 secured a meeting house. This house formerly

stood on the site of the houses occupied by the First Sabbatarian church of this region, having been erected there by a disaffected few, on the removal of the large house to the vicinity of Potter Hill and Ashaway, and thence called, from the circumstance of its origin, the 'Spunk Meeting House.'

"A bank, called the Hopkinton Bank, was organized here in 185–, with a capital of $200,000. The officers were Stephen Wright, president; D. M. C. Stedman, cashier. By the financial reactions of 1857, this institution was crippled and finally closed."

THE INDIAN CHURCH.—Roger Williams was the sincere and constant friend of the Indians. He labored earnestly and lovingly for their temporal and spiritual welfare, and they never wholly forgot the important and happy truths he announced. He was intimate with King Ninigret and labored with the Niantics to bring to them the glad tidings of the Gospel. The church was formed in 1750. Samuel Niles an Indian exhorter, was also a zealous and efficient exhorter among these people.

"Backus states that the first ordained minister of this church was James Simons, a member of the tribe. The date of his ministry is not given. Reverend Samuel Niles, born on Block Island in 1674; a graduate of Harvard College in 1699; a preacher in Kingstown from 1702 to 1710; ordained in Braintree, Mass., in 1711; the author of several works, among which is a *History of the French and English Wars*, written in 1760—in his latter years 'returned to Rhode Island, and became pastor of a church in Charlestown composed chiefly of Indians.' This record must refer to the church of the Niantics. As Mr. Niles was a Presbyterian, this church, like other New Light bodies, practised mixed communion. Both from this fact, and from the unstable elements in the tribe, the history of the church has been checkered, and its fortunes have followed the waning life of the tribe. It is now a Free Will Baptist church, in a weak condition, agitated by Advent doctrines, and conspicuous chiefly for its annual mass meetings in August, after an old Indian custom.

"By the records of another church, we find that Elder Thomas Ross was officiating here in 1770. The next minister was Samuel Niles, a member of a tribe (not to be confounded with the Samuel Niles named above, who died in 1762, aged eighty-eight years). Under the ministry of this second Samuel Niles, the first meeting house was erected, and much prosperity attended the church. Mr. Niles was reported to be 'one of the most eminent

Indian preachers in America.' The revolution seriously affected this as well as all other churches. Some of its members entered the patriot army. At the close of the war the body numbered only fifty members; the congregation, of course, was much larger. After Mr. Niles's pastorate the body was weakened by changes, and especially by the modification of the life of the tribe.

"John Sekatur was the successor of Mr. Niles, and, like his predecessor, left a good memory among his people. The last important minister was Moses Stanton, ordained March 17th, 1823—an upright, faithful man, who toiled effectively for his fading tribe, but finally, near 1844, emigrated to Ann Arbor in Michigan, where he died—having met with a fatal accident while engaged in digging a well. In 1827 the church numbered ninety-three members. Near this time the deacons were Samuel Nocake and Samuel Fletcher.

"George Champlin, ordained as an evangelist by this body, August 16th, 1841, afterward established a church in Warwick, R. I., and thence moved to Providence. Aaron Sekatur, the last regular pastor of the church, was ordained near 1858. He was more of an exhorter than a preacher.

"The feeble body yet remaining has latterly been bruised and poisoned by wandering errorists. Some men of judgment, however, remain. The clerk serving the body in 1869 was Joshua Noka, who is a speaker as well as a scribe. The present meeting house, composed of stone, was built near 1860, upon the site of the former house, in a secluded spot, apart from the frequented roads, though on an open way. This may one day be the last monument of civilization left by the once mighty Niantics.

"But for the existence and influence of this Christian church, doubtless the remnant of the Niantic monarchy, like the most of the other tribes in our land, would long since have passed away. Like salt it has preserved them from utter decay. From this church, as a radiant center, knowledge and power has constantly flowed to the humble abodes of these children of the forest. Human language cannot express all the enlightening, restraining, purifying, elevating, redeeming influences of a Christian church."

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This church was organized under the direction of the "New England Society for the Propagation of the Gospel," the Reverend Joseph Park being sent May, 1733, to the Indians and such English as would attend in Westerly.

The house of worship was probably erected soon after Mr. Park's coming to Westerly. To this church belongs the honor of instituting the first Sabbath school in the town, and one of the first in the state.

THE UNION MEETING HOUSE.—This house lately stood on the knoll in the center of the village. Mr. Denison, quoting another writer, when speaking of this house, says;

"Of the origin of this house, a worthy friend writes as follows: 'I would not detract from the merits of others, who labored to erect that house of worship, but it seems to me there was one modest young man teaching a select school in Westerly at that time, whose name and exertions in this connection should not be forgotten. I refer to Charles P. Otis, afterward a distinguished professor and teacher in Bacon Academy, Colchester, Conn. He was a Congregationalist, and at his death, January 7, 1837, was a deacon of that faith.'

"Mr. Otis was born April 22d, 1790. On his father's farm till seventeen years of age, he carried books in his pockets into the field, and always had one within reach at the house—a habit that characterized him through life. Prior to his services in Westerly he was a teacher in Montville, Conn. He left Westerly in 1824 to pursue his studies in Colchester and in Williams College, from which he was called to act as principal of Bacon Academy from 1826 till his death. He received the degree of A. B. from Williams College, and the honorary degree of A. M. from Yale College in 1829. In industry, method, zeal, scholarship, purity, and piety, he was an uncommon man. Dying before he had reached his forty-seventh year, he was greatly mourned. His monument stands in the cemetery in Colchester.

"The village of Westerly owes not a little to his influence, and several of the first business men of Westerly were trained under this accomplished teacher. Mr. Otis was said to have originated the plan, and by personal solicitation to have secured the funds for erecting the Union House, exertions of which he always spoke with satisfaction.

"The plan contemplated the accommodation of all Christian denominations, as the citizens might be able to secure preaching. The house was built in 1822, the architect being Mr. Benjamin Palmer. It was the property of stockholders who held it by charter under certain stipulated regulations. A fund was also raised for the maintenance of worship. William Woodbridge,

Esq., of Stonington, gave $400 on condition that the citizens should raise an equal amount, which condition was met. To this was added $2,800 realized by a chartered lottery scheme. Thus the fund rose to $3,600. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. David Austin, a Congregational clergyman of Connecticut, a man of true piety and great eloquence, but unfortunate, in after years, in his views of prophecy.

"Here rose the first church steeple, and here rang out the first church bell in this town. Here also was gathered the first organized choir of singers, under the leadership of Mr. George W. Gavitt. They officiated in the dedication of the house, and Mr. Gavitt remained the choir leader more than twelve years. Here likewise the first instrumental music in worship was introduced, though not without some opposition of sentiment. After a bass-viol had, not without struggles, found its way into the gallery on one occasion, Mr. Ebenezer Brown, who for the time was conducting the worship, rose and gravely introduced the services as follows: 'We will *fiddle* and sing the 139th Psalm.' And the spirit of the choir, on the occasion, was illustrated in their leader, who, turning to the bass violinist, said, 'Now put in; bear on all you know.'

"Mr. Brown was always strongly opposed to shams and hollow ceremonies. Against all such things he hurled the heavy shafts of irony and displeasure. In him were all the elements of a genuine iconoclast. He sometimes traveled abroad, especially in the state of New York, where he at times exercised his ministry. Returning from one of these tours, in which he had preached often in various churches, and had been grieved at the modern innovations that prevailed, and more particularly on account of the use of stringed instruments among choirs, he was asked in reference to the state of religion in the regions he had visited. He sternly replied, 'It is all catgut and resin religion.' He certainly belonged to the class of independent men.

"For some years after the house was opened, except when some famous minister officiated, the congregations averaged less than fifty persons; the population of the village was still small. At one time the proprietors of the house invited and urged the 'Hill Church' to leave the hill top and occupy this house—a golden opportunity for that church, and most unwisely neglected.

"This house has been a cradle, where each Christian denomination now existing in the place, except the Christian church

and the Catholic church, nurtured their sentiments and increased their numbers till they were able to stand alone.

"During the winter of 1842–3 occurred the notable religious interest commonly spoken of as 'the Scott revival,' as the Reverend James L. Scott, then a Sabbatarian preacher, was the principal speaker. The interest deeply affected all the churches and greatly added to their numbers. The banks of the river were often visited for baptismal occasions. Even the excellent Episcopal minister, Reverend William H. Newman, practiced immersion, and in this manner received a large number of adults to his communion. Many people flocked from the adjacent towns to share in the great and gracious spirit that prevailed.

"Not calm or sacred, however, have been all the hours of the history of this house. The debates that have here occurred—on the election of trustees, the methods of administration, the distribution of the income, the persons allowed to hold services, the proportioning of time to denominations, the sufferance of traveling speakers and lecturers, the opening of the doors to secular affairs —could they have been written, would have been very voluminous and amusing, rivaling anything of the sort to be found in a village of this magnitude, and furnishing an instructive commentary on the feasibility and wisdom of those compromises that are too often dignified and glossed by the name of Christian unionism. It is an open question whether this edifice proved a union or a disunion house.

"The secretary and treasurer for the stockholders of this house, from the time of its erection till 1862, was Mr. Lyndon Taylor. His successor was Mr. Edwin Babcock, who held the office until 1872, when the building and site were sold to the town of Westerly, the funds divided up, and the corporation ceased to exist. In 1874, upon the site of the Union meeting house, the town erected a town building, two stories in height, with a basement. The basement is used for a station house and police headquarters; the first floor for a town clerk's office and council chamber; and the second floor for a town hall."

THE GARDNER CHURCH. As a legitimate offspring of the great revival near the southeastern portion of the town was gathered another church of Separatists and Baptists constituted and administered much like the Indian church. It arose in the latter part of the last century and maintained its existence as late as 1810, but the organization and records have passed away. It

was usually termed the Gardner church. The first pastor was Reverend John Gardner, and he was succeeded by his relative, Reverend William Gardner. Never possessing a house of worship, this body held its meetings at private residences, particularly at the dwellings of Joseph Gavitt, Stephen Stanton and Peleg Ross. It appears from the letter of the church to the Groton Union Conference in 1802, that John Gardner was pastor, William York, clerk, and the body numbered ninety-two members. Ninety-six members were reported to the conference in 1810. The excellent deacons were Joseph Gavitt and Daniel Stanton.

THE WILCOX CHURCH.—This church was organized in the eastern part of the town in 1765. It was designated as the "Third Church of Christ in Westerly." Its principal pastor was Mr. Wilcox, and it was known as the Wilcox church. It was composed of Separatists from the Presbyterian and Sabbatarian churches, with a few Baptists proper. It was properly a New Light body, and as such was recognized in August, 1770, by a council of New Light churches. The meeting house was raised July 16th, 1786, and the church then had one hundred and seventy-seven members. Reverend Isaac Wilcox, the first pastor, was ordained February 14th, 1771. Reverend Jesse Babcock was its last pastor. He died May 18th, 1844.

THE FRIENDS' SOCIETY was established in 1743. The house of worship for Westerly meetings was built in 1744 at a cost of about £300, near the residence of Mr. Dunn, on the north side of the road. A small cemetery, called the Quaker Burial Ground, is all that now marks the spot. Peter Davis was the first notable speaker here, but when he came to the place is not known. He died February 29th, 1776.

RIVER BEND CEMETERY.—This cemetery is beautifully situated on the left bank of the Pawcatuck river, a little more than a mile south of the village of Westerly. The grounds embraced about twenty acres, artistically laid out and tastefully ornamented. It was dedicated in 1852. For many years after the dedication it was under the superintendence of Reverend John Taylor. Following him came other superintendents, and lastly Joseph G. Pendleton, who took charge April 1st, 1874.

Since Mr. Pendleton's superintendency the cemetery has undergone a marked change. New grounds have been purchased, on which a great amount of labor has been expended. After the large boulders had been blasted and removed, beautiful avenues

and labyrinthian walks were laid out, and the place is now one of the handsomest of the kind in the country, owing largely to the fact that Mr. Pendleton is adapted particularly by inventive genius for the work. He is a native of Westerly and is a stone mason by trade. His house was built in 1887. The names of the present officers are as follows: President, George S. Greenman; secretary and treasurer, Harvey Campbell; trustees, Orlando Smith, James W. Pollette, John E. Brown and Joseph G. Pendleton.

In addition to the ornamental work done on monuments in this yard, and which will compare favorably with the best in the country, mention should be made of some of the beautiful statues, that are not only beautiful in themselves but also very instructive. They may be enumerated by name as follows: 1. Time; 2. Meditation; 3. Hope; 4. Faith; 5. Virgin Mary; 6. A Little Cherub; 7. Instruction, etc., etc., each in itself representing some great truth.

GRAVE-YARDS.—Among the sacred witnesses of the town of Westerly are the many ancient grave-yards. The mere mention of these, giving the locality, will be sufficient.

Allen Ground contains the remains of Captain Samuel Allen, wife, and members of his family. It is about thirty rods south of the old post road, on the farm of Saunders Gavitt. The graves are in a corner of a meadow uninclosed.

Austin Ground contains the remains of Jedediah Austin, and probably others of the name. It may be found in an old orchard, on grounds of J. Thompson. The little headstones, now sunk deeply down, are evidently very old.

Babcock Ground (*1*) is south of Mastuxet brook, on the slope of a hill east of the highway leading to Lottery village. This contains the dust of John Babcock and his wife Mary, and many of their descendants. Captain James Babcock was buried here in 1736 7.

Babcock Ground (*2*) is in an open pasture about two hundred yards south of the residence of William Robinson Frazier, not far from the railroad. The bodies of Elder Elkany Babcock and his wife lie here. The former was buried in 1821, in his 84th year.

Burdick Ground is on the border of the village of Westerly in the rear of the house and garden of Joseph H. Potter, on High street. John Burdick and his wife Betsey lie buried here. He died in January, 1802.

Barber Ground (*1*). This is on the so-called Case Chapman farm, and contains the remains of Nathan Barber (who was buried here in June, 1816), his wife Thankful, and other members of his family.

Barber Ground (*2*) is in a meadow uninclosed, about thirty rods south of Mr. Joshua Barber's residence. Mrs. Hannah Barber, wife of Benjamin P. Barber, and others of that name lie here.

Bliven Ground (*1*) is on land of Henry Bliven, nearly a half mile from the Post road on the west side of the cross road that leads to Dorrville. Major William Bliven was buried here in January, 1834, in his eighty-ninth year. Here were buried John Barker and his wife, and Edward Bliven 1st, 2d and 3d. These were the early owners of this farm. Edward Bliven, 3d, died on board the notorious prison ship "Jersey."

Bliven Ground (*2*) is in the eastern part of the town on lands of Samuel Saunders, Sen. Here lie the remains of persons of various names, but all members of the Bliven family.

Brumbly Ground.—William Brumbly (died in October, 1775), his wife, Elizabeth, and others were buried here. This neglected yard is in a pasture now owned by Mr. James Babcock, Sen.

Carr Grouud is north of the railroad near John Macomber's bluff of ledges in an open pasture ground. Here are about thirty graves. Some of the Vincent family lie here.

Champlin Ground is south of the Shore road on the old Noyes farm and contains the remains of Mr. William Champlin (who died in October, 1798), his widow, Mrs. Sarah Champlin, and others.

Chapman Ground (*1*), on the north border of Chapman's pond, is where Mr. Sumner Chapman was buried in December, 1812.

Chapman Ground (*2*) on the land of G. W. Cottrell, is where Joseph Chapman (died in June, 1856,) and others of his family lie buried.

Chapman Ground (*3*) lies on Samuel Chapman's estate, west of the Pound road. Samuel Chapman (died in June, 1838), his daughter Frances and others of that family lie here.

Chapman Ground (*4*) is on Daniel Chapman's estate on the west side of the Pound road. George C. Chapman and others of more recent times lie buried here.

Chapman Ground (*5*) is on top of the rocky, sandy ridge on the old Chapman farm. Israel Chapman and many others of that name lie here.

Chase Ground (*1*) is a little below Westerly on the old Lewis farm, afterward known as the Kenyon farm, and contains the remains of some of the Chase family.

Chase Ground (*2*) is near the residence of Mr. Nathaniel J. L. Chase, in a meadow by the roadside. Maxson Chase and his wife Polly lie here.

Children's Ground is a few rods west of the old farm northeast of White Rock village, on land owned by the White Rock Company. This yard contains the graves of a dozen children; no adults are buried here.

Church Yard.—The graves here are very numerous. It stands near where the first Sabbatarian meeting house of Westerly stood, now in the town of Hopkinton.

Citizen's Ground is a small burial place inclosed by a picket fence on a knoll, a few rods north of the residence of the late Aaron Pierce.

Clarke Ground (*1*) is an ancient burial ground on the left bank of the Pawcatuck on the curve above the Meeting House bridge, and a few rods east of the Pound road. Here lie the remains of Reverend John Maxson, the first male child born on the island of Rhode Island. He was born in the spring of 1638, was ordained pastor of the Sabbatarian church in Westerly in 1708, and died December 17th, 1720, in the 83d year of his age. Joseph Clarke, the brother of Doctor John Clarke, the first settler of Newport, is also buried here. It is also stated that the remains of Tobias Saunders, one of the first settlers and magistrates of this town lie in this yard.

Clarke Ground (*2*) is southeast from the Rhodes ground in the adjoining field, and about five rods west from the Potter Hill road. The plow has invaded these sacred remains, and nothing now but a few stones are seen.

Clark Ground (*3*) lies in the eastern portion of the town on the estate of Mr. Arnold Saunders. Ichabod Clark and his father, also the remains of his wife Polly, and his son Ichabod Clark and his wife Mary, lie in this yard.

Clark Ground (*4*) is situated in the northern portion of the town on the estate of Weeden Clark. William Clark and a number by the name of Clark lie buried here.

Other burial places are the *Cottrell Ground* on the former estate of Russell Cottrell; the *Corduer Ground* on the land of Mr. Joseph Hiscox in Dorrville; the *Crandall Ground* (*1*) in the south-

eastern part of the town; the *Crandall Ground* (*2*) west of the residence of Charles Crandall; *Crandall Ground* (*3*) on the eastern side of the town farm; the *Davis Ground* on the farm of Mr. Oliver Davis; the *Denison Ground* on lands of Burrell Thompson; the *Dixon Ground* a few rods southwest of the Dixon mansion; the *Dodge Ground* on lands of the late Henry C. Gavitt; the *Dunn Ground* on the farm of John K. Dunn; the *Dunham Ground* not far from the residence of Joshua Barber; the *Foster Ground* on the farm belonging to Edward F. Vose; the *Frazier Ground* on the farm of William Robinson Frazier; the *Peabody Ground* on the farm of Oliver Davis; the *Friends' Ground* on the old post road leading to Charlestown; the *Gavitt Grounds* (*1*) (*2*) (*3*) (*4*); the *Green Ground*; the *Hall Grounds* (*1*) (*2*) (*3*); the *Hardy Ground* on the west margin of Burden's Pond; the *Hazard Ground*; the *Hiscox Grounds* (*1*) (*2*); the *Indian Grounds* (*1*) (*2*) (*3*) (*4*) (*5*) (*6*) (*7*) (*8*) (*9*) (*10*) (*11*), situated in different portions of the town and containing mostly the remains of the red race; the *Knowles Ground* in the village of Dorrville; the *Lanphear Grounds* (*1*) (*2*) (*3*); the *Larkin Ground* in the northern portion of the town west of Dorrville (formerly the Larkin farm); the *Lewis Ground* (*1*) on lands owned by George D. Cross on the east side of the highway leading to Lottery village, and where seven generations of Lewises are said to have been buried; the *Lewis Ground* (*2*) on the crest of a gravel hill south of the house of Pardon Lewis; the *Noyes Ground* on the old Noyes farm, and where lie Colonel Joseph Noyes and his son Colonel Thomas Noyes; the *Nye Ground*, a few rods west of the cross road between the post road and Dorrville, near where the Pound road begins; the *Park Ground*, a few rods east of the residence of Christopher Rathbun, where lies Edwin D. Gavitt of the Fourth Rhode Island regiment, who was wounded at Newbern, N. C., and died in a hospital in New York; the *Peckham Ground* on the farm of Samuel Peckham; the *Peckham Ground* (*2*) on the old Daniel J. Peckham farm; the *Peckham Ground* (*3*) in the northeastern part of the town; the *Pendleton Ground*, on Graves' Neck, where lie the first generation of the Pendletons; the *Pendleton Ground* (*2*) near the Citizen's Ground, and wherein also lies a long remembered slave woman and faithful servant, Phillis Jumbo, who died at the age of about one hundred years; the *Rathbun Ground*, on the old Samuel Champlin farm; *Rathbun Ground* (*2*), on the old Ross estate; the *Ray Ground* on the old Ray estate or Guinea Hollow, in honor of

the country of the mother of the family, who was colored (She was the mother of Thomas Ray, and came from Guinea, and was landed on Block Island from the famous ship "Palatine." Falling into the hands of Colonel Ray Sands of Block Island, she adopted the name of Ray, which was accepted by her children. Thomas Ray, her son, lived to be very aged, and saw four generations of his descendants. His grandson, Reverend Charles Ray, has been for many years an able Methodist minister in New York. Gideon Ray, his brother, was drowned at the beach of Worden's Pond. The family was highly esteemed throughout the town); the *Rhodes Ground*, on the farm of Joshua Thompson, some twenty rods west of the Potter Hill; the *Saunders Grounds* (*1*), (*2*), (*3*), (*4*); the *Sheffield Ground*; the *Sims Ground*; the *Sissons Grounds* (*1*), (*2*); the *Slaves' Ground*, about four rods east of the Denison and Champlin Grounds, where were buried slaves belonging to Samuel Thompson; the *Stetson Ground*, on lands of Samuel Peckham, east of the road leading into Charlestown; the *Stillman Ground*, where lie the remains of William S. Peckham, who served six years in the revolution, and who died April 30th, 1822, aged 84 years, and his son, William S. Peckham, Jr., a soldier in the war of 1812, who fell in the battle of Lake Erie, under Commodore Perry, being killed in the boat by the side of his commander; the *Thompson Ground*, on lands of Isaac L. Edwards; the *Vars Ground*, on the farm of Isaac Vars; the *Vose Ground*, now the Town Farm; the *Ward Ground*, on the ancient Ward farm; the *White Ground*, a mile and a half west of Dorrville, where Major Walter White was buried; the *Wilcox Ground*, on the ancient Wilcox farm; the *York Ground*, in the thirteenth school district.

The above, together with fifteen other grave yards that have no names, constitute the grounds in which the remains of the respective families lie buried. Many of these yards have but a half dozen or so graves. Their number sometimes runs up to forty or fifty. Many of them are unenclosed, and in another century the people will be as ignorant of these resting places as they now are of the red men's graves.

CHAPTER IX.

THE VILLAGE OF WESTERLY.

The Village of Westerly, Its Location and Its Business History.—Early Mills.—Grist Mills.—Early Woolen Mills, Foundries and Machine Shops.—Printing Press Manufactory.—C. Maxson & Co.—Carriage Business.—Stillmanville.—Stillman Mill and Machine Shops.—O. M. Stillman.—Early Merchants of Westerly.—The Clothing Business.—The Furniture Trade.—The Grocery Trade.—The Boot and Shoe Trade.—Drug Stores.—Hardware.—Public Houses.—Banks of Westerly.—Schools.—Churches.—Fire District.—Library Association.—Societies, etc.

THE village of Westerly was formerly called "Pawcatuck Bridge." It is a thriving little village having a number of churches and banks, three weekly papers and one enterprising daily, together with many stores, mills, etc. The village is situated on both sides of the Pawcatuck river, on the Providence & Stonington railroad, five miles from Stonington, forty-four from Providence, and eighty-eight from Boston.

There was but little business at this point until after the revolution. In 1750 the place contained but three houses. A post office and a store were first opened on the hill top at the east, both being kept by Doctor Joshua Babcock. The next store was opened by Mr. Rowse Babcock, who afterward moved into the village, where he died in 1801. This store was continued by General William Rhodes, who also finally moved into the village. In the year 1800 there were not fifteen residences in this vicinity.

Westerly has always had quite a coast trade, large schooners coming directly to the wharves. Captain Clark Edwards commanded a sloop of fourteen tons burthen, and did the first coasting trade from this port. The next was the "Transit," commanded by Captain Daniel Bliven, about the year 1816 or 1818.

A representative New England town, Westerly has always been noted for its manufactures of cotton and woolen goods. The manufacture of printing presses and machinery has also been

carried on here extensively in the past, and at present by C. B. Cottrell & Sons, successors to Cottrell & Babcock. The first or old stone factory was built in the year 1814, and still remains situated on Main street near a more pretentious building, erected in 1869, an offspring of the old. Here, in this old mill, was commenced the business of manufacturing, from which has originated nearly all if not all of the cotton and woolen manufacturing establishments here. The Pawcatuck Manufacturing Company, and then Blodgett, Stafford & Simmons, successively, were the first to conduct business in the old mill, manufacturing woolen cloths. At their commencement the war between England and the United States was in progress, but soon peace was declared, and the business not being as profitable as they wished on account of the decline in prices, the latter sold out to Babcock & Moss, who continued the business successfully many years. The firm was dissolved by the death of Rowse Babcock, the senior, Mr. Moss continuing the business. Babcock & Moss, also Welcome Stillman, were all prominent in Westerly as manufacturers, and their families were identified closely with the interests of the place. The business has been until lately under the management of the Stillman Manufacturing Company, but the mills are now closed.

"Near 1800, Mr. Ebenezer Brown owned a grist mill, running two sets of stones. This was sold to Mr. Joseph Congdon (from Fisher's Island), who built a new and larger mill, which he finally sold to Mr. Stephen Wilcox, who sold it to a company of gentlemen from abroad. This company, called the Pawcatuck Manufacturing Company, in 1814, built the stone mill, in which, at first, they made woolen goods, and afterward manufactured cotton; but, being unsuccessful in business, in a few years sold to Messrs. Blodgett, Stafford & Simmons. This new firm purchased other privileges up the river, at Stillmanville and White Rock, and took the name of White Rock Company. From death and other causes the owners in this company, one after another, sold to Mr. Rowse Babcock, 3d, and Mr. Jesse L. Moss, who retained the name, White Rock Company, and carried on the largest business in the town. The canal from Stillmanville to Westerly was opened in 1827. The White Rock Company greatly increased their mills and machinery, uniting steam with the power of the river.

"This company built the new mill, north of the stone mill, 48 by 124 feet, and four stories high, with a French roof in addition,

and an octagonal tower on one corner. The architect was Peleg Clarke, Jr.

"In the southern part of the village—formerly designated 'Bungtown,' now called 'The Landing,"—in 1811, Mr. Abiel Sherman established a small tannery, afterward sold to Colonel Peleg Cross, of Charlestown, whose sons, Nathaniel and Benjamin, operated it. Colonel Cross sold to William D. Wells, Esq., who continued the business till the heavy fire of October 30th, 1868, destroyed his property. Another tannery was started by Mr. John Cross, afterward operated by George D. Cross, Esq., and lastly by Mr. Billings. Near Mr. Well's tannery, Mr. Peleg Clarke, Jr., erected a steam mill for sawing and planing; this was sold to C. Maxson & Co., and was also destroyed by the fire of October 30th, 1868."

J. P. Babcock and P. S. Barber, in 1875, erected a steam grist mill for the specialty of grinding and introducing the real Rhode Island corn meal, having a longing, it was said, for those good old fashioned "Johnny cakes," but for which they sighed in vain when away from home. The capacity of the mills was very great, several thousand bushels a day. This firm also manufactured fine family soaps, the two establishments being separate, but controlled by the same parties.

The Westerly Grist Mill and Grain Elevator was built by J. Hobart Cross, in 1881. He and Mr. E. S. Ball put in machinery and started the mill. In 1887 the property was purchased of E. S. Ball & Co. by C.W. Campbell, J. F. Whitemarsh and C. A. Roby, and is operated under the firm name of Campbell, Whitemarsh & Co. The company grind about one thousand bushels of corn per week, and deal in all kinds of grain, in wood, hay, etc.

H. S. Berry & Co. began the manufacture of woolen goods at Woodville, R. I., in 1856. Mr. Welcome Stillman was a member of this firm. They continued until Mr. Stillman's death, when Mr. Stanton became associated with Mr. Berry. They manufacture shirtings, meltons and diagonal cassimeres.

H. S. Berry, machinist and machinery manufacturer, also carried on a large business in manufacturing wood working machinery in the village of Westerly.

The foundry now known as the Printing Press Manufactory was built by Langworthy, Potter & Co. in 1846 and 1847, for the manufacturing of plows, stoves, etc. In July, 1855, the firm of Cottrell & Babcock was formed, consisting of Calvert B. Cot-

trell and Nathan Babcock. The firm employed at that time about a dozen men in manufacturing cotton and wood working machinery, and printing presses, and in 1861 began the manufacture of woollen machinery. In 1868 they began making a specialty of printing presses. In July, 1880, Mr. Cottrell purchased his partner's interest in the business, and associated with him his three sons under the firm name of C. B. Cottrell & Sons. To the growth of the village this firm has contributed much. Hundreds of houses built up around them have been owned and occupied by their skillful mechanics.

N. A. Woodward & Co., manufacturers of all kinds of hammers and tools, have been running a shop in Westerly since 1879.

C. Maxson & Co. are architects, builders, lumber dealers, etc. The business was established by Charles Maxson in 1837, without any of the advantages of machinery or power. In 1843 Jonathan Maxson, Jr., came into the firm, at which time the brothers had a planing mill run by water power, and the various kinds of wood-working machinery were added. In 1846, the father of the above-named, Jonathan Maxson, Sr., joined them in the business and the firm was styled C. Maxson & Co. Mr. Maxson, Sr., died in 1852. In 1851 B. W. Bentley, a brother-in-law, purchased an interest in the business which he held until 1870, when he retired. William Maxson, another brother, entered the firm in 1853, and the business has been carried on till the present time under the old name.

Other lumber dealers in the place were Sherman & Burdick, successors to W. & H. Langworthy in 1880, and George N. Burdick, successor to Sherman & Burdick in 1886. W. & H. Langworthy have carried on business in Westerly since 1845.

The carriage business was established in the village fifty years ago, by Sanford Stillman, and for the last twenty-two years conducted by Mr. C. H. Holdredge, his successor, who learned his trade of Mr. Stillman. Mr. Holdredge built here in 1876. He erected a building one hundred feet long, two stories in height, and in addition a large shop. He carries an extensive stock of carriages for the general trade. He also deals in harness and all kinds of carriage furnishings required in the business. Mr. Holdredge makes his own bodies. He employs a number of hands, and is doing an excellent business. He is the patentee of an invention for boxes for carriage wheels.

The Westerly Woolen Company's plant was purchased by F.

R. White & Co., woolen manufacturers, of Chepachet, R. I., in the year 1875. The firm consisted of F. R. White, H. C. White and William O. Arnold. In 1877 the company bought the mill directly across the river, then owned by O. M. Stillman, and operated it in connection with the mills on the Rhode Island side. Upon the death of F. R. White in 1881, Messrs. W. O. and L. W. Arnold bought of H. C. White and the administratrix of F. R. White's estate, all their interests in the property and they continue to operate the mill—one of the most extensive in the state—under the same name, Westerly Woolen Company. The senior member of the firm, W. O. Arnold, was elected to congress in 1887 to represent the Second district of Rhode Island.

STILLMANVILLE.—This village lies about one-half mile north of Westerly. The lands occupying the present site of this village were once a part of a large farm belonging to Simeon Pendleton, known as "Gentleman Simeon." The first dam across the river at this point was constructed and owned in main by Samuel Brand, who owned and operated a grist mill on the eastern side. Subsequently Mr. Brand sold to Sanford Taylor, and the dam in 1798 was known as Sanford Taylor's dam. The place at first was known as Brand mill, then Burdick's mill, and later still as Stillmanville. W. O. Arnold, present member of Congress, and his brother, Lewis W. Arnold, now own the large mills at this place.

Captain Saxton Berry, an old successful sea captain, lived a half mile above Stillmanville, and in one room of his house (still standing) is an old eight day brass clock made by Deacon William Stillman at his old shop at the "bridge," about one hundred years ago. This was the first clock made and sold by him, for which the sum of eighty dollars was paid. This old time piece has continued to tick night and day incessantly ever since. Still farther above Captain Berry's house is the old gambrel roofed house once occupied by Edward Hiscox, a revolutionary soldier who assisted in the capture of Prescott. Weeden H. Berry, a successful farmer and well known resident of this place, is a descendant of Saxton Berry above mentioned. Deacon Jonathan P. Stillman, son of Deacon William Stillman, was born February 10th, 1798. Jonathan Stillman and his brothers learned the machinist trade, working in the shop which formerly stood on the site now occupied by the large brick mill of the Stillman Manufacturing Company.

In 1842 he and his brother, Amos, negotiated for the purchase of the mill at the west end of Pawcatuck bridge, then owned by Horace and Jonathan Edwards. That mill was destroyed by fire while they were on their way from Lisbon to Westerly to complete the purchase and take the deed. They took a deed of the site and put up a building which they used as a machine shop until it was destroyed by fire in 1860. They then put up the building which now occupies the site, and which is known as the Stillman mill. About 1843 Mr. Stillman and his brother bought about five acres of land on High street, then covered with trees, on which they built each of them a house, and on part of which have since been built the residences occupied by George C. Lanphear, George B. Utter, C. C. Stillman and the late James H. Potter.

O. M. Stillman, son of Ethan and Polly (Lewis) Stillman, a machinist, was born in Connecticut in 1801. He at one time had a shop at Leonardville, New York, but in 1825 he and Mr. Asher M. Babcock operated a machine shop near Sauquoit, Oneida county, New York, and while there he invented the well known self adjusting temple which has done so much to facilitate power weaving. Having obtained a patent for his inventions, he came to Westerly in 1826 or 1827, and began making temples in the shop of the late Deacon William Stillman, on the site in Main street afterward occupied by the woolen mill of the Stillman Manufacturing Company. Afterward he bought a factory of the late Mr. Joseph Schofield, on the west side of Pawcatuck river, at the place now known as Stillmanville. There he continued his old business, and subsequently began the manufacture of plaid linseys, and he continued that business for forty years, extending from time to time, until he had a model woolen mill. He was not only a manufacturer of a good quality of woolen goods, but also an inventor of some good patents, including the plaid weaving loom, steam engines, hot air engines, etc.

EARLY MERCHANTS OF WESTERLY.*—It is not the purpose of the writer of this article to present extended biographies of any of the characters herein mentioned, but simply to record the names of a goodly number of the merchants who have been doing business in this village from an early date to the present time. In a few cases we have digressed to give short sketches of a few of the older merchants, which we think will be of interest to our readers.

*By Henry E. Chamberlin.

The places of the pioneers of trade and traffic were located on Main street, between what is now known as Chapman's corner, near the bridge, and the junction of Beach and Margin streets. Men are now living who remember distinctly the primitive mercantile establishments of those days; in fact, a few of them are now standing, but greatly shorn of their former dignity and prestige. A small room, low studded and dark, with a quintal of fish, a hogshead of molasses, and a barrel of New England rum as a basis of stock, made up what was designated a "store."

About the year 1825 Resolve Carr kept a hat shop on what is now known as Granite street, basement of Mrs. Maxson's dwelling. Isaac Champlin kept a grocery near the new post office building; Isaac West and his brother William a store or shop near the bridge. John Cross kept a store in the old hotel for a few years. He afterward studied law and practiced in Washington county. General William Rhodes kept a store on the corner where the Chapman block now stands, doing business there some thirty years. George Gavitt manufactured household furniture and burial caskets. His rooms were on Main street, near what is now O. D. Hall's bakery. William D. Wells, on Main street, did an extensive business in the tanning of hides. He kept a number of hands and found a ready market for his goods. Joshua Thompson and Thomas W. Segar kept a trading store on the west side. Rowse Babcock kept a store on what is now East Broad street, opposite the First Baptist church.

Other merchants were: Niles Potter, in Potter Block, William Stillman (drug store), Harry Babcock (shoe store), Thompson Noyes (groceries), George Sheffield (groceries and ship building), William Robinson (drug store. He also practiced medicine.), Peleg and Joshua Noyes (groceries), Enoch Lanphear (shoe shop on lower end of Main street), Robinson R. Frazier (groceries), J. Babcock, Stephen Wilcox, Palmer Welles, Paul Rhodes, Ichabod Taylor, Isaac Champlin, Lyndon Taylor, Geo. W. Moss, Lemuel Vose, George D. Cross and others later on; William Hutchinson (books and musical instruments), William F. Wallace (jewelry), George A. Stanton (boots and shoes), J. Alonzo Babcock (boots and shoes), Stanton Babcock (boots and shoes), George Stillman (groceries), Nelson Brown (groceries), Jean Egger (hair goods), E. A. Lewis, Joseph H. Crandall (groceries), L. T. Clawson (merchant tailor), Leander Clark (groceries), Lyman Kenyon, A. Langworthy, Ethan Wilcox, Charles D. Mann, Frank Coy, E. N.

RESIDENCE OF EDWIN THOMPSON.

WESTERLY, R. I.

ARTOTYPE, E. BIENSTADT, N. Y.

Denison (jewelry), Charles W. Willard (stoves and tin ware), Job Sharp, A. L. Chester, James Fyffe, E. B. Clarke (furniture), E. H. Burdick, S. C. Burdick, A. B. Collins, Walter Price, A. L. Barber & Co. (druggists), Jesse L. Moss (factory store), John Collins, E. B. Stockwell, John R. Champlin, John Leslie (boots and shoes), H. B. Gavitt, C. H. Hinckley, Alfred Stillman (furniture), Louis Frankenstein, Louis Gates, Jacob Stern (dry goods), Henry F. Douglass (carpets).

The building of the Dixon House introduced to the citizens of Westerly some elegant stores, and inaugurated a new era in the dry goods trade. Instead of the low, dark antiquated rooms formerly used, we now behold the iron fronts, with plate glass, high ceilings, giving them at once a metropolitan appearance. Our merchants at once, with commendable pride, caught the spirit of improvement and more extensive stocks were kept. Trade increased and Westerly took its first great advance step in the dry goods trade. Among the first occupants of these stores was the late James F. Pendleton, whose name affords pleasure to recall. He built up an extensive business and by his courteous, genial manners and obliging disposition secured the kind regards and good wishes of his many friends and customers.

Robinson & Hoxsie were cotemporaneous with the above, carrying a fine line of dress goods, paper hangings and carpets. This firm was succeeded by Mr. John B. Brown, present occupant of the New York store, whose place has become famous for goods of intrinsic worth and value. The proprietor has met with fair pecuniary success, carries an elegant stock and has built a fine residence on Grove avenue.

In the year 1870 Henry E. Chamberlin opened the store at No. 36 High street. The wisdom of this venture was questioned by some of the older merchants. Mr. Chamberlin's methods of doing business at once attracted a large and profitable trade, and at the end of some eighteen years of vigorous application and hard work he retired. In the meanwhile he has given considerable attention to real estate and built a number of dwelling houses.

Samuel G. Babcock, a native of this town, commenced his mercantile career with the late David Smith. After a few years as chief clerk in this establishment, he purchased the entire interest of his employer. He at once infused new life into the business, displaying consummate skill in the management of the affairs of

the old house. Years came and went; every day found Mr. Babcock at his post. The business grew rapidly, the old store became over-crowded with goods, and as a result the new O. D. Wells block was erected on the site of the old store, east end of the bridge. Mr. Babcock had sold a part of his business to Mr. J. H. Thorp, when the building burned in February, 1888, and he retired permanently from trade. During the fifteen years he attended to every detail of his large business and yet found time for the study of theology. He was made a deacon of the Episcopal church, and was in the habit of preaching Sundays in adjacent towns. He retires from a short but successful business career with the best wishes of a host of friends, and an ample fortune.

David Smith, a descendant of one of the oldest families of the town, with a common school education, commenced his clerkship with Stephen Wilcox and served several years. About the year 1838 he engaged with the late O. M. Stillman, and eventually married the sister of his employer. Afterward returning to Mr. Wilcox, he formed a co-partnership with the latter, doing business in the old store at the east end of the bridge. He was fairly successful in trade and finally sold his business to S. G. Babcock. Mr. Smith was a man of strong convictions, thoroughly honest and commanded the respect and esteem of his fellow townsmen to an eminent degree. He filled several local offices, was a member of the town council, school commissioner, etc., all of which trusts he discharged with fidelity and satisfaction to his constituency.

Joseph H. Lewis was a native of Charlestown, this county, and after receiving a common school education came to the village in 1828, and entered the store of the late Samuel Vose, in whose employ he remained some ten years. At this juncture a co-partnership was formed, but owing to ill health it terminated at the end of two years. To recruit his health he sailed the sloop "Caspian" from this port one season. Giving up his command he was induced to again join his former partner in trade, the firm name reading J. H. Lewis & Co. The firm prospered and in a short time built the brick block which for a long time was the pride of the town. Mr. Vose survived this partnership but a few years, when Mr. Lewis continued the business alone until the spring of 1888. He is possessed of sterling qualities and notwithstanding he has met with financial losses through the kind-

ness of his heart and the cupidity of others, he retires with an ample fortune. In manners he is retiring, never seeking office or notoriety, attending strictly to his own business. He is one of the charter members of the National Niantic Bank, and has been a director in the same institution for a number of years. He was elected a member of the town council but refused to serve. He has been director in River Bend Cemetery Association. He retires from active business to enjoy the fruit of his labors and the good wishes of his friends.

Captain William C. Pendleton was a native of this town, spent all his life here, and is closely identified with the history of the place for the last half century and has also been known through all the contiguous country. He was a man of unusual sagacity, well posted in matters that came under his observation. Consulted by every one as the best informed man of the vicinity, he was the more incited to inform himself. He acquired the title of captain from being commander of the sloop "Caspian" for a number of years. Later in life he spent most of his time in his store, lower end of Main street. He was a firm believer in his own judgment and always outspoken. Had he had the advantages of a liberal education his influence and fame would have made him a power in south county. He was a safe counselor. He administered upon many estates, and the poor in need of advice went to him and always got it. Widows with encumbered estates to settle, soldiers entitled to pensions, neighbors in fear of or engaged in litigation, all found in him a sympathetic and wise adviser, always willing to give time to hearing and counseling without price. He enjoyed many local offices, was a member of the First Baptist church, and for many years a director in the National Phenix Bank. Notwithstanding his advanced age Captain Pendleton retained his faculties, and his loss as a friend, a citizen and a helper in every good work is greatly felt in this community.

One of the most respected and prominent merchants of our village was James H. Porter, born in Berlin, Conn., in 1814. After receiving a common school education he served an apprenticeship in the tinware business, he being one of a company that was foremost in introducing tin plate into New England. He came to Westerly in 1840 and at once began the manufacture of tinware on High street, meeting with success. Ten years later Mr. John Loveland was admitted a partner, and for the next

twelve years a very profitable business was done. Meantime Mr. Porter married the daughter of Captain William C. Pendleton, who proved a faithful, dutiful and Christian wife. About the year 1863, Mr. Loveland retiring, Mr. Porter pursued the business alone until his death. He was possessed of a kind and obliging disposition, and earned and retained the confidence of his friends and patrons to a great degree. The poor and needy never asked in vain, for through his pleasant, beaming face could be seen a noble, generous heart. He was extremely modest and retiring, never seeking political places or notoriety. He was a director in the National Phenix Bank for many years, and a member and trustee of the First Baptist church, in which he manifested a good degree of interest until the day of his death. On the whole his was a life from which the young may draw lessons of encouragement and will do well to emulate.

A striking contrast exists to-day in the appearance of Main street from that of three-quarters of a century ago. It is true that no material change has been made in the lines of the highway, and many of the old landmarks still appear, yet should Mr. Ebenezer Brown, who run the grist mill near the bridge, or his contemporaries, be enabled to view the scene, undoubtedly their astonishment would surpass that of Rip Van Winkle. Where once stood the little, primitive, sunburnt store can now be seen huge blocks constructed from pressed bricks and cut granite; elegant stores, with plate glass fronts, now greet your gaze, while the flash of the electric light dazzles the eye. Great manufacturing establishments appear in full view, and the hum of a thousand spindles sings in your ears. Vast piles of lumber and coal cover our docks, and where once the red man stepped from his canoe to the sandy shore, ships now come and depart.

Hon. Henry E. Chamberlin, the writer of the above sketches, is a native of Woodstock, Windham county, Conn. In early life he served a clerkship under the late George M. May & Co., merchants, of Hartford, Conn., and later pursued the dry goods trade in Stafford Springs, same state. In 1870 Mr. Chamberlin came to Westerly, where he carried on the dry goods business without resorting to "tricks in the trade," and made a success of it. At the age of eighteen years he was appointed paymaster of the Eleventh Connecticut Regiment, on the staff of the late Colonel Judson Mills Lyon, and has held various other offices. In 1885 he was elected first representative from Westerly to the general as-

sembly, and served three years, and was active in the passage of the Fifth Amendment to the constitution. Mr. Chamberlin is a member of the First Baptist church of Westerly, and has always taken a lively interest in the growth and prosperity of the village.

THE CLOTHING TRADE.*—There is a vast difference between the clothing business of to-day and that of fifty years ago. In those days of homespun and calico, people were content with one suit in a year or two, and in most cases that was made at home by the never tiring mothers and wives, and did not fit much better than the common every day overall of the present day. Very rarely could they afford to have regular tailors make their clothes, and when they could the fit would be a very little improvement over the home made. But time has changed all this, and what is now lost in the wearing qualities of the old homespun and tweeds is made up in the style, fit and cheapness of the cassimeres and worsteds.

During the past fifty years a new kind of clothing business has sprung up, a business that has made such rapid strides that it is nearly in advance of any other in the world, and that is the ready made clothing business. No city, no town, no village in this vast country of any importance whatever is without its ready made clothing store, supplying the working man and banker alike, whether rich or poor, big or little, fat or lean, crooked or straight, all are fitted in a few minutes, as if by magic.

There is no town of its size in New England that does as much business in custom and ready made clothing as Westerly. Situated between and within a few hours ride of two of the largest clothing and cloth markets in the world, New York and Boston, near the ocean and upon the Shore Line railroad, it has many advantages superior to other towns of its size. It draws its trade in this line, south as far as the Atlantic, and twenty-five miles in any direction. It is no unusual thing to see people twenty and twenty-five miles away from home trading in this and in other lines. The early history of the custom tailor business in Westerly dates back further than the oldest living inhabitant can remember. It would be impossible to give the name of the "pioneer" tailor, as there were so many who took in sewing of that kind in those days of no sewing machines; but the first man to put out his "shingle" for public patronage as a custom tailor

*By George H. Babcock.

was one John Cranston, in the year 1802. He kept store at the corner of what are now Union and Main streets, in what was known as the Cranston House. The house is still in good condition, and is occupied partly as a tenement and partly as a store. Very little is known of Cranston as a tailor, but judging from the stories of some of the oldest inhabitants who were his customers, the fits that he gave were never too small. It is said that the pants were always supplied with enough extra cloth in the seat to make a lady's sacque, but this cannot be vouched for. Cranston continued in business for fifteen years or more. In the meantime, about the year 1806, John Allen had opened a custom tailor shop on Broad street, not far from the present site of the Dixon House; the building, with a few additions and alterations, still remains in good condition, and is owned by William Bradford. Allen continued the business there successfully for quite a number of years. Among the young men that served their time with him was one Charles Bradford, or Colonel Bradford, as he was called, who, with one Harry A. Brown as a partner, started in the tailor business, under the firm name of Bradford & Brown. This was about the year 1835. The store that they occupied was an old affair, being of wood two stories high, and stood about where the now imposing Segar Block stands, on Broad street.

Bradford & Brown experienced considerable difficulty at first with the help that they were obliged to hire; most every tailor that they employed would persist in getting intoxicated about one-half of the time; but finally, in 1837, they procured the services of a young journeyman tailor, a man, who, for honesty, integrity and faithfulness, takes an important part in the history of the clothing business, and the growth and prosperity of the town. John Perrin's name will ever be remembered for his honesty, and honesty is always faithful. Born on Wall street, in the great city of New York, on the 10th of April, 1813, he served his time as a journeyman tailor, and worked there until 1837, when, at the urgent request of Harry A. Brown, of the firm of Bradford & Brown, with whom he learned his trade and worked years before, he came to Westerly, and worked for them diligently and faithfully until the firm dissolved, which was in the year 1848, Bradford retiring. Brown and Perrin formed a co-partnership, under the firm name of H. A. Brown & Co., which was dissolved six years later, or in 1855. Brown continued the business alone until his death, which occurred in July, 1876.

Perrin also continued alone until the year 1867. In the meantime a new enterprise had come into being in this part of the state, viz.: the ready made clothing business, whereby a man instead of going to a tailor to get measured and fitted for a suit of clothes, could go to a clothing merchant and there select and get fitted with most any kind or style, made and ready to put on. The first person known to have kept ready made clothing in this part of the state was one Edward M. Dunn, who kept a small store near Dunn's Corner, on the old Post road from Westerly to Newport, some thirty or thirty-five years ago. Later he moved into Westerly, and formed a co-partnership with one Pendleton, which was later dissolved. Dunn continued in business until 1867, when John Perrin was taken into the firm, to run a custom tailoring department. The firm name was then changed to E. M. Dunn & Co. They occupied a store in the Dixon House, three doors from the post office. They carried on business there, with varying success, until 1875, when the firm dissolved.

Perrin the same year formed a co-partnership with one R. V. Woods, a tailor by trade, under the firm name of Perrin & Woods. They started on the Connecticut side of the Pawcatuck, and continued there until November, 1878, when the firm dissolved. Perrin did not go into partnership again, but continued to do business at the old stand on West Broad street, at the ripe old age of seventy-five years, having occupied the same house and tenement for more than forty-five years.

Perhaps one of the most interesting business careers in this line of trade is that of Mr. Joseph H. Potter. Mr. Potter was for many years in the drug business in Westerly, Stonington and Mystic. Many will no doubt remember his famous "Potter & Co.'s Root Beer Extract." In the year 1868, after having sold his drug business, he took an interest in the clothing business carried on by J. Frank Bliven, in the south store of the old Langworthy Block, located on Main street. He hired for a clerk a young man by the name of Ira B. Crandall to look after his interest in the business. They did not long remain in business together, however, for in the same year they dissolved. Mr. Potter then started a clothing store in what is known as the Hammond Block, on High street, in the south store, and here again employed Mr. Crandall as clerk. This store was occupied by him about three years, when in 1871 he moved into his own building known as the new Hammond Block, which is but a continuation

of the old building. Here, in the year 1874, he engaged in custom tailoring, as well as the ready made, with one L. T. Clawson at the head of the custom department. Mr. Crandall resigned his position with the house in 1873. He was succeeded by Henry L. Miner. Mr. Clawson also resigned his position three years later and established himself in the custom tailor business at 72 High street, where he successfully continues to carry on the business.

In the year 1882, Mr. Potter's eye sight failed him, and owing to this, he sold one half of his interest to his clerk, H. L. Miner. The firm name was then changed to H. L. Miner & Co. Finally in 1884, he sold his whole interest in the business to Miner, and retired from active business life. Mr. Miner continues to carry on the business at the old stand.

Ira B. Crandall, the popular clothing merchant of Westerly, after leaving the employ of Mr. Potter, in the year 1873 started in business in the old Stillman Block, in Dixon House square, or properly on Broad street. He occupied a store in this block until about the year 1887, when he moved into a larger one, a few doors above. The firm name reads I. B. Crandall & Co. Crandall was burned out in the great fire on the 17th of February, 1888. He resumed business soon after at 38 High street, where he continues to trade.

Samuel Champlin, in the year 1865, opened a little clothing store in the basement of his house on Granite street. After carrying on the business for about a year, he bought out the clothing establishment of one Marston, who was carrying on the business in a little store in the Langworthy Block on Main street. After continuing there for some two years, he moved into the O. Stillman Block on Broad street. Four years later, in 1872, he again moved back to Main street, a few doors from his old location. Finally in the year 1875, he bought what was known as the Phebe Wilcox house, and after some alterations on the lower floor, made stores of it, one of which he occupied for his own business. Finally in December, 1878, he was burned out. He commenced immediately afterward, the erection of a brick block known as the Champlin Block, and in one of the stores he again resumed business, and carried it on successfully until the year 1886, when he retired from active business life. Mr. Champlin, while in business, was noted for his honesty, and thus Westerly lost, when he retired, one of her most valuable business men.

Dodge & Wells started in the clothing business in the year 1875, in one of the stores in the Dixon House. A few years later, the

firm name was changed to E. M. Dodge & Co. They still remain in the same location.

George H. Babcock entered upon his career as clothier in April, 1886, in the O. D. Wells Block. On the morning of the 17th of February, 1888, he with many other merchants, was entirely burned out. In the following March he resumed business in the old American Hall building, on High street until the August following, when he again moved, this time into the Lewis Block on Main street, which had been remodelled and fitted up for that business. This store has the largest plate glass window in the state of Rhode Island, it being over eleven feet square. The building is now owned by Samuel G. Babcock. Many other merchants might be mentioned in this line of trade, but we have endeavored to give those only who have devoted their time and money exclusively to the clothing trade.

FURNITURE.—The furniture trade was established in Westerly by George Gavitt in 1798. He was a native of the town. His shop was on the site now occupied by O. D. Hall's bakery. He was succeeded in business by George W. Gavitt about 1830, and he continued trading until about 1850, at which time the business was moved to the other side of the river near the end of the bridge. Mr. Gavitt was succeeded by Clarke & Denison, who moved into the building now owned by Stanton Hazard. This firm was followed by Clarke & Hazard in 1853; from 1860 to 1868 by Stanton Hazard; and in 1872 by H. B. Gavitt & Co., who conducted it till 1878, when H. B. Gavitt, the present owner, took entire charge. The new building was erected in 1883. Mr. George Gavitt was also an undertaker and his son Arnold Gavitt was the first to keep ready made coffins. In 1868 E. B. Clarke & Co. established a furniture business in the village. About ten years ago the partnership was dissolved and E. B. Clarke continued the business alone. In 1878 James M. Aldrich started a furniture store where the American Hall is now. He was succeeded by C. H. Hinckley who is there now. Mr. A. A. Stillman started his furniture store in 1888.

GROCERIES.—The grocery trade gives business in the village of Westerly to thirty-five stores. The trade proper was established by Joseph H. Lewis in 1854. Mr. Lewis came to the place in 1828 and began trading in a general way with Lemuel Vose in an old building which stood on grounds now occupied by the Briggs Block. In 1852 he built his store at this place and after-

ward opened his grocery and has continued the same to the present year.

Among those who came afterward may be mentioned Nelson Brown, E. A. Lewis, A. H. Langworthy, Thomas W. Segar & Son, James S. Hull, Lyman Kenyon, E. Wilcox and others still in business. Among those who have traded formerly in this line were W. C. Pendleton, who sold goods and groceries from 1844 to 1886; Joshua Thompson and George D. Cross, Oliver D. Wells, Stephen and David Smith, and others. Mr. William Segar, E. A. Lewis and some other houses are doing a thriving business at the present time.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.—John Reynolds Champlin is one of the oldest business men in the village of Westerly. He is a native of Exeter, born in 1811, a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth S. Champlin and a descendant of Jeffrey Champlin of Portsmouth, R. I., who came to this country in 1638. John R. Champlin received a common school education, and at twenty-one years of age began life for himself. He first taught school, then engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1837, when he returned to Westerly and established the dry goods and general mercantile business. He formed a partnership with Stephen A. Wilcox in 1844. Mr. Wilcox retired in 1853, and Mr. Champlin has since that time conducted the business in his own name, making a specialty of boots and shoes. He has been in the same place (No. 22 Main street) forty-four years and still attends to business.

W. E. Stockwell, J. E. Collins, John B. Brown, John Leslie and George Stanton each established stores in the boot and shoe business at later dates. Mr. Collins began on High street in 1857, and the others, with the exception of W. E. Stockwell, since that date.

DRUGS.—The drug trade was established in the village by William Henry Stillman in 1846. He had his store in the Potter building, which was burned in 1878. This store continued to be the leading one of its kind as long as it had an existence. The successors were: H. W. & W. H. Stillman; H. W. Stillman; Stillman & Potter, 1850; Joseph H. Potter, 1854; Potter & Champlin; E. G. Champlin & Co., 1864, who were burned out by the fire in 1878; Walter Price & Co., now on that site.

During war times A. B. Collins, who is still trading, established his business, and about that time B. F. Thompson began. Following came Knowles & Langworthy and E. H. Knowles. In 1879

E. H. Burdick, a former clerk for Joseph H. Potter, bought Knowles out and still carries on the business. In 1879 A. L. Barber & Co., now C. M. Barber & Co., started their store. E. J. Day & Co. established their trade in 1886, their successors being Howe & Carr.

HARDWARE.—This business was first established by James Barber and J. H. Porter in 1840, and they continued till 1850, when John Loveland came in as proprietor and continued the trade till 1861. J. H. Porter then conducted the business till 1879, when W. C. Willard, the present owner, bought him out. Nathan W. Langworthy established his hardware store in Westerly in 1849. It was located on the site where A. A. Langworthy now keeps a grocery store. E. N. Denison, E. A. Fink, Maxson's Sons and Sherman & Burdick also carry on the hardware business.

PUBLIC HOUSES.—Edward Denison once owned nearly the whole village of Westerly south of Babcock brook, which runs under East Broad street. He built a house on the present site of the Dixon House, which was afterward enlarged for a tavern. This in time was removed to make room for the present noble structure erected in 1866 and 1867 by Messrs. Babcock & Moss. It is composed of iron, stone and brick and was named the Dixon House in honor of a worthy family.

The main building measures 112 by 61 feet; the wing, 92 by 38; height, five stories, the material brick. The front of the lower story is iron; this story is mainly devoted to shops and offices, elegantly finished with black walnut. The cost of the edifice and its attachments was about $300,000.

The Dixon House is one of the very best hotels in the country. It will accommodate three hundred persons as comfortably and as elegantly as any hotel in New York, and in the completeness of its furnishing it is probably not surpassed by any of them. Such a house is, doubtless, too large for the present needs of the enterprising and flourishing village in which it is erected, but the village will grow to it, and the house will aid the growth of the village, and will aid it in the kind of growth that is most desirable. Mr. William Segar has lately become owner of this valuable property, which is now under the proprietorship of C. W. Johnson. This elegant structure is lighted with gas throughout. The carpets, bedding, etc., were purchased of A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, at a great cost. Some idea of the magnitude

of this building may be gained from the statement made by the architect, Mr. Peleg Clarke, Jr., that it required for its construction over a half million brick, 800,000 feet of lumber and 900 tons of iron; and that there are fifty marble mantels in the building.

The house near the west end of the bridge, now owned by Mrs. Martha C. Noyes, was formerly an inn. The first building erected purposely as an inn on the west side of the bridge was the Pawcatuck Hotel, composed of brick, built by Doctor Joseph D. Kenyon in 1853, and used as a public house till 1867, when it was sold simply to be used as a boarding house. For a time it was known as the "Red Jug."

The Windsor Hotel was first opened as a public house by Smith & Phillips about ten years ago. It was then the property of Aaron Wolf, but is now owned by William Waldron. Mr. W. S. Robinson is running the house. He assumed the management in 1886. It has twenty-five rooms, and commands a good patronage from the traveling public.

The Leonard House was built by Thomas Hazard about 1835, and it is now owned and managed by Mr. Charles Leonard. Mr. Leonard came to Westerly in 1829, and after a trial at the livery business for a few years went into the hotel where the Dixon House now is in 1841. He remained there twenty-four years. He succeeded Mr. John Thurston, who was there in 1829. When the Dixon House was built Mr. Leonard came to his present stand, where he has since kept a first-class house.

Banks of Westerly.*—The Washington Bank was organized June 21st, 1800, its capital stock being $50,000, with Rowse Babcock president and Arnold Clark cashier. Rowse Babcock acted as president of the bank until his death, which occurred in 1801. Colonel Thomas Noyes was then chosen its second president, and held the office until 1819. In 1819 Jeremiah Thurston was chosen its third president, holding the position till 1829. Nathan F. Dixon was chosen its fourth president in 1829, and continued to act as such until his death, in 1842, when his son, Nathan F. Dixon, was called to the place as its fifth president, and held the same until 1865, when the Washington Bank was changed from a state to a national bank, and called the Washington National Bank. Mr. Dixon being chosen the first president of the national bank, continued to hold that office until his death in 1881. In 1881

* By Edwin Babcock.

Charles Perry, the third cashier of the Washington Bank, was chosen its second president under the national system, and has continued therein to the present time.

Arnold Clark held the office of cashier of the Washington Bank until his death, in 1805. Thomas Perry was its second cashier from 1805 to his death in 1826. Charles Perry was chosen its third cashier in 1826, held the office until the year 1865, when the bank was changed from a state to a national bank. He was the first cashier of the Washington National Bank, and continued to act till 1880, when his son, Charles Perry, Jr., was chosen the second cashier of the national bank and has continued therein to the present time.

The capital stock of the Washington National Bank is $150,000. The directors are: Charles Perry, Thomas Perry, Nelson Brown, Nathan F. Dixon, Edgar H. Cottrell, Oliver D. Wells, Joseph H. Potter, Albert L. Chester, B. Court Bentley.

The Phenix Bank was organized in June, 1818, its capital stock being $50,000, with Amos Cross as president and Jesse Maxson cashier. Amos Cross served as president till the year 1823, when Edward Wilcox was chosen and continued in said office until 1833. In 1833 Rowse Babcock became its president and served till 1837, when his son Rowse Babcock, Jr., succeeded him and was president until 1865, when the Phenix Bank was changed from a state to a national bank, and assumed the name of the National Phenix Bank, he also being chosen the first president of the National Phenix Bank and held the office until his death in 1872. In 1872 Edwin Babcock, son of the third president of the Phenix Bank, was chosen the second president under the national system and is still serving the institution.

Jesse Maxson held the office of cashier of the Phenix Bank till 1829, when Stephen Wilcox was chosen and held the office till 1836. In 1836 Ethan Foster was chosen cashier and acted in the said capacity till 1865. In 1865 J. Bailey Foster was chosen cashier of the National Phenix Bank and still holds the office.

The capital stock of the National Phenix Bank is now $150,000, and its directors are: Edwin Babcock, William D. Wells, William Hoxsey, J. Barclay Foster, William A. Burdick, Franklin Metcalf, George N. Burdick.

The Niantic Bank was incorporated as a state institution in 1854, with a capital stock of $200,000, which was subsequently increased to $250,000, and its name was changed to the National

Niantic Bank in 1865. Horatio N. Campbell was chosen president of the Niantic Bank in 1854, continued its president under its organization as a state institution, and was the president of the National Niantic Bank from 1865 to 1885, when James M. Pendleton was chosen president and still holds the office. James M. Pendleton held the office of cashier of the Niantic Bank from 1854 to 1865, and was the cashier of the National Niantic Bank from 1865 to 1871, when David F. Stillman was chosen cashier and still holds the office. The directors of the National Niantic Bank are: James M. Pendleton, Nathan H. Langworthy, Charles H. Chapman, Charles P. Cottrell, Thomas W. Segar, William B. Hull, William Segar, Charles B. Coon.

The Westerly Savings Bank was incorporated in 1854, and the small deposits have increased up to this time to the large amount of $1,400,000. Jesse L. Moss was its first president, holding his office from 1854 to May 5th, 1856. In 1856 Thomas Perry was chosen its second president and still holds the office. Simeon F. Perry was chosen treasurer in 1854 and has continued in office to the present time. The present board of trustees are: Thomas Perry, Oliver D. Wells, Nelson Brown, B. Court Bentley, Charles Perry, Joseph H. Potter, Albert L. Chester.

The Niantic Savings Bank was incorporated in 1870, its first president being James M. Pendleton, who still holds the office. David F. Stillman was its first treasurer, holding the position from 1870 to 1872. Henry Morgan was chosen its second treasurer, and after serving ten years was succeeded by Thomas Vincent, who still holds the office. The present amount of deposits is $1,050,000, and its trustees are: Thomas W. Segar, Samuel H. Cross, Nathan H. Langworthy, William B. Hull, Eugene B. Pendleton, William Segar.

The Mechanics' Savings Bank was incorporated in 1870, with Ethan Foster as president and Henry Foster as treasurer. Ethan Foster served fifteen years, and was succeeded by William C. Pendleton, who served two years. At the death of William C. Pendleton in 1887, William A. Burdick was chosen president and still holds the office. Henry Foster acted as treasurer for twelve years, when J. Barclay Foster was chosen treasurer and still holds the office. The present amount of deposits is $731,000, and its trustees are: William A. Burdick, William Hoxsey, John Loveland, Orville Stillman, A. N. Lewis, I. B. Crandall.

Schools.—The schools of Westerly are in a flourishing condi-

tion, there being none better in the state. Following is a list of the principals of the High School of Westerly: O. H. Kite, September, 1870, to January, 1873, died January 16th, 1873; James Patterson and George D. Hersey, January, 1873, to June, 1873; W. H. Littlefield, September, 1873, to June, 1874; J. M. E. Drake, September, 1874, to June, 1876; Sidney B. Frost, September, 1876, to June, 1878; T. D. Adams, September, 1878, to June, 1882; Eliel S. Ball, September, 1882, to June, 1886; Everett C. Willard, September, 1886,–

CHRIST CHURCH.—Services according to the usages of the Protestant Episcopal church were first holden in the "Old Union Meeting House," in the village of Westerly, in the year 1833, by Reverend Erastus De Wolf, a missionary of the Diocesan Convention, and his labors continued about seven months. Christ church was organized November 24th, 1834, through the instrumentality of the Reverend John A. Clark, at that time rector of Grace church in the city of Providence, R. I. In 1836 a church building was erected costing about $6,000, and the year following, a rectory was built at an expense of $2,500, which has since been increased to nearly double the original size. In 1872 the old church building was burned and the present new church was built in 1874 at an expense of $20,000.

The first rector of Christ church was the Reverend James Pratt, whose rectorship continued from 1834 to December 29th, 1839. Reverend William H. Newman became rector at Easter, 1841, and remained till Easter, 1844, when he was succeeded by the Reverend Thomas H. Vail (now the bishop of Kansas), who remained till Easter, 1857. In 1858 Reverend Arthur Mason became rector. Reverend John P. Hubbard succeeded Mr. Mason in 1860 and continued till 1872. In 1873 Reverend Darius R. Brewer officiated as rector and remained to the time of his death in 1881, when the Reverend William M. Groton became rector and still holds the office. This church commenced in 1834 with 39 communicants, and the present number is 233. The first organ in the old church was erected in 1845, at a cost of $800. In 1878 this instrument was disposed of and a much larger one was presented to the church by Mrs. Hannah Babcock, manufactured by Messrs. J. Midmer & Son, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and cost $2,000.

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Methodists gathered a church in Westerly near 1846. The original members of this society were: Charles Goodwin and wife, James S. Horton,

James A. Horton, Mother Otis, Florinda Otis and Charles Congdon, class leader. The society was organized in 1847 with P. T. Tierny preacher in charge.

The following preachers and the dates of appointment to this church are here given: 1848, M. Chase and D. D. Bently; 1849 and 1850, W. C. Cady; 1851, N. Bemis; 1852, C. House; 1853 and 1854, L. B. Bates; 1855 and 1856, G. W. Wooding; 1857, C. Hammond; 1858, C. N. Brooks; 1859 and 1860, E. S. Stanley; 1861, C. S. Sanford; 1862, F. Upham; (from 1863 to 1864 there was no preacher, but prayer and class meetings were kept up); 1864 and 1865, V. A. Cooper; 1866, G. S. Alexander; 1867 and 1868, G. A. Morse; 1869, A. W. Mills; 1870, J. S. Thomas; 1871, E. S. Stanley; 1872, N. G. Axtell; 1873, 1874 and 1875, F. A. Crafts; 1876, J. W. Willett; 1877 and 1878, R. Clark; 1879 and 1880, W. P. Hyde; 1881 and 1882, J. B. Hamilton; 1883, G. W. Anderson; 1884, 1885 and 1886, W. Ela; 1887, S. N. Reade; 1888, J. E. Hawkins.

The audience room of the house of worship was finished during the pastorate of J. B. Hamilton, much of which is due to his energy in accomplishing that end. The church at present is in a prosperous condition.

Pawcatuck Seventh Day Baptist Church.*—When and how this church was organized can be no better given than in the following statement taken from the first page of the old record book:

"We, the following named persons, members of the First and Second Seventh-day Baptist churches in Hopkinton, and the First Seventh-day Baptist Church in Westerly, having had the previous consent and approbation of the above named churches, by the agency and assistance of Eld. William B. Maxson and Eld. Daniel Coon, were regularly organized into a distinct church in fellowship with the churches above named, at the Union Meeting house, at the village of Pawcatuck, in Westerly, on the 16th day of April, 1840, styled the Pawcatuck Seventh-day Baptist church; and did then and there enter into solemn covenant to walk in and maintain the commands of God and the faith of Jesus Christ, and all the ordinances of the house of God, taking the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments for our only rule of faith and practice, and agreeable thereto, to maintain a regular gospel church discipline."

* By Reverend O. U. Whitford.

To this declaration of organization and under the date of the same, were appended the names of fifty persons. Only five of these fifty constituent members still retain their membership in the church. These five are: William D. Wells, Sanford P. Stillman, Horatio S. Berry, Martha Maxson and Henry W. Stillman. Of those who were constituent members and now living in the fellowship of other churches of our order only three remain: Deacon Benjamin F. Langworthy, of Alfred Center, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary Gavitt Gillette, of Shiloh, N. J., and George Greenman, of Greenmanville, Conn. There have been added to the church since it was organized some over 700 members. Dismissed by letter, excommunication and death during these years of existence have carried on the work of diminution as well, so that the membership January 1st, 1889, was 340.

This church has had nine pastors. The first pastor was Alexander Campbell, and those who followed him in the pastorate were Isaac Moore, A. B. Burdick, Thomas R. Williams, A. H. Lewis, Nathan Wardner, George E. Tomlinson, L. A. Platts, and the present pastor, O. U. Whitford. Besides these pastors the following ministers have served the church as stated or temporary supplies: Giles M. Langworthy, George B. Utter, L. R. Swinney, T. L. Gardiner, W. C. Titsworth and J. W. Morton.

The deacons who have served the church but are now dead or have moved away were William Stillman, Jonathan P. Stillman, Benjamin F. Langworthy and Edwin G. Champlin. The present deacons are William Maxson, Nathan H. Langworthy and Ira B. Crandall. The following brethren have served the church as clerks: Jonathan Maxson, George H. Babcock, David F. Stillman, Edwin G. Champlin, Albert Brown and J. Irving Maxson.

For the first eight years the church held its meetings for public worship in the old Union meeting house in Westerly. On February 23d, 1848, its present house of worship, situated on Main street, Westerly, having been completed, was dedicated. Elder Lucius Crandall preached the dedicatory sermon. This dedication of their new house of worship was followed by a widespread and most thorough revival of religion, the good and lasting fruits of which are felt to-day. This house of worship was enlarged and remodeled in the summer and autumn of 1885, and the winter and spring following of 1886. It was newly frescoed, newly seated, stained windows put in — a most beautiful window in design and execution back of the pulpit—new furniture, a

very fine church organ, the church parlors enlarged and refinished, a fine kitchen and ladies' toilet room, a babtistery, and steam heating, all at the cost of about $10,000. The stairway, the vestibule and the audience room are finished in cherry. With this enlargement and these improvements, though the exterior of the meeting house is plain and unpretentious, it has the finest and most spacious parlors and conveniences for church socials, and the most beautiful audience room of any church in the town.

This enlarged and refitted house of worship was rededicated to the Lord April 17th, 1886, by dedicatory services morning and evening, conducted by L. A. Platts, D.D., and A. H. Lewis, D.D., former pastors of the church, assisted by the present pastor, O. U. Whitford. The Pawcatuck Seventh-day Baptist church and the sister churches are in harmony with the Baptists of our land in regard to all the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, excepting upon the question of the Sabbath, holding that the seventh day of the week is the Bible Sabbath, the day set apart and blessed as the Sabbath for man in all time, and therefore still binding upon all men. This church holds but one service on the Sabbath. It maintains a large and flourishing Sabbath school, a weekly prayer and conference meeting, a Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor, a Ladies' Benevolent Society, and the other usual meetings of a Christian church. Ever since its organization it has been an active agent in every reform for saving and elevating men, and has always been active and prominent in every effort to build up the place of which it is a part, in education, virtue, good order, temperance, purity and religion. Among its members and congregation there have been and are some of the best and most highly honored citizens of the state, and some of the most reliable and successful business men in Washington county. May there rise up those who, as its members, will perpetuate it and continue its fair name, and extend its light and influence.

First Baptist Church.—This body, with but seventeen constituent members, was organized September 16th, 1835, on which day their first pastor, Reverend John Waterman, received ordination. Ill health compelled Mr. Waterman to resign in 1836, and he died November 26th, 1837. His successor was Reverend Albert Palmer, who officiated till 1843, and was succeeded by Reverend Edward T. Hiscox. A meeting house, costing about

four thousand dollars, was erected in 1845. Mr. Hiscox resigned in 1847, and was followed by Reverend Frederic Denison, whose first term of office closed November 15th, 1854. The parsonage, costing $2,000, was built in 1852. The ministers since 1854 have been: Reverend William Stowe, Reverend William Fitz, Reverend Nehemiah Bennett, Mr. Fitz for a second term, Mr. Denison for a second term, Mr. James Paterson, Mr. Thomas G. Wright, Mr. John Evans and Reverend Mr. Perry. There is no pastor at present.

Besides the pastors, the following persons received into the church have become Baptist ministers: William C. Walker, Orrin T. Walker, Nicholas V. Stedman, Nicholas H. Matteson, William Sturgeon, Benjamin A. Greene. The whole number received into the church from its origin has been over a thousand.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—This church was organized in 1870, with a membership of 42. They have a house of worship, erected in 1875, at an expense of $18,000. The pastors have been: Reverend E. F. Strickland, Reverend James Paterson, Reverend Hugh O. Pentecost and the present pastor, Reverend B. D. Hahn.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The Congregational church, now removed to the Connecticut side of the river, but first organized in this town, dates from February 14th, 1843. This church has been supplied by Reverend Samuel B. Goodenow and Reverends Moore, Brown and Whitemore. Reverend A. L. Whitman, who wisely served in a pastorate of nineteen years, was the first one ever installed by the body. The meeting house was erected in 1848, and finished in 1849. The successors of Mr. Whitman have been Reverend Edward W. Root, Reverend A. H. Wilcox, Reverend D. N. Beach and Reverend George L. Clarke.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—This body, many of whose constituent members withdrew from the "Hill Church," was organized December 24th, 1843. Their house of worship, called the "Chapel," was dedicated in 1846. At one time the church was in a state of suspended animation. The pastors have been: Reverends G. S. Alexander, A. W. Nilo, George A. Moss, J. A. Thomas, N. G. Atwell, F. A. Crafts and Benjamin F. Clayton.

WESTERLY FIRE DISTRICT.—About the year 1827 a small fire engine without suction hose and supplied with water by means of buckets, was purchased by subscription and a company formed which obtained a charter under the name of the Pawcatuck Fire

Engine Company. The office of captain was filled successively by Joseph R. Vincent, Arnold Gavitt, Nathan Newberry and Edward Clarke. Many of the names of the most solid citizens of Westerly figure in the history of this company.

In 1844 a large fire occurring on the Connecticut side of the river called public attention to the needs of more efficient measures for the suppression of fires, and a subscription being circulated, money was raised and two engines were purchased, *Protection No. 1* and *Relief No. 2*. In 1845 Horace Babcock, John E. Weeden, Oliver D. Wells, Stephen Smith, Amos Collins, James H. Porter, George S. Coy, Horatio S. Berry and their associates and successors were created a body corporate with perpetual succession under the name of the Westerly Fire Engine Company.

The January fire of 1868 on the Connecticut side, and the burning of the planing mill of Messrs. Maxson & Co., October 30th, of the same year, which caused great loss of property, led the citizens to hold a meeting soon after, which resulted in an agreement to be taxed *pro rata* for the purchase and maintenance of suitable fire apparatus. Delays, however, intervened, and it was not until about the middle of January, 1869, that the necessary apparatus was procured, which consisted of a steam fire engine, a hand fire engine and a hose cart. At an adjourned meeting held February 20th, 1869, S. H. Cross was chosen moderator, and T. V. Stillman clerk. At this meeting it was reported, "that this organization shall be known as the Volunteer Fire Department of Westerly, R. I., and shall consist of the officers and members of any fire company which now exists or which may be formed hereafter." They also reported a code of by-laws and a board of officers which were elected as follows: Chief engineer, Charles Maxson; first assistant, Horace Babcock; second assistant, James M. Pendleton; third assistant, Calvert B. Cottrell; fourth assistant, Ichabod Dickinson.

The Westerly Fire Engine Company, No. 1, in the meantime having received its charter, organized under it and elected the following officers: Foreman, William H. Chapman; first assistants, Henry B. Gavitt and Albert G. Howard; second assistants, Peleg S. Tefft, Jr., and Charles B. Lawton; engineer, Nelson A. Woodward, together with other officers. At this time the engine house on Union street was altered and repaired and put in suitable condition for the storage of engines.

On June 4th, 1869, a fire broke out in the fire room of the plan-

ing mill of C. Maxson & Co., and spread so rapidly that in fifteen minutes the whole building appeared like a sheet of flame. The engines were promptly on the ground, and the steamer was ready to operate. Contrary to the expectation of all who witnessed the fire the frame of the building and most of the machinery was saved, such being the efficiency of the company and the working of their engines.

Indebtedness coming upon the company it became expedient to obtain a charter, that money might be raised. This charter was obtained at the May session of the general assembly in 1870, part of which reads as follows: "All that part of the town of Westerly in the bounds of School District No. 1, of said town, is hereby incorporated into a district to be called the Westerly Fire District. Said district may have a common seal, sue and be sued and enjoy the other powers generally incident to corporations." In 1871, cisterns in the village were located, and a tax of $5,000 on the ratable property was assessed. New hose was purchased and other obligations and innovations made from time to time, until now the Fire Company of Westerly is well equipped for any emergency.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.—At a meeting of the citizens of the village and vicinity on the evening of December 7th, 1847, immediately after the closing exercises of a Teachers' Institute, Mr. Barnard, the school commissioner of the state, who was present and had addressed the assembly, was called to the chair, a secretary was appointed and the subject of establishing a public library was presented and debated. After a full consideration and discussion of the subject the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Voted*, That Messrs. —— (7 in number) be a committee (one from each of the religious societies in town) to circulate subscription papers and to collect money for establishing a public library.

"*Voted*, That the stock of such library be divided into shares the price of which shall be *two dollars each;* no subscription to be binding until two hundred and fifty such shares have been taken.

"*Voted*, That the committee aforesaid be authorized to take such further action in relation to the subject as they may deem proper, excepting so far as they are bound by the above votes."

This committee having met together, divided the village and neighborhood into seven districts, to each of which by mutual agreement one of their number was appointed. A subscription paper having been circulated, by the 27th of that month more

than three hundred shares had been subscribed, and upon the meeting of the committee it was voted "that a committee of three be appointed to procure or draft a constitution and by-laws for the use of the subscribers and present the same at their next meeting." This committee was appointed January 17th, 1848, and the constitution and by-laws presented by them were adopted, and on January 31st, 1848, were recorded by the town clerk in the Book of Land Evidences of Westerly.

In the meantime, December 27th, a committee had been appointed "to procure a catalogue of books to cost about one thousand dollars and present the same to the subscribers." The sum expended for books was exactly eleven hundred dollars, and the number of separate volumes in the library purchased at that time was upwards of two thousand and fifty. Of these some fifty or sixty are large folios and quartos, about four hundred and fifty octavos, many large thick royal 8vos., about six hundred duodecimos and the remaining seven hundred and fifty 16 mos., 18 mos., etc., nearly all standard works. In this latter respect probably the selection here made is as good as can be found for the money invested.

In 1849 the first catalogue was published, giving a list of subjects, a list of authors, with the names of the same placed alphabetically and under each name all such works of the author as belonged to the library. Mr. Barnard kindly rendered his aid in the selection and purchase of these books, and the catalogue publishing that list will show the great care and wisdom exercised in the matter. Of itself this catalogue is a landmark in the history of this library worthy of notice, and the valuable books herein enumerated should find an abiding place in every library. The present officers of the association are as follows: President, ————; vice-president, J. Alonzo Babcock; secretary, Ethan Wilcox; treasurer, Ira B. Crandall; directors, George H. Utter, A. H. Spicer, Nelson Brown; librarian, Ethan Wilcox; assistant librarians, Frederick R. Wilcox, Fannie E. Wilcox.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.—This society was organized October 9th, 1882, with thirty members and officers as follows: President, Mrs. Abby C. Griffin; vice-presidents, Mrs. Abby Babcock, Mrs. Mary B. Clark, Mrs. John Pendleton, Miss Lillie F. Nichols; corresponding secretary, Miss Lillie F. Nichols; recording secretary, Miss Abby J. Cross.

At the first meeting of the union ten departments of work

were planned, each department to be under the management of a competent superintendent: 1st, department, distribution of temperance literature; 2d, temperance instruction in schools; 3d, introduction of the pledge in Sabbath schools; 4th, juvenile work; 5th, unfermented wine at the Lord's table; 6th, prison, jail and almshouse visitation; 7th, signing the pledge; 8th, constitutional amendments; 9th, relations with the press; 10th, finance.

At the annual meeting, October, 1885, Mrs. A. C. Griffin resigned the position of president and was succeeded by Mrs. O. U. Whitford. At the election which gave prohibition to our state, Westerly gave only thirteen negative votes out of a list of eight hundred voters. But this was not surprising, as the town had had no license for nearly forty years.

At the present time the union has fifty members and eighteen honorary members. The first name on the list of honorary members was John Hobart Cross, who died May 10th, 1884. Mr. Cross was an ardent temperance worker, fully realizing the need of organized work for the suppression of intemperance. It was largely through his influence that the Westerly Union was formed. He was always ready to advise and encourage the members of the Union in their duties. His last expression of kindness to them was an invitation to occupy very pleasant rooms for their meetings gratuitously.

The eleventh annual meeting of the State Union of the W. C. T. U. was held in Westerly September 9th, 10th and 11th, 1885. The records of the Union show good work accomplished by the different departments already mentioned. Other work has also been done, such as circulating petitions to secure the prohibitory laws, securing lecturers to speak on questions of vital importance for the advancement of the cause, looking after and assisting those that have been brought to destitution by the use of intoxicants, arranging for open air meetings and attending town meetings to circulate votes whenever questions were to come before the voters relating to temperance. Whenever or wherever temperance work is called for there are ready and willing workers to obey the summons.

After six years of organized work the W. C. T. U. of Westerly still finds that it must continue to work on, ever vigilant, looking steadily ahead to meet with determined opposition, all efforts on the part of those who are sowing broadcast evil influences for the destruction of the loved ones of our homes.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.—*Narragansett Lodge, No. 7*, was instituted in 1844, and reorganized in 1871. N. G., A. G. Thompson; V. G., J. B. Cox; R. S., B. F. Greenman; P. S., Alfred Willis; treasurer, C. W. Andrews.

MASONIC.—*Franklin Lodge, No. 20, A. F. and A. M.*, was instituted A. D. 1856. Stated communication, Tuesday before full moon in each month. Communications held in Masonic Hall, No. 40 Main street, S. A. Champlin's block. W. M., George Bellamy, Jr.; S. W., Charles W. Willard; J. W., W. F. Saunders; treasurer, Albert H. Spicer; secretary, George W. Butler; chaplain, James Potter; S. D., Peter Cahill; J. D., William Stockwell, S. S., A. J. Utter; J. S., Edwin A. Lewis; marshal, B. Court. Bentley; musical director, James Stillman; tyler, Thomas V. Stillman.

Pawcatuck Lodge, No. 90, A. F. and A. M., was instituted A. D. 1863. Stated communication, second Thursday in each month, Masonic Hall, No. 40 Main street. W. M., John H. Hodgson; S. W., E. H. Burdick; J. W., Henry Gavitt; treasurer, John McDonald; secretary, G. R. Greene; S. D., W. H. Greene; J. D., H. A. Sawyer; S. S., William King; J. S., T. B. Gardner; chaplain, John Pendleton; marshal, Samuel Stedman; tyler, A. C. Kenyon.

Palmer Chapter, No. 28, R. A. M., was instituted A. D. 1864. Stated convocation, first Monday in each month, Masonic Hall, No. 40 Main street. H. P., J. A. Babcock; K., George Bellamy, Jr.; S., Chas. H. Smith; treasurer, T. V. Stillman; secretary, Geo. W. Butler; C. H., A. H. Spicer; P. S., James Potter; R. A. C., C. W. Willard; G. M. 3d V., Wm. Segar; G. M. 2d V., Edwin A. Lewis; G. M. 1st V., W. F. Saunders; tyler, John H. Hodgson.

Narragansett Commandery, No. 27, K. T., was instituted A.D. 1869. Stated assembly, second Monday in each month, Masonic Hall, No. 40 Main street. E. C., T. V. Stillman; G., S. C. Burdick; C. G., Jas. Potter; prelate, J. A. Babcock; S. W., William Prestwich; J. W., George Forster; treasurer, William Hoxsey; recorder, A. H. Spicer; standard bearer, Horace Brightman; sword bearer, John McDonald; warder, C. W. Willard; guards, C. H. Smith, G. R. Coy, Alex. Rose; sentinel, V. C. Stillman.

MILITARY.—*Westerly Rifles.*—Co. F., First Battalion. Captain, Rufus V. Woods; first lieutenant, George W. Norman; second lieutenant, Charles H. Ledward. Meet for drill every Thursday night, at Armory Hall, Main, near School.

Co. E, First Battalion. Captain, Everett E. Whipple. Meet for drill at Armory Hall, Main, near School, every Tuesday night.

Sheridan Guards.—Co. B, Third Regiment, C. N. G. Captain, Daniel P. Keleher. Meet at Armory, Coggswell street, Pawcatuck, every Thursday evening for drill.

GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Westerly Gas Light Co. was incorporated in 1861. Capital, $50,000. President, Edwin Babcock; superintendent, F. W. Taylor; treasurer, J. M. Pendleton. Office at the Moss Manufacturing Co., Mechanic street.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Established April, 1882. Office, 8 High street. Lines extend to the following localities: Hope Valley, Ashaway, Kenyon's Mills, Watch Hill, Noyes Beach, Hopkinton City, Potter Hill, Woodville, R. I., and North Stonington and Laurel Glen, Conn.

BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—Organized May 3d, 1883. Rooms, Briggs' building. President, J. Alonzo Babcock; vice-presidents, C. B. Cottrell, Alexander Carmichael; executive committee, Chas. W. Willard, A. H. Spicer, Walter Price, Milo M. Clarke, Herbert J. Pomroy, M.D.; board of arbitrators, J. A. Babcock, Thos. H. Peabody, Chas. Perry, Jr., Ethan Wilcox, H. N. Crandall, M.D.; secretary, Charles Perrin; treasurer, Eugene B. Pendleton.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—*Budlong Post, No. 18*, was instituted in 1873. Commander, David Sunderland; senior vice, Charles H. Holdredge; junior vice, Joseph Bedford; surgeon, Thomas A. Barber; quartermaster, Horace Swan; chaplain, Reverend W. B. Cary; adjutant, Wilson S. Mowry; officer of the day, Henry L. Babcock; officer of the guard, Tyler Collins; sergeant major, Judson L. Crandall; quartermaster sergeant, Charles Sullivan. Present officers: Commander, Colonel J. Alonzo Babcock; senior vice, Colonel Henry C. Card; junior vice, Thomas W. Coy; chaplain, George H. Martin; adjutant, Isaac F. Burdick; quartermaster, Aldrich C. Kenyon; officer of the day, Daniel S. Kinney; officer of the guard, John H. Tanner; surgeon, Edward H. Burdick.

Budlong Relief Corps.—President, Mrs. M. J. B. Clarke; senior vice-president, Mrs. Amelia Baldi; junior vice, Miss Lizzie Stevens; secretary, Miss Flora Marriott.

Hancock Post, No. 81, was organized June 24th, 1886, with thirty-seven charter members and the following officers: Commander,

C. Browning; senior vice, D. Sunderland; junior vice, Walter Price; adjutant, George F. Lamson; surgeon, J. H. Merrill; chaplain, Horace Stillman; quartermaster, Joshua Clarke; officer of the day, A. N. Crandall; officer of the guard, W. S. Mowry; sergeant major, Henry Babcock; quartermaster sergeant, Judson Crandall. Number of members present year 64. Present officers: Commander, D. Sunderland; senior vice, Charles Holdredge; junior vice, Joseph Bedford; adjutant, W. S. Mowry; surgeon, Thomas Barbour; chaplain, William Carey; quartermaster, Horace Swan; officer of the day, Henry Babcock; officer of the guard, William T. Collins; sergeant major, Judson Crandall; quartermaster sergeant, C. E. Sullivan. Meetings, second and fourth Thursday of each month. Post Hall, Potter's Block.

Hancock Relief Corps.—President, Ida E. Babcock; senior vice-president, Ellen F. Lamson; junior vice, Ellen M. Sunderland; secretary, Mrs. S. Nellie Lanphear. Meetings second and fourth Tuesday evenings. Richmond's Block.

Order of Tonti.—*Burnside Lodge, No. 57.* President, Carey A. Main; vice-president, Joseph Burns; past-president, Henry M. Stillman. Meetings, first and third Wednesday evenings, in Temple of Honor Hall.

American Legion of Honor.—*Westerly Council, No. 71.* Commander, Thomas Kinney; vice-commander, Xavier Staddler; orator, John Brines; past-commander, Matthias Wicklund; secretary, Doctor H. W. Rose.

CHAPTER X.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—WESTERLY.

Rowse Babcock.—The Chapman Family.—Peleg Clarke.—Benjamin F. Clark.—Charles B. Coon.—Calvert B. Cottrell.—Amos Cross.—Daniel F. Larkin.—Azro N. Lewis.—Jonathan Maxson.—Charles Maxson.—Charles Perry.—James Monroe Pendleton.—Eugene B. Pendleton.—Thomas Wells Potter.—Joseph H. Potter.—William D. Potter.—Thomas Wanton Segar.—Orlando Smith.—Orlando R. Smith.—Thomas V. Stillman.—Thomas Vincent.—Wager Weeden.—John E. Weeden.

ROWSE BABCOCK* was born in May, 1803. He was the eldest son of Rowse and Hannah Babcock. He was educated in the local schools of Westerly. In the early part of his business life he was engaged in miscellaneous retail trade, but fortunately for himself and for his country his ambition soon outgrew that limited sphere, and for more than forty years the industrial history of Westerly, without the conspicuous name of Rowse Babcock, would be the play of Hamlet with the *part* of Hamlet left out. He commenced the manufacture of woolen goods at Niantic, in Westerly, in 1830, and accordingly was one of the pioneers in that business. He was by no means a timid man, but exceedingly cautious. He began in a very small way, so small that he was himself afterward much amused at the anxiety he had over the few looms he was running. But when he boldly started up a few more at Ashaway his father told him his "failure was only a question of time." But Mr. Babcock's business, as well as personal, character had one solid foundation to rest on and that was his clear headed and strong common sense. There was nothing imaginative or visionary about him.

In 1834 the White Rock Company was formed, Mr. Babcock taking two-thirds of the stock, which was before owned by parties in Providence. It was the purchase of a part of this property before which led to the formation of the partnership between Rowse Babcock and Jesse L. Moss, which continued with the

* By John E. Weeden, M. D.

happiest results during Mr. Babcock's life. They were both of them preparing to purchase the property, but wisely decided to unite in the purchase and avoid competition. This became one of the most distinguished firms in the state, doing a large business, with a credit as undoubted as the Bank of England. The property at Stillmanville on the east side of the river belonged to Babcock & Moss, and these two establishments constituted all the manufacturing property in the village of Westerly at that time. They turned out between two and three million yards of plaid linseys a year. In 1849 the White Rock cotton mill was built by this firm. It was and is now one of the finest mill estates in New England. It will be seen that Mr. Babcock not only furnished the largest part of the capital which sustained the business of Westerly, but was himself an active worker in the business, for which he was by nature admirably fitted. Always cool, deliberate and self-possessed, no man could ever tell by his appearance whether he was making or losing money.

Being always absorbed in his business and a favorite in his father's family, he did not marry early in life. But when he came to it, he did it as he did everything else, judiciously. In 1852 he married Miss Mary Townsend, of Newport, daughter of Solomon and Ann Pearce Townsend; a lady of superior culture and refinement, who made him an attractive and happy home during the last twenty years of his laborious and useful life. Notwithstanding his large and constant business cares, Mr. Babcock devoted a reasonable part of his time and money to the improvement of the village, especially the churches and schools. In regard to Mr. Babcock's Christian character, I am happy to be able to quote a much better and competent authority than my own. In an address delivered at the funeral of Mr. Rowse Babcock by Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island, he said:

"The relation which Mr. Babcock sustained to this community as a citizen was very peculiar. No man living, no man who has ever lived, is so identified with the welfare and prosperity of the town of Westerly, and has done so much to advance its best interests as he. Blessed by a kind Providence in his temporal affairs, he has not, as so many rich men have done, sought only for those investments which would yield him the largest pecuniary profit, but he has used his means to advance the general good of society, and contributed generously to every object which com-

Rowe Babcock

mended itself to his judgment and consideration. Singularly kind to those who were in his employ, and always ready to promote their best good, he has attached them to himself by the strongest bonds of respect and affection; and to-day they mourn the loss of their best friend. At an age when such an example is sorely needed, he has stood forth as a conspicuous illustration of the loftiest integrity and honor; no man ever suspected him of questionable practices; no man ever doubted his integrity. The heaviest blow that could have fallen upon the business prosperity of Westerly has come upon it in the loss of this noble and princely man. His modesty was as noticeable as his worth, and the sweetness and evenness of his temper was such as to disarm opposition. You who have lived with him here day by day are more competent to express his goodness than I am, and I feel that it is not possible for me to do justice to his merits. The Christian character of our departed friend has been equally conspicuous and pure. The loss which the church in this place and the whole diocese has sustained by his death is irreparable. Prompt in the discharge of every duty, liberal in his benefactions, an example to believers in every good word and work, consistent in his walk and conversation, reproducing—as far as a frail mortal may—the life of Christ, he was invaluable to us in his relation to the church, of which he was a member. He was not of an excitable temperament, and his religion was not of an emotional type, but it was symmetrical, well balanced, genuine and earnest. You knew that it could be trusted, and that in any emergency his faith would not fail him. His trust in the Lord Jesus was absolute and firm. While his doctrinal views were generous and broad, they were also clearly defined and scriptural. He made no parade of his piety, and talked little of his inward experiences; *but he lived the Sermon on the Mount.*"

During the late war Mr. Babcock was requested by some of our leading citizens to represent his town in the legislature; to which he consented, "provided there should be no political squabble about it." He was elected by the unanimous vote of all parties. He was the colleague of the writer of this notice. He was diffident and unobtrusive, and spoke but little. But his views and opinions were always conservative and sound. He had great influence in the house, especially in financial affairs. Mr. Babcock had no children, but no man in town took a greater interest in our schools, and no other man did or perhaps was able

to do as much for the general education of the people as he did. Fifty years ago the state and towns did not appropriate money enough to run the common schools the year through. Mr. Babcock suggested that the schools in the village be continued through the year, and the tuition of those whose parents might be supposed to feel it inconvenient to pay, he paid by a private subscription, himself leading with a very liberal contribution. This made the schools practically free, and was continued for several years.

To give a detailed account of all the acts of Mr. Babcock's active life would be incompatible with the limits of the work for which this sketch is written. But the facts given will enable us to grasp the character of the man. Mr. Babcock's mind was not distorted by the preternatural development of any one faculty, and the consequent deficiency of others. He had a strong mind, and it was equally strong in its component parts, in its reasoning powers. It was the source of his unerring judgment in his own business, and the affairs of the state and the community. In short, he had as much of the wisdom derived from the gifts of nature as any man in the state.

Mr. Babcock died in March, 1872, and no man in this or any other country has left a more honorable and unsullied record than Rowse Babcock.

THE CHAPMAN FAMILY.—Sumner Chapman was a prosperous farmer in the town of Westerly. To his wife, whose family name was Herrick, was born five sons: Timothy, Joseph, Sumner, Israel and Case, and one daughter, Betsey. Israel Chapman was born at Burden's Pond, now known as Chapman's Pond, in Westerly, on the 28th of June, 1770, and remained with his parents until his twenty-first year, when, having reached his majority, he started alone to seek employment in Newport, R. I. Here he remained four years, and though not adding materially to his worldly possessions, was regularly employed by the month at fair wages. For several years he leased farms in Connecticut and at Watch Hill, until 1812, when the property now the residence of his son, Sumner, was purchased. Here he settled and remained until 1840, the date of his removal to the farm owned by his son, Harris P. Chapman, where his death occurred in October, 1852.

Mr. Chapman was a man of affairs, diligent in business, which enabled him to become the largest landholder in his town, and

Israel Chapman

ARTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y

Truman Chapman

AHTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y

influential and public spirited as a citizen, keeping fully abreast with all leading questions of the day. He was honored by his fellow citizens with many important trusts, being town sergeant, tax collector for twenty years, deputy sheriff, sheriff, and judge of the court of common pleas. As an evidence of his clear-headedness and vigor of mind, it may be mentioned that he filled the office of tax collector after he had attained his eightieth year. In politics a Jeffersonian democrat of the most unswerving type, his convictions were shaken neither by prejudice nor the hope of reward. His judgment, which was sound and almost unerring, rendered his opinion invaluable as arbitrator and referee in disputed land questions, as well as many controversies involving a knowledge of law.

Mr. Chapman was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united October 20th, 1796, was Mary Kenyon, born February 5th, 1781, died November 4th, 1810. Their children were: Joshua, born January 8th, 1798; John, September 30th, 1801; Amos, February 9th, 1804; Sumner, April 28th, 1806; Martha, May 25th, 1808; and Mary, October 14th, 1810. Mr. Chapman married, March 17th, 1811, Nancy Kenyon, sister of his first wife. She was born February 25th, 1787. The children of this union were: George Nelson, born April 26th, 1812; Israel, February 12th, 1814; Israel, 2d, February 10th, 1816; Harris P., August 16th, 1817; Otis P., December 5th, 1820, and a daughter, Ann Elizabeth, whose birth occurred March 17th, 1824.

SUMNER CHAPMAN, was born in Westerly, his life-long residence being also the scene of his birth. He began in early youth to assist in the cultivation of the farm, not, however, neglecting to avail himself of the advantages offered for obtaining a thorough common English education. This enabled him to transact business with success, and aided greatly in the skillful management of the homestead farm, of which he assumed control in 1836. He continued a lessee of the property until 1852, when, by the death of his father, it became his by inheritance.

Mr. Chapman was, on the 19th of November, 1837, married to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Brightman, of Westerly. Their children are: Sumner F., Thomas B., Amos P., Martha A. (Mrs. Courtland Chapman), Otis P., Harris P., James P., Everett J., Edgar W. and Edward E. Sumner F. married Sarah Sisson, of Westerly. Thomas B. married Bella Brewer, of Hartford. Amos P. was first married to Achsah Mayne, of North Stonington,

Conn., and a second time to Sarah Johnson Brewster, of Westerly. The wife of Harris P. was Susan Carpenter, of Westerly. James P. married Mary A. Gavitt, of Westerly, and Edgar W. is married to Blanche Brockway, of Hadlyme, Conn. Mr. Sumner Chapman has been since the casting of his first vote a democrat, but not a candidate for office, the excitement and responsibility attending public life being little to his taste. He was, however, in the days of the militia somewhat prominent as an officer. His support is given to the Protestant Episcopal Church. The death of Mrs. Chapman occurred November 23d, 1886.

JOHN CHAPMAN, the second son of Israel and Mary Chapman, was born in Westerly, where his life was spent in the varied labors pertaining to a farmer's career. He in youth devoted three months of the year to the elementary branches of study, and thus gained a knowledge of mathematics, which enabled him to transact business with success. His services were given to his father until 1833, when the farm, now the home of Courtland Chapman, was bestowed jointly upon Mr. Chapman and his brother Palmer by their father. On this farm the remainder of his life was spent, cultivating and improving the land, and adding steadily by industry and judicious care of his accumulations, to his possessions. In this he was aided greatly by his brother and partner, who resided with him, and with whom the most cordial business and social relations existed during his life time. Mr. Chapman was in politics a strong democrat, but aside from the exercise of his privilege as a voter, never gave time or attention to matters of political import. His interests centered in his home, and the domain of his farm was to him the center of business life and activity. He was connected by membership with the First Baptist church of Westerly.

Mr. Chapman was married in 1833 to Sarah Fenton, of Hartford, born in 1801. He was married a second time to Rhoda Ann, daughter of Thomas Sisson, of Westerly, whose children were Israel and Courtland P. The former, born January 2d, 1839, devoted his life to the work of the farm. He in 1864 married Harriet E. Stillman, and left one child, a son, Wayland. After a brief life of much promise and usefulness he died November 19th, 1873. John Chapman was a third time married to Louisa Chapman. His death occurred in January, 1877.

COURTLAND PENDLETON CHAPMAN was born November 15th, 1841, on the farm which he inherited from his father and uncle in

John Chessman -

ARTOTYPE E BIERSTADT N. Y.

Courtland D. Chapman

PHOTO. BY SCHOFIELD BROS. WESTERLY, R. I.

Harris P. Chapman

ARTOTYPE, F. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

the town of Westerly. The district school afforded him a rudimentary education, which was supplemented by later advantages in Westerly. For several years he remained at home, became familiar with the work of the farm, and acquired habits of industry, which have since made his life one of ceaseless activity. Desiring to enjoy a wider experience than the boundaries of the farm afforded, and also to familiarize himself with the resources of the great West he started for Nevada, and entered the service of a company interested in mining enterprises. Here he remained three years with varying success, and on his return was married November 19th, 1868, to Martha, daughter of Sumner Chapman, of the town of Westerly. Their children are: Carrie L., born April 27th, 1871; John Hobart, April 8th, 1875, and Courtland Palmer, October 28th, 1877.

Since his return from the West Mr. Chapman's time has been given almost exclusively to the management of his estate. A republican in politics, though not an active man in the party ranks, he was actuated by public spirit to enter the town council in 1888. Realizing the importance of concerted action with reference to the farming interests of his town, he has been a leading spirit in the organization of the Westerly Grange, of which he is the present master. His adherence and support are given to the Protestant Episcopal church, of which Mrs. Chapman is a member.

HARRIS P. CHAPMAN was born on the homestead farm in Westerly, and when a lad attended private schools held at the various homes in the vicinity and in Westerly. He subsequently enjoyed additional advantages in Stonington, Conn., where he remained two years. The two succeeding winters were spent in teaching, after which the farm for a succession of years engaged his attention. On the death of his father, and a division of the estate, Mr. Chapman came into possession of that portion of the property embracing his present home, where he has since resided and cultivated the land which constitutes the farm. To this his life has been devoted, to the exclusion of other business projects, perhaps more alluring in character but wanting in the stability that attaches to the life of an agriculturist.

He was married July 3d, 1856, to Bridget A., daughter of Jacob Kenyon of Westerly. Their children are: Otis H., married to Isabella Nash; Ann Elizabeth, wife of Frederick P. Babcock, who has one child, Grace Elizabeth; Mary F., Martha B., Harris P., Jr., Arthur and Israel H. Mr. Chapman adheres to the tradi-

tions of his family and supports the principles of the democracy, though neither town nor county has had offices within its gift sufficiently attractive to tempt him from the seclusion of his home into the perplexing arena of politics. He is a supporter of the Baptist church with which the family worship. Three of his sons are at present assisting in the work of the farm. Otis H., the eldest, is a mechanic and a resident of Westerly. Frederick P. Babcock is also a mechanic.

PELEG CLARKE.—John Clarke, the earliest representative of the Clarke family in America, came with Roger Williams from the county of Suffolk, England. His son, John Clarke, married Catherine Cook. Their son, Thomas Clarke, married Rose Perigo, whose son, Joseph, was the father of Joseph Clarke. Reverend Thomas Clarke, a son of the latter, was the father of Reverend Joseph Clarke. Reverend Joseph Clarke, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the father of Thomas Clarke, whose son, Peleg Clarke, was born in 1794 in Newport, R. I., and at the age of twenty-four removed to Hopkinton, and Stonington, Conn., later became his home. He married Fanny, daughter of Captain Joseph Spicer, a popular landlord of Hopkinton City on the line of the New London and Providence turnpike. Their children were: Alfred, Peleg, Joseph, Fanny (Mrs. David Langworthy), Mary (Mrs. Jason P. W. Brown) and George, of whom one brother and two sisters survive.

Peleg Clarke, of Westerly, was born December 25th, 1819, in Hopkinton, and in infancy removed to Stonington, his home for the succeeding thirteen years. He, until the age of sixteen, devoted the winter months to school and the remainder of the year to labor, his father being one of the most extensive farmers in the town. In 1835 the young man came to Westerly determined to master a trade. He was apprenticed to a carpenter and joiner, and such was his aptness at the work in hand that the end of the second year found him in charge of a gang of workmen. On completing his apprenticeship he began the business of contracting, his earliest order being the erection of the first church built by white residents in Charlestown. From this date his success as a skillful and reliable artisan was established and brought many large and important contracts. A great proportion of the buildings, both public and private, in the town are among his achievements, including the Stone mill at Potter Hill, built in 1847, the White Rock mill and village in 1849, the Dixon House in 1866,

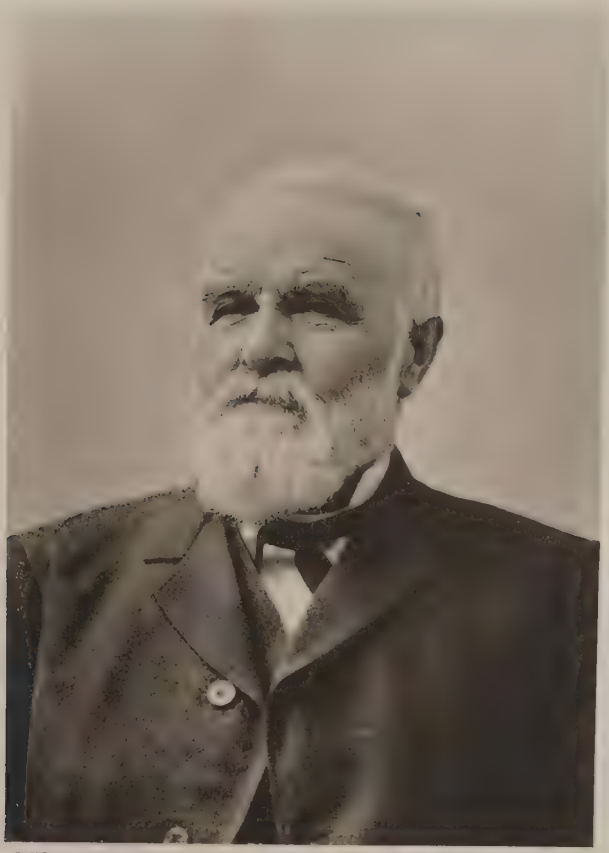

PHOTO. BY SCHOFIELD BROS.

WESTERLY, R. I.

Peleg Clarke

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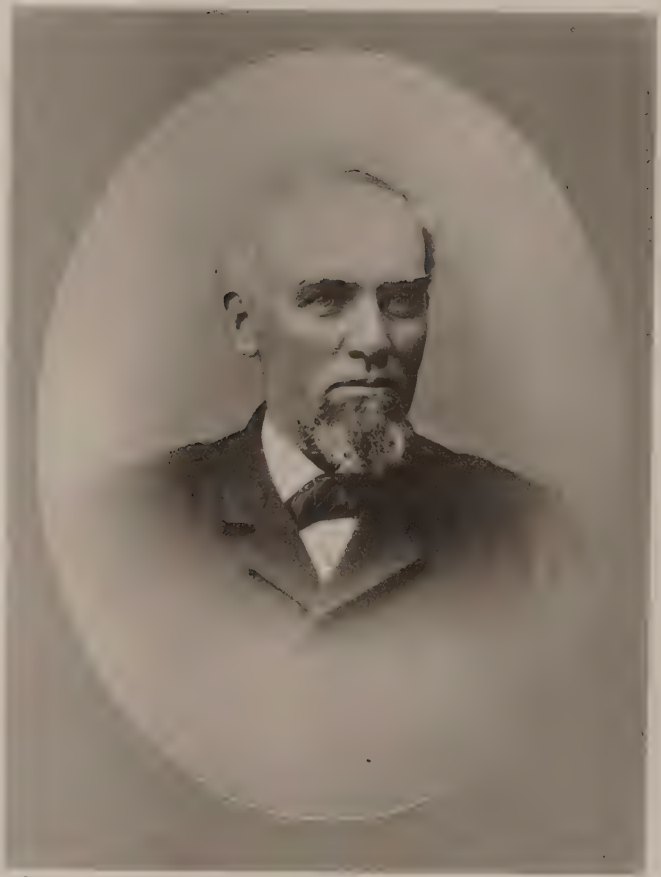


PHOTO. BY SCHOFIELD BROS WESTERLY, R. I.

B. F. Clark

ARTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

many hotels at Watch Hill, and churches, banks, public schools and private residences in the town and vicinity. In 1843 he embarked in the lumber business, erecting for that purpose a planing mill and sash and blind factory. Mr. Clarke continued thus engaged until 1854, when he removed to Virginia as representative of the Melville Gold Mining Company of New York, and continued this relation five years, meanwhile establishing a lucrative trade in lumber in Fredericksburg, Virginia. The years 1862 and 1863 were spent in Philadelphia, after which he returned to Westerly, resumed his vocation as a builder, and embarked in profitable speculations. He became identified with the interests of Messrs. Babcock & Moss, and also engaged in engineering and surveying. In 1869 Mr. Clarke was made a director of the Pawcatuck National Bank and a year later its president. He was one of the original stockholders, and is a director of the Westerly Gas Light Company, and one of the incorporators of the River Cemetery. In politics he affiliates with the republican party, but has never been an aspirant for office. His business ability, accurate methods and integrity have rendered his services much in demand as receiver, administrator and trustee, and made his advice invaluable with reference to investments.

Mr. Clarke was in 1839 married to Mary T., daughter of Russell and Elizabeth Clarke of Newport. She died May 9th, 1888. Their children are: Mary Estelle (deceased, wife of Henry S. Mowry), Maria Arabella (Mrs. Perry R. Dellinger of Omaha), Frances Virginia (Mrs. William S. Briggs of Groton, Conn.) and Martha B. (Mrs. William S. Eaton of Westerly).

Benjamin F. Clark is the grandson of Luke Clark, who cultivated a farm and operated a saw mill in the town of Richmond, in Washington county. By his marriage to Sarah Tefft, were born ten children: Sally, Luke, John T., Mary, Ruth, Lucinda, Elizabeth, Joshua, Reynolds and Harriet. The birth of John T. Clark occurred in Richmond in 1810, and his death in July, 1845, in Westerly, where he resided during the latter part of his life. He married Susan D., daughter of Benjamin P. Bentley, of Westerly. Their only child, a son, Benjamin F., was born September 16th, 1838, in the above town and having been left fatherless when but little more than six years of age, with his mother sought a home under the roof of his maternal grandfather on the farm which is now his property. Such advantages as the neighboring school afforded the lad eagerly sought, but finding the demands of the

farm more imperative than any personal consideration, he soon fell into the routine of labor. He displayed so much aptness and judgment in his daily duties that at the age of fourteen its management was largely relegated to him.

In his nineteenth year on the 15th of December, 1856, he was married to Emily F., daughter of Stephen S. Kenyon, of Hopkinton. Their children are: Albert F., Joshua P., Susan E. (Mrs. Gurdon Hiscock) John S. and Edwin H. Three of the sons are married as follows: Albert F. to Annie L. Langworthy, of Hopkinton; Joshua P. to Mabel V. Lanphear, of Westerly, and John S. to Hattie M. Langworthy. Benjamin F. Clark on his marriage, together with his mother, leased the farm for a period of three years, and at the end of that time, assumed the sole management of the property which in 1869 became his by inheritance from his grandfather. Since that date new buildings have been erected, the land enriched, and the estate, which bears in its improved condition evidence of the thrift and energy of the master spirit at its head, much enhanced in value. Mr. Clark has been content as a republican to cast his ballot without desiring public position. He has served his town with fidelity in the capacity of assessor but held no other office, his time being chiefly absorbed in the successful management of his own business. In religion he adheres to the faith of the Seventh Day Baptists.

CHARLES B. COON is of Scotch extraction. His grandfather Caleb Coon, who was a farmer in Hopkinton, married Dorcas Barber. Their children were: Elias, Moses B., William, Mary (Mrs. Coon), Martha (Mrs. Sanders) and Phebe (Mrs. Larkin). Moses B., of this number, was born in the town of Hopkinton February 9th, 1801, and died January 20th, 1840. He pursued during his brief life the trade of a blacksmith in his native town, and married Martha, daughter of Joshua Boss, of Exeter, who was born in Richmond May 8th, 1803, and died September 25th, 1829. Their children were: Ann D. (Mrs. Horace Brightman), born September 27th, 1823; James Monroe, May 21st, 1825, deceased; Charles Barber, April 16th, 1827, and Elias, July 16th, 1829, deceased.

Charles Barber Coon is a native of Griswold, Conn., from whence he removed in childhood to Hopkinton. On the death of his father he found a home with Abiel S. Kenyon, of Richmond, having entered into an agreement with his patron by which he was to learn the trade of a woolen manufacturer in his mills, and

Charles B. Coon

receive until twenty-one years of age three months instruction in the schools of the neighborhood. He was also for a brief time a pupil of the Smithville Seminary. The firm which existed at this time as A. S. & E. Kenyon, was changed in 1857, by the retirement of the senior partner, when the mills became the property of Elijah Kenyon. Mr. Coon made his presence necessary to the success of the business, and passed through the various stages of advancement, first being made superintendent, then manager, and in 1863 admitted to a partnership under the firm name of Kenyon & Coon. He resided at Kenyon's Mills in Richmond until 1879, when Westerly became his home. In 1881 having devoted his life to the successful management of the mills he entered when a lad, he retired from business. Mr. Coon is a director in the National Niantic Bank, and in the Westerly and Watch Hill Ferry Company. He has been somewhat active as a republican in the political movements of his county, was elected to the state legislature for the years 1877 and 1878, and served on the committees on accounts and education. He was also in early life prominent in the Odd Fellows fraternity. He is a supporter of the First Baptist church of Westerly.

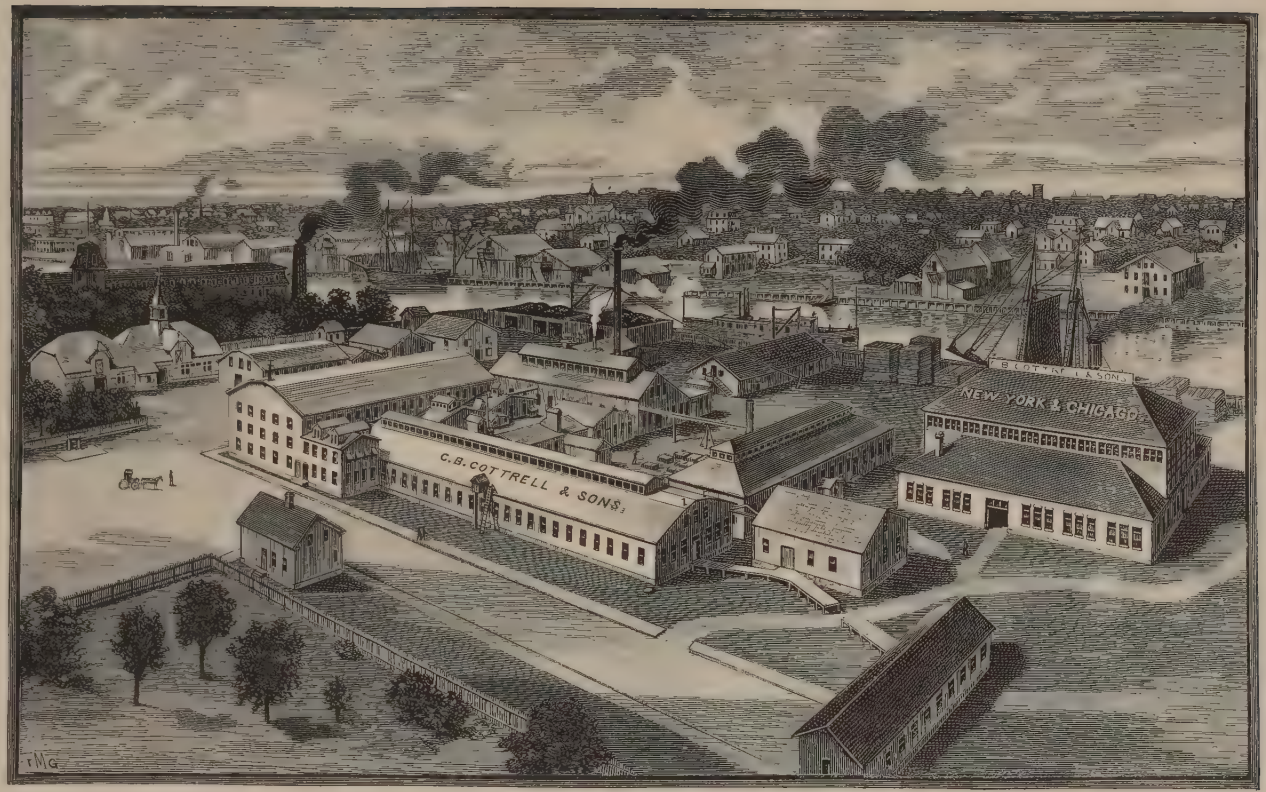
Mr. Coon was on the 20th of August, 1857, married to Miss Hattie N. Gardiner, daughter of Henry Gardiner and Mahala Briggs, of South Kingstown, and granddaughter of Oliver Gardiner.

Calvert B. Cottrell, son of Lebbeus Cottrell and Lydia Maxson, was born in Westerly, R. I., August 20th, 1821. In 1840, at the age of nineteen, he went to learn the machine business of Messrs. Lavalley, Lanphear & Co., of Phenix, R. I., manufacturers of cotton machinery, and was employed by them for fifteen years, most of the time as a contractor. During this period he made many improvements in labor saving tools and machinery, and by the careful management of his contracts he was able to save a sufficient sum of money to enable him to start in the machine business at his old home in Westerly, R. I., in July, 1855, associating with him Mr. Nathan Babcock, under the firm name of Cottrell & Babcock. The new firm commenced the manufacture of cotton and wood working machinery, also printing presses, and in 1861 began also to manufacture woolen machinery, building all the machinery necessary for the production of fancy cassimeres and woolen goods. During the war they made gun appendages, supplying largely those used by the Springfield Armory

and private armories. In the year 1868, when they began to make a speciality of printing presses, Mr. Cottrell commenced the series of patented improvements which brought the Cottrell press immediately to the front. Among the first of these was the improvement on the air spring, for reversing the bed, with its patent yielding plunger, vacuum valve, and governor attachment. This invention increasing, as it did, the capacity of the printing press for fine as well as fast work, was so far-reaching in its effects that it immediately brought Mr. Cottrell to the notice of the printing and mechanical world as one of the leading inventors of the day. At first this revolution was denounced as impracticable, but, as it soon received the indorsement of imitation by those who had opposed it the most, it was finally accepted on its merits, and the claims made for it then are no longer disputed by any one. Mr. Cottrell was the first to apply the tapeless delivery to the drum cylinder press, also the first to introduce a positive slider motion, hinged roller frames, and numerous other improvements, which are covered by more than seventy American and foreign patents, one of the latest of which is the new front sheet delivery for two revolution, stop cylinder and lithograph presses. This invention is deserving of more than passing notice, as it marks an era in the progress of the "art preservative" more pronounced, even than the introduction of the fly, which for generations has been accepted as the only reliable method of carrying the printed sheets to the pile table. By means of this improvement the printed sheets are delivered at the front end of the press, and laid printed side up without the use of a fly, strings, or tapes, a result never before accomplished on a printing press. The Cottrell Rotary Chromatic Press, for printing in several colors, is also an invention which stands without a rival, being the only press that takes the paper to be printed from a roll through a series of type impression cylinders in perfect register, cutting and delivering them for removal. This press consists of two or more type and impression cylinders, according to the number of colors used, operated in pairs, with a separate inking apparatus for each pair, and is capable of printing 300,000 labels in ten hours.

Mr. Cottrell has led an exceedingly busy life, having always had the general management of the business. He disposed of the productions of the factory, in addition to which he also attended to the minutest details of the development of his me-

G. B. Cottrell



PRINTING PRESS MANUFACTORY OF C. B. COTTRELL & SONS,
WESTERLY, R. I.

chanical ideas, improving the tools for the manufacture of the machinery, and carefully scrutinizing the work in its different stages of development. In July, 1880, twenty-five years from the beginning of the co-partnership, Mr. Cottrell purchased Mr. Babcock's entire interest in the concern, and associated with him his three sons, under the firm name of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, since which time they have more than doubled the capacity of their works, adding the latest and most improved labor saving machinery to be found in the market, and building many tools of their own design specially adapted to the requirements of their own business, until it is safe to say they now have the largest and most complete establishment devoted exclusively to the manufacture of stop cylinder, two revolution, drum cylinder and lithograph presses in the country. The reputation of these presses extends not only throughout the United States, but to Canada, Mexico, South America and Europe as well.

Their works, represented in this volume, cover some three acres of ground, with a floor space of about 150,000 square feet, and a dock frontage of 900 feet. They are admirably located on the Pawcatuck river, about five miles from Long Island Sound, whence coal, iron and heavy freight can be brought at small cost. They are also on the Shore Line railroad, between Boston and New York, which makes it a convenient point for shipping in any direction.

Mr. Cottrell was married May 4th, 1849, to Lydia W. Perkins, daughter of Elisha Perkins and Nancy Russell. They have six children—Edgar H., Hattie E., Charles P., C. B., Jr., L. Annegenette and Arthur M. In politics Mr. Cottrell was a whig until the republican party was organized, in 1856, when he joined that party, and has since been one of its staunch supporters. At an early age he identified himself with the temperance movement, and has been all his life a total abstainer from intoxicating beverages. He is a man of great force of character, quick perception and of a genial disposition, prudent but very liberal toward all charitable institutions, a member of the Seventh Day Baptist church, and a leading citizen of the community.

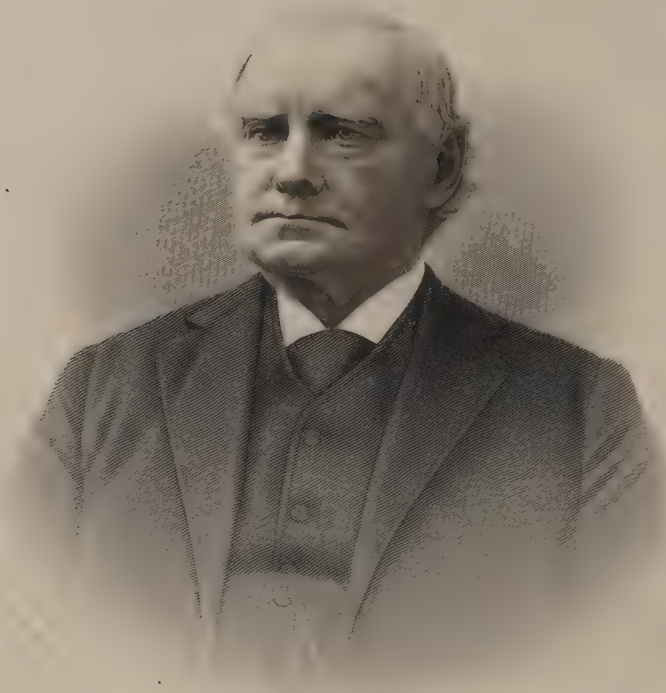
Amos Cross, a merchant in Westerly and judge of the county court, was prominent in the business of that town and in that of the whole county in the early years of this century. He was born at South Kingstown August 12th, 1769, and was educated in the local schools there. His father, John Cross, was a tanner and

currier. The subject of this sketch very early showed talent for as well as inclination toward trade. He began to buy and sell produce among the farmers, creating his capital from his own industry and thrift. Soon after his majority he removed to Westerly, whence he could send agricultural products to New York and other ports. At the age of thirty he had accumulated $1,800 through this trade.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Barns of Westerly, in 1799. John Hancock Cross and Eliza Cross, wife of Doctor John E. Weeden, were their children. As his capital increased his field of operations extended, and he became a true merchant. Riding over eastern Connecticut and southern Rhode Island, he contracted for the grains, especially barley, the cheese and other products of the farms. This merchandise he shipped to New York, Baltimore, Charleston and other ports. He spent one winter in Charleston in pursuit of his business. He brought back West India goods and other supplies for the country about Westerly. But this return trade made but a small part of his mercantile operations.

About the time of the war with England he contracted with the United States to furnish gun boats. These vessels were built under the superintendence of Captain Oliver H. Perry, afterward the hero of Lake Erie. Mr. Cross' credit was such that he borrowed money from his neighbors at four per cent. and loaned it to the United States at six per cent. He was one of the founders of the Phenix Bank, being president from its organization in 1818 until his death. The judges of the county court were appointed then, not from the bar, but from among leading citizens. Accordingly he was appointed to the first position on the bench. In this place he created the same trust and confidence that followed him in all the relations of his life. When his chaise appeared at the corner of the Kingston street the by-word ran in the village "the court has come." In the business of pensions at Washington, in the management of town affairs at home, he was often employed and always trusted.

He died December 15th, 1823, in his fifty-fifth year, having accumulated a handsome fortune. His opportunities for business and for usefulness to his fellow men had only begun. Judge Cross was a good example of that type of New England men which has contributed so much toward the building of this republic. Without capital or the ordinary connections of business,



Daniel F. Lurkin

he created a business out of his own enterprise. With scanty knowledge of books, he made himself master of the affairs of men. Without professional standing, he commanded the confidence of bench, bar and the freemen who reared such plain but solid judges. Native sagacity that was almost unerring, joined to energy and integrity, filled out the measure of his successful and honorable career.

DANIEL F. LARKIN.—Abel Larkin, a native of Westerly, married Sarah Foster of the same town. Their children were: Abel, Jonathan, Daniel, John, Sarah (Mrs. Gavitt), and Nancy, who died in early womanhood. Daniel Larkin, also born in Westerly, settled as a farmer in his native town, and married Rhoda, daughter of Samuel Sheffield of the same county and town. Their children are: Daniel F., Samuel S., Charles A., Jonathan, George F., Elthan P., Stanton, Susan E. (wife of Joseph T. Ross), Sophia (married to Joseph C. Crandall), and Jane (wife of William H. Cottrell).

The eldest of these children, Daniel F. Larkin, was born on the 10th of June, 1817, and passed his early years in the town of Westerly, with which the family have for generations been identified. Receiving a common school education, he was, on attaining a suitable age, apprenticed to the trade of a ship carpenter, which, with intervals devoted to other pursuits, he followed until 1860. The year 1838 found him in Middlesex county, Va., engaged in the construction of a brig, which was on completion brought north. The following year again proved a favorable one for the pursuit of his trade at this point. The winters from 1840 to 1854 inclusive were spent in marketing and fish dealing in Savannah, Ga., after which he settled at Watch Hill, resumed his trade, and received the appointment as keeper of the Watch Hill light house.

Mr. Larkin determined, in 1868, to fill the role of a popular landlord, and began the erection of what is now the most important summer hotel at Watch Hill, the Larkin House, which has since that time been enlarged, greatly improved, and is now double the capacity of the original structure. With this house and its success his name has been chiefly identified. Mr. Larkin in 1876 again transferred his business relations to the South, and erected a winter hotel at Palatka, Florida, which he managed successfully until its destruction by fire, in 1884, since which time his interest has centered at Watch Hill. A republican in his

political convictions, he has for several years served in the town council, and was in 1857 elected to the state legislature, to which office he was re-elected for successive terms, and again for the year 1873. In 1884 he received the important appointment as one of the commissioners to effect a settlement of the questions involved in the boundary line between Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Daniel F. Larkin was on the 19th of October, 1840, married to Martha, daughter of Clark Hiscox, of Westerly. Their children are: Frank, married to Jessie Cheesbro; Daniel W., whose wife was Josephine Cary; Martha J., wife of Amos D. Allen; and Sarah E., wife of F. S. Aldrich. Both Mr. and Mrs. Larkin are members of the Seventh Day Baptist church of Westerly.

Azro N. Lewis.—John Lewis, the progenitor of the Lewis family in Rhode Island, settled in Westerly in 1660. His son, Israel, was the father of Israel, born in 1695. Enoch, a son of the latter, born in 1720, was the father of Enoch, whose birth occurred in 1754. His son, Nathaniel Lewis, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, was born in 1786, and early in life removed to western New York, and became a successful farmer. He married Hepsibath Chamberlain, daughter of Elias Chamberlain, of Vermont. Their children were: William E., deceased; Jane E. (Mrs. Closser); George B. (a resident of Woodlawn, Cal.); Susan A. (Mrs. Norton); Percy A., and Azro N. The last named and youngest of these children, was born January 31st, 1842, in Granger, Allegany county, N. Y. His education was such as the common schools afforded. At the age of thirteen he removed with his parents to Scio, in the same county, and at sixteen entered the office of Doctor Sheerar, of Wellsville, a neighboring town, with a view of mastering the science of dentistry. A year later he continued his studies with Doctor H. P. Burdick, of Alfred, N. Y., remained three years under his preceptorship, and in 1861 located in Westerly. He immediately began the practice of dentistry, in 1864 associating with him a former student, Doctor A. H. Spicer, and has since enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. While evincing skill and thoroughness in all departments of the science, they have been especially successful in "crowning" and "bridge work," which process may be described as the inserting of a single tooth or a full set of teeth on the teeth or roots remaining in the mouth, a difficult piece of work, requiring both skill and knowledge. He has been

PHOTO. BY SCHOFIELD BROS. WESTERLY, R. I.

Azro A. Lewis.

ARTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

one of the trustees of the Mechanics' Savings Bank since its organization, and for several years a director in the Phenix National Bank of Westerly.

The doctor is strongly republican in his political associations, and content to promote the interests of his party without enjoying official place as the reward of his fidelity. He is a member of the school board of Westerly, and has been for ten years one of the engineers of the fire department. He is an active mason, member and past master of Pawcatuck Lodge, No. 90, of that order, of Palmer Chapter, No. 28, of Westerly, and of Narragansett Commandery, No. 27, of which he was eminent commander from January 13th, 1873, to January 11th, 1875. For a number of years he held a commission in the Westerly Rifles, and upon the re-organization of the militia was commissioned quartermaster of the Third Battalion, and held that position until it was consolidated with the First regiment. He fills the office of vestryman in Christ Episcopal church of Westerly.

Doctor Lewis was, in 1870, married to Marie Antoinette, daughter of Welcome Stillman, of Westerly, who died in 1877. Their children are George Welcome and Ralph Stanley, now living, and Marie and Mabel, deceased. The doctor in 1882 married Miranda W., daughter of Nicholas Sheldon, of San Francisco. They have two sons, Azro N., Jr., and Charles Lux.

Although a member of one of the oldest firms in Westerly, he is still in the prime of life; and while devoted to the interests of his business, he takes an active part in all measures which, in his judgment, will promote the welfare of the community in which he dwells, while never indifferent to those broader questions which affect the welfare of the native state of his ancestors.

JONATHAN MAXSON.—The origin of the Maxson family of America has never been definitely ascertained, although it is believed upon good authority that the family came from England to this country sometime previous to 1638, landing somewhere in the Massachusetts colony. The name in England and Scotland was probably originally Maxton or Maxtone, many families of that name being now found there, as well as some others who spell the name Maxson. It was not an uncommon thing for the letter "t" in a name to become changed to "s" or even dropped entirely.

Richard Maxson is the first one of whom there is any record,

mention first being made of him in the Rhode Island Colonial Records of the settlement of the town of Portsmouth, upon the island of Rhode Island, then called "Aquidneck," where he is shown to have been during the first year of the settlement of that town in 1638. His name appears again the succeeding year signed with others to the following compact:

"Aprill the 30th, 1639.

"We whose names are under written doe acknowledge ourselves the legall subjects of his Majestie King Charles and in his name doe hereby binde ourselves into a civill body politicke, under his lawes according to matters of justice."

The same month, the colony of Newport was established at the lower end of the island, the name of Richard Maxson appearing among the list of freemen at the settlement of the town. He shared in the original division of land, having thirty-six acres allotted him, the deed of same being recorded on page 54 of Vol. I, Land Evidence. By occupation he was a blacksmith. Very little is known concerning him or his wife, who is alluded to as "Goodwife Maxson, widow of Richard Maxson," in a deed which she gave, of a part of the above-mentioned land, two or three years later. Family tradition has it that he met his death at the hands of the Indians, but the author of this sketch has found no authentic information concerning his decease. He had one child, a son John, born at Newport in the year 1639. He is said to have been the first white child born on the island of Rhode Island.

John Maxson[2] was born as stated above in 1639, and died at Westerly, R. I., December 17th, 1720. He married Mary, daughter of Hugh Moshier. She was born in 1641 at Newport and died at Westerly February 2d, 1718. The graves may be found in the First Hopkinton cemetery, where they were removed a few years since, from their original resting place in the old "Clark Burying Ground," situated on the bank of the Pawcatuck, about one half mile southward. In 1661 John Maxson with others removed from Newport to Westerly. Record of the deed of the original allotment of land to him is found upon the Westerly town records. He represented the town in the general assembly several terms and also filled many local offices.

Mr. Maxson was a faithful member of the Seventh Day Baptist church of Newport (the first church of that sect in this country), and retained his membership until the division of the church in 1708 and the formation of a separate church by the

members residing in or near Westerly. He was called to the pastorate of this church and served in that capacity until his death. In 1716 he proposed to resign his office but his resignation was not accepted, the church preferring to appoint assistant pastors, to relieve the venerable elder of a part of his work. He was called at times previous to this to serve the church at Newport in a similar capacity. He was familiarly known as "Elder John." Two of his sons, John and Joseph, succeeded him in the pastorate of the church. His grandson, John (son of Jonathan) was also an elder. From him descended every American family bearing the name of Maxson. Four families only of this name, not of American origin, have been found at this writing, viz.: two of German, one of Bavarian and one of English descent.

He had the following children:

I. John[3], born 1666 at Westerly, died July, 1747, in Westerly, married January 19th, 1687, Judith Clarke, daughter of Joseph and Bethiah (Hubbard) Clarke. She was born October 12th, 1667. He was an active and useful citizen and like his father was a zealous worker in the church. His property consisted mainly of real estate, he purchasing in one lot 2,684 acres. He united with the Sabbatarian church of Newport July 30th, 1692, was ordained deacon of the Westerly church September 7th, 1712, and called to the pastorate of the same church as associate of his father. His family consisted of ten children: Judith, Mary, Bethiah, Elizabeth, Hannah, John, Dorithy, Susan, Joseph and Avis.

II. Dorithy[3], born in Westerly, married Elder Joseph Clarke January 5th, 1692.

III. Joseph[3], born 1672, died September 1750. He married Tacy Burdick, daughter of Robert and Ruth (Hubbard) Burdick in 1691. She was born in 1666. He, like his father and brother, felt that he was called to religious work. He was baptized January 24th, 1694, united with the church at Newport, was chosen to the office of deacon in 1716, ordained as an evangelist October 8th, 1732, and as a regular minister of the gospel April 24th, 1739. His children were: Elizabeth, Joseph, John (Captain John), Ruth.

IV. Mary[3], married Daniel Lewis.

V. Jonathan[3], born in 1680, at Westerly, died November 20th, 1732, in Westerly. He married May 1st, 1707, Content Rogers, of New London, daughter of Jonathan and Naomi (Burdick)

Rogers. She was born in 1678, and died in 1777. She afterward married (1739) Richard Dake, and again, June 24th, 1756, married Timothy Peckham, all of Westerly. He held many public offices, called almost each year, from his admission as a freeman, in 1702, to his death, in 1732, to fill some position of trust or honor.

Jonathan[3] had the following children:

I. Jonathan[4] (commonly called the colonel), born January 16th, 1708, in Westerly. He married Jemima Mumford, January 1st, 1736.

II. Content[4], born January 28th, 1709, in Westerly, married Captain James Babcock, and afterward (1742) married William Hiscox.

III. Joseph[4], born January 14th, 1712, died in 1739.

IV. John[4] (also called "Elder John, of Newport"), born March 2d, 1714, in Westerly, died March 2d, 1778, at Newport, R. I., on the anniversary of his birth. He married, October 27th, 1736, Tacy Rogers, of New London, daughter of Jonathan. His second wife was Mrs. Ann McCarty, to whom he was married October 31st, 1756, and by whom he had no issue. By his first wife he had eight children.

V. Naomi[4], born May 6th, 1716, died unmarried at Westerly, the place of her birth.

VI. Samuel[4], called "Saddler Sam," born in Westerly, July 20th, 1718, died in 1797. He married Ruth Rogers, of New London, daughter of Jonathan, October 13th, 1742. She was the sister of his brother John's wife.

VII. Caleb[4], born November 21st, 1721, at Westerly, died when quite young.

VIII. Mary[4], born November 20th, 1723, in Westerly, and died in her youth.

Elder John Maxson[4], whose birth, marriage and death are recorded above, was a man of much prominence and usefulness in the Sabbatarian church at Newport, of which he was the pastor. He had eight children, as follows:

1. Jonathan[5], born August 24th, 1737, in Westerly; died July 31st, 1823, at Newport. He married Lydia Clarke, November 14th, 1759, by whom he had six children. He married again July 9th, 1775, Mary Millard, of Freetown, Mass., by whom he had five children.

II. Esther[5], born June 13th, 1739.

III. Anne[5], born January 24th, 1741, died May 23d, 1812, married Dr. Joshua Babcock.

IV. Nathan[5], born in 1736, died unmarried at Newport.

V. John[5], born in 174–, died April 16th, 1822; married July 19th, 1783, Sally Schreeve, daughter of Daniel.

VI. Judith[5], born September 13th, 1749; she became the third wife of Samuel Marriott, May 21st, 1791.

VII. Caleb[5], born November 2d, 1752, in Newport, died April 6th, 1841, at De Ruyter, N. Y.; married October 20th, 1782, Mary, daughter of Elder John Bliss. He afterward married her first cousin, Mary, daughter of Henry Bliss, November 1st, 1807. He had a family of nine children: Elizabeth Ward, William Bliss, Joshua Babcock, John, Content, Mary Bliss, Lukus, Tacy Wells and Charles Henry.

VIII. Content[5], born in 1754 in Newport, died July 28th, 1818, unmarried.

Jonathan Maxson[4], whose birth is recorded above, had the following children by his wife, Lydia Clarke:

I. Tacy, born October 30th, 1764, died November 8th, 1764.

II. Lydia, born October 30th, 1764, died November 10th, 1764.

III. Anna, became the second wife of Archibald Taber.

IV. Mary, married Archibald Taber, a Quaker.

V. and VI. Twin girls, died young.

By his second wife, Mary Millard, he had:

VII. Tacy, married Samuel P. Young.

VIII. Abby, born November 10th, 1780, at Newport, died April 26th, 1874, at Westerly, unmarried.

IX. Jonathan, born July 4th, 1781, at Newport, died January 22d, 1852, at Westerly, married Nancy, daughter of Captain George Potter, March 27th, 1806.

X. and XI. Twin boys, died young.

Aside from Abby and Jonathan, very little is known of these children. They married and moved to a distant part of the country.

Jonathan Maxson[5] was born in Newport, and removed to the town of Westerly with his family, locating at Potter Hill. He afterward removed to the village of Westerly, where he resided until his death, of small pox, January 22d, 1852. His early life was spent in fishing, carpenter work, etc. He entered the firm of C. Maxson & Co., in 1845, two years after its formation, and continued therein until his decease. In disposition he was kind and genial, being loved by all who knew him. His family consisted of the following children:

I. George Potter[7], born July 13th, 1807, at Newport, now living at Philadelphia, Penn. He married June 1st, 1828, Hannah Bentley, daughter of Benjamin P. Bentley. October 26th, 1843, he married Mercia M. Carpenter, and October 25th, 1852, he married Lydia Ann Maxson, daughter of Luke Maxson. By his wife Mercia he had two children: Sarah Lavantia, born November 9th, 1845, died August 14th, 1850, and George Henry, born July 15th, 1847, died August 11th, 1850. By his wife Lydia he had three children: John, born January, 1857, died June 3d, 1870; Caroline Elizabeth, born October 30th, 1859, and Frederick, born June 13th, 1862.

II. Mary Potter[7], born February 28th, 1809, at Newport, married Benjamin Wilbur Bentley, son of Benjamin P. Bentley, January 1st, 1838. Their children were: George Maxson, born April 10th, 1839, died June 24th, 1868; Benjamin Cortland, born May 2d, 1841; Hannah Maria, born February 9th, 1845; Mary Elizabeth, born March 31st, 1850; and Emily Fenner, born December 31st, 1852.

III. Deacon William[7], born May 11th, 1811, at Newport, married September 25th, 1834, Sarah Rogers, daughter of Deacon David and Mary (Potter) Rogers. Their children are: Charles Alburtus, born March 19th, 1838; William Edgar, born October 12th, 1840; Sarah Matilda, born September 27th, 1846, died November 11th, 1856; Charlotte E., born December 3d, 1843, died August 12th, 1877.

IV. Charles[7], born September 3d, 1813, at Westerly, of whom a sketch is given elsewhere.

V. Jonathan[7], born January 26th, 1816, at Westerly, is the subject of this sketch. He married Matilda Mandana, daughter of Deacon Martin and Matilda Mandana (Stillman) Wilcox, January 25th, 1844. They had four children, whose names will be found below.

VI. Nancy[7], born September 27th, 1818, at Westerly, died October 3d, 1858, at Westerly, unmarried.

VII. Elizabeth Hannah[7], born September 19th, 1822, at Westerly, died August 25th, 1847, at Westerly, unmarried.

VIII. Edwin[7], born May 6th, 1827, at Westerly; resides at Westerly, unmarried.

Jonathan Maxson[7], the subject of this sketch, had the following children:

I. Albertus Wilcox[8], born June 25th, 1846, at Westerly, married

PHOTO. BY SCHOFIELD BROS. WESTERLY, R. I.

Jonathan Mayson

ARTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

Isabel Augusta, daughter of Deacon Thomas F. and Caroline Matilda (Yarnall) Randolph, of Plainfield, N. J., September 17th, 1873. Their children are: Clara Louise, born December 31st, 1874, at Westerly; Albertus Randolph, born May 30th, 1876, at Westerly; Frank Elwin, born September 8th, 1879, at Westerly.

II. Henry Martin[6], born March 28th, 1852, at Westerly, married December 30th, 1879, Henrietta Louise, daughter of Doctor Edwin R. and Louise (Brown) Lewis, of Westerly. They have one child, Ruth Potter, born February 10th, 1881.

III. Jonathan Irving[6], born September 22d, 1856, at Westerly, married Sarah Yarnall, daughter of Deacon Thomas F. and Caroline Matilda (Yarnall) Randolph, of Plainfield, N. J., November 1st, 1881. They have two children: Ethel May, born January 4th, 1883, at Westerly, and Jonathan Irving, Jr., born March 5th, 1888, at Westerly.

IV. Frank Howard[6], born June 18th, 1859, at Westerly, died October 14th, 1863, at Westerly.

Jonathan Maxson[7] was born at Potter Hill in the town of Westerly, and at the age of two years removed with his parents to the village of Westerly. His boyhood was spent at school, and later in such pursuits as enabled him to maintain himself—fishing, carpenter and farm work in turn keeping him fully occupied. From the age of sixteen to twenty, his chosen trade, that of a carpenter, was followed, with serious interruptions, however, occasioned by feeble health, which finally compelled him to choose some other vocation requiring less hard manual labor, from which he was precluded by an imperfect use of his right arm. Having decided upon a more thorough course of education with reference to a professional career, he, at the age of twenty obtained from his father, for a consideration, the last year of his minority, in which he accumulated funds to defray his educational expenses. At the age of twenty-one he entered De Ruyter Institute, located at De Ruyter, N. Y. His studies were, however, after a few months interrupted by ill health, when teaching and other avocations filled the interval until his return to the academy. Here disappointment again awaited him and compelled a return to his home, where he was confined for a period of three consecutive years.

At the end of this period, which was largely occupied in home studies, circumstances finally influenced him to abandon his course of study, and to enter in August, 1843, into a co-partner-

ship with his brother under the firm name of C. Maxson & Co., for the transaction of a general building and lumber business. They established the first mill in the village equipped with wood working machinery (located on the Connecticut side of the river), which mill is still occupied by the firm of Maxson & Co., of which Mr. Maxson is the senior partner. Here he has up to the present time continued in business, though much of the labor and detail is transferred to his son, the junior partner.

Mr. Maxson has ever given his influence and means to the promotion of all projects having for their end the advancement of the public interests. The cause of education, the promotion of justice, whether in private or civil station, and the furtherance of morality in the community, have each found in him an earnest advocate. For many years a resident of the Connecticut side of the village of Westerly, he represented the town of Stonington in the state legislature in 1865, and at the expiration of that term of service, by removal to the Rhode Island side, severed his citizenship in that state. At an early age he became an uncompromising advocate of the anti-slavery cause, and is to the present time no less outspoken on the question of temperance. With others he, in 1849, assisted in organizing the Pawcatuck National Bank, of which he was for twenty-five years a director. At the age of eighteen Mr. Maxson made a profession of religion, became a member of the First Hopkinton Seventh Day Baptist church and maintained this relation until the formation of the Pawcatuck Seventh Day Baptist church in 1840, to which he transferred his membership. Of this church he was the first clerk, and continued in office for fifteen consecutive years, as also for a much longer period a member of its board of trustees. In his own denomination he has for more than thirty years held the position of a member of the board of managers of the Seventh Day Baptist Home and Foreign Missionary Society.

Charles Maxson[3] was born at Potter Hill September 3d, 1813, and died February 16th, 1881, from the day of his birth until his death knowing no other home than his native county. He early learned with his father the trade of a carpenter and boat builder. In 1843, when still a young man, the firm of C. Maxson & Co. was organized, and maintained until his death. Their contracts for building extended beyond Westerly to Narragansett Pier, South Kingstown and other points, and included the erection of some of the most important structures in the country, such as the

Charles Maxson

ARTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

Ocean House, Larkin House and Atlantic House at Watch Hill, the Mt. Hope House, Tower Hill Hotel, Hazard House and the Maxson House at Narragansett Pier. They also erected many churches and public buildings in Rhode Island and Connecticut, and were largely engaged in the lumber business. As the principal partner in the firm, and its acknowledged head, Mr. Maxson naturally had much to do with the employment of the men who labored for the company, as well as with parties with whom they contracted for work. The varied duties thus imposed upon him were performed with such fidelity as to make for him among all classes many friends and never an enemy.

He occupied various stations of public importance, was a member of the general assembly of Rhode Island in 1852, 1853 and 1854, for some years an officer of the River Bend Cemetery Association, chief engineer of the Westerly Fire Department from its organization in 1871 until 1874, when he declined re-election, and for a considerable period president of the board of trustees of the Seventh-Day Baptist church, of which he remained an exemplary member until his death. He was for many years a director in the Washington National Bank of Westerly. Mr. Maxson was a strong abolitionist in the days when few had the courage to avow their sentiments on that question, and in many substantial ways indicated his sympathy with the weak and oppressed, whose cause he espoused. He was a man of many-sided characteristics, chief among which was his great kindness of heart. This trait of character made him keenly sympathetic toward those in distress or financial difficulty, and this sympathy frequently found expression in timely aid. He possessed great strength of character. His mind was clear and his judgment well formed. Accustomed to weigh considerations, when he arrived at a conviction based upon careful reflection, it was his habit to hold it with a firm grip. This strength of mind, joined with kindness of heart and gentleness of manner, was transfused by a simple faith in God, which illumined and guided his whole life.

Charles Maxson was married in February, 1841, to Anna Maria, daughter of Amos and Lucinda Barber. Their children are: Abby M., wife of Fred L. Hickox, and Charles Clarence, who married Emma A., daughter of Doctor Albert Utter of Plainfield, New Jersey.

Charles Perry was born in Westerly September 27th, 1809. He came of a family distinguished for energy and moral cour-

age, and which for a number of generations were large land owners in the Narragansett country. He is the eldest of three brothers and two sisters, the sixth generation from Edward Perry, of Sandwich, Mass., who emigrated from Devonshire, England, in 1644, and was married, in 1653, to Mary, daughter of Governor Freeman of Plymouth colony. This Edward was also the ancestor of Commodores Oliver H. and Matthew C. Perry.

Thomas Perry, the father of Charles, was born in Charlestown, Rhode Island, in 1776. He was greatly interested in matters of education, and of his own means built, near his home, a school house, in which he taught the youth of his neighborhood. In 1806, while engaged in this school, he was summoned to Westerly to take the position of cashier of the Washington Bank, made vacant by the death of the first incumbent, Arnold Clark. Thomas Perry was a man of liberal mind and genial nature, and was respected and beloved by his neighbors. He held his place as cashier until his death in 1826, when his eldest son, Charles, the subject of this sketch, who had already been his assistant for more than a year, was chosen to the office.

This was a position of great responsibility for a youth of sixteen, as Charles then was, but his mind was maturer than his age and his education better than might be expected from the limited instruction which the village school then afforded. This was no doubt largely the result of the home influence, both his father and mother encouraging the taste for study which was a marked characteristic of their son. He early gave evidence of his literary taste as well as of other excellent qualities of mind and of character by editing the *Bung Town Patriot* in 1825. This paper he printed with a quill pen, and it was probably the first published in the south county. The type for the title, together with the cuts for the advertisements, he himself carved from wood. The perseverance, the industry and enthusiasm which attended this work and made it possible for a mere boy of fifteen years, have continued to be marked characteristics of the man. A *fac-simile* of the pages of the *Bung Town Patriot*, as it was printed in 1825, is presented in connection with this sketch.

The board of directors of the bank paid the highest possible compliment to Mr. Perry's judgment and discretion by carrying out his advice in an important question of policy immediately after he assumed the office of cashier. The confidence thus early bestowed has always been deservedly retained. The Washington

Charles Perry

Poetry.

I would not wear the wreaths of war
I would not court his crown,
For laurels on sink beneath
His dark & vengeful frown.

I would not seek my fame to build
On glory's dizzy height,
Her temple is with orphans filled
Blood soils her sceptre bright

I would not wear the diadem
By folly prized so high,
Forward and wo hath bought
And every pearl a tear.

I would not heap the golden dust
That sordid spirits crave
For every grain (by penury cursed)
Is gathered from the grave.

No, let my wreath unsullied be
My fame be virtuous youth
My wealth be kindness, charity,
My diadem be truth.

N.E. Rum,

and Molasses also

A General assortment of Leather for sale by,

Ely 17. G.D. Cross

For Sale.

A valuable Tan Yard also a Two Story house & about 2 acres of excellent land now occupied by Wm. D. Wells apply to

Pleg Cross

Charlestown Feb. 17

Pawcatuck,

Hotel.

The Subscriber will continue to occupy this stand ... ensuing year & will endeavour to accommodate his friends and the publick in the best manner possible. J.T. Thurston

To Let

One half of a House which will accommodate a small family situate in Water Street apply to

Ely 21 John Thompson

HORSE,

To Let, apply to, John T. Thurston

Pawcatuck Feb. 23.

Anecdotes.

An Irishman, being upbraided with cowardice, said, he had as bold a heart as any in the army, but his cowardly legs always ran away with it.

A certain Irish attorney threatened the printer of a Dublin paper with prosecution for inserting the death of a person, who proved to be alive. The menace was accompanied with this shrewd observation, "That no printer should publish a death unless he had it expressly communicated by the person deceased."

Printed and published by, C. Perry, No. 8. — Water St. ———

BUNG-TOWN PATRIOT.

* Vol. 1. BUNG TOWN, MARCH, 1. 1825. No 2. *

TERMS.

The PATRIOT, is to be published on the first day of each month at ONE DOLLAR per annum.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

The Hon. John Q. Adams has been elected President of the United States for 4 years from the fourth of March 1825.—The calm and dispassionate manner in which this great question was decided reflects the highest honor on the representatives of the people, and shews in a satisfactory manner the excellency of the American Constitution.

The following Gentlemen are spoken of at Washington, as those from whom the Secretary of the Treasury will be ch[illegible] Calhoun, Richard Rush, and Langdon Cheves, John Dem Bree.

Accident.

Miss Hannah Brown, daughter of Mr. John Brown, was drowned at Peekskill a few days since while attempting to cross from Carmans Point to Browns Dock."

A few weeks since as some boys were digging for rabbits in South Kinstown they found bones which upon examination proved to be those of some person who it is supposed was murdered and buried there.

LOOKOUT.

The person, who a few evenings since went to his neighbors Wood pile, instead of his own, by mistake; is cautioned against such mistakes in future, as the owner, in case of a repetition — threatens to Dixon him.

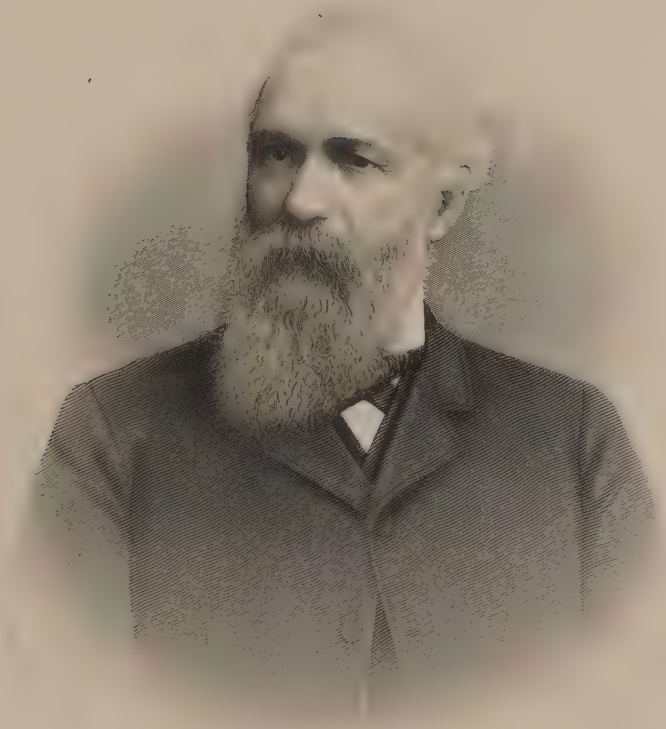
slaves found in him one who hesitated not, when occasion demanded, to put the higher law of the common brotherhood of man above all human statutes, and to brave the penalties of their infraction.

He exercised also a large hospitality, and those who have enjoyed it well know and appreciate the charm of his conversation and the fascination of a personality which bespoke both kindliness and wisdom. Among his guests was that eminent opponent of the slave power, Benjamin Lundy, who was traveling through the country on foot on his way from Baltimore to Vermont to see a young man by the name of William Lloyd Garrison. At that time Garrison was unknown and Lundy wished to associate him with himself as editor of his paper, *The Genius of Universal Emancipation*, in Baltimore. The guest was successful and the sequel forms one of the important pages in the history of this country.

In religion Charles Perry is and always has been a member of the Society of Friends and a firm believer in the original and orthodox principles of that people. When in the seventy-fifth year of his age, he wrote a brief but comprehensive exposition of the important doctrines of Friends, entitled "True Principles of the Society of Friends."

In 1848 Mr. Perry married Temperance, daughter of Thomas and Phebe Foster, of Hopkinton, and a granddaughter of the eminent Quaker preacher, John Wilbur. Five children were born to them, four of whom are living, two daughters—Mrs. J. Barclay Foster, of Westerly, and Mrs. F. C. Buffum, of Stanton, Fla.,—and two sons—Charles, who has already been referred to as succeeding his father as cashier, and Arthur, who is assistant cashier in the Washington National Bank.

James Monroe Pendleton, the youngest son and tenth child in a family of twelve children, was born at Pendleton Hill, North Stonington, Conn., January 10th, 1822. On the father's side he is a descendant of Major Brian Pendleton who, coming from the mother country and settling in New England shortly after the arrival of the "Mayflower" in 1620, became distinguished as a soldier and in the councils of state. General Nathan Pendleton, the father of James, has left a record of which his posterity may well be proud. As a major of militia in the war of 1812 he was noted for valor, genius, skill and efficiency. From 1810 to 1826 he represented North Stonington in the legislature of Con-



S. M. Pendleton

necticut, winning the appellation of an honest and gifted legislator. His wife, Phebe Cole Pendleton, was of Scottish extraction and a lady of superior talents and refinement. General Pendleton died October 15th, 1827. Owing to adverse and unavoidable occurrences, his affairs had become seriously impaired, so that his family was left in limited circumstances.

James M. lived at home until seventeen years of age, attending the district school about four months each year, and the remaining time either working on the farm or in his brother's store. Subsequently for a few years he alternately attended school or engaged in teaching. Defraying expenses by his own exertions he completed his course of study with high honors at the "Connecticut Literary Institution" in 1844. Then presenting his mother with his surplus earnings, he went to New York as salesman in a wholesale grocery store for two years. Thence going to Westerly, R. I., where he has since resided, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, banking, insurance and manufacturing, with satisfying success.

Mr. Pendleton was in 1847 married to Miss Bethena Arabella Spencer, of Suffield, Conn., a lady whose talents and refined culture command the highest respect and esteem.

In public affairs Mr. Pendleton has acted an important part, earnestly advocating all measures which he conceived conducive to the good of the community and the country. The cause of public education has especially received his hearty support and been greatly advanced by his vigorous efforts. From youth he has taken a deep interest in political science, easily learning what seems so hard for many to comprehend, that the constitution of the United States is the expressed will of the people of the United States in the aggregate, and not a compact between sovereign states. Although holding that article of the constitution which tolerated involuntary service within certain limits under its control, incompatible with freedom and contrary to the declaration of independence, yet he was entirely loyal, even to this provision while it was a part of the fundamental law. But when the attempt was made to generalize a local institution, a social, moral and political evil, and foist it into free territory, he firmly resisted, co-operating with the lovers of liberty and the Union in organizing and supporting the republican party, founded on principles in strict accord with the constitution. When, in consequence of this party's triumph, fairly won in 1860, the South

waged war upon the Union, he confidently accepted the issue. Early in the struggle he counseled the emancipation and arming of the slaves. During the conflict he was president of the Union League in Westerly and largely instrumental in enlisting soldiers for the defense of the government.

His industry, ability, rectitude, patriotism and exemplary course won from the public the confidence and esteem which is justly his due. Expressive of its high appreciation he was elected to the state senate of Rhode Island for the years 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865. In 1868 he was appointed delegate to the national republican convention in Chicago, and the same year was chosen a presidential elector. He was elected to the 42d Congress in 1868, and reelected to the 43d Congress, serving during the first session on the committee on printing and revolutionary claims, and subsequently on the committee on the revision of laws, one of the most important in the house. He was a delegate to the republican national convention in 1876, in 1878 elected to the Rhode Island House of Representatives, and reelected each succeeding year until 1884, being a portion of the time chairman of the finance committee. He was one of the originators of the Niantic Bank, from 1854 for seventeen years its cashier, and is now president of both the national and savings banks. He has for fifteen years been a member of the board of state charities and correction, and a portion of the time its president. He has also held many important offices in the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Pendleton united with the First Baptist church of North Stonington in 1832, and held membership in the First Baptist church in Westerly from 1847 to 1870, when he became a constituent member of Calvary Baptist church of that place, of which he is a liberal supporter.

Having no children, Mr. Pendleton has manifested much liberality and kindness in the education of his nieces and nephews. In 1854 two children of his brother William were taken into his family for this purpose, one of whom, James M. Pendleton, became a lieutenant in the army during the late civil war, and died of fever contracted in the service; the other, whom Mr. Pendleton considers as his adopted daughter, is now Mrs. William E. Hart. In 1865 his brother William having died, two others of the children were given a home, one of whom has since died, and the other, Charles H. Pendleton, graduated at Brown University in 1878, and from Rochester Theological Seminary in

Eugene F. Pendleton

AUTOTYPE E. BIENSTADT

1881, and is now pastor of the Main Street Baptist church in Worcester, Mass. Another niece was a member of his family for several years, graduated at the high school during the time, and is now Mrs. Doctor Eichler, residing at San Diego, Cal.

EUGENE B. PENDLETON.—General Nathan Pendleton, the grandfather of the subject of this biography, who resided in North Stonington, married October 6th, 1803, Phebe Cole, whose children were: Nathan S., Charles H., Enoch B., Phebe E., Dewitt Clinton, William F., Sallie A., Susan A., Nancy M., James Monroe, Lydia E. and Katharine K. Enoch B. was born September 5th, 1808, in North Stonington, where the greater part of his life was passed. After a clerkship of several years he embarked in business in New York, and in 1847, on becoming a resident of Westerly, there engaged in partnership with his brother. On the retirement of the latter, in 1854, he formed another business connection, and continued thus interested until his appointment in 1861, as postmaster of Westerly, in which office he continued until the year of his decease. He married October 30th, 1843, Mary E., daughter of Andrew Chapman, of North Stonington. The children of this marriage are: Mary E., Josephine A., Eugene Burrows, Charles H., Harriet (wife of B. D. Hahn), Edwin P., Anne C. (deceased), James M., 2d, and Ella F. Charles H., Mrs. Hahn, James M., 2d, and Mary E. are residents of Westerly, James M., 2d, being a graduate of Brown University, and assistant cashier of the National Niantic bank. Edwin P. is a graduate of West Point, and an officer in the regular army. Josephine A. resides at Waterbury, Conn. Ella F. graduated at Wellsley College, and is a member of its faculty. The death of Mr. Pendleton occurred on the 11th of November, 1875.

Eugene Burrows Pendleton was born June 18th, 1849, in Westerly, which has been his lifetime home. He was educated in the public and private schools of the place, and early developed that self-reliance and independence which have been notable characteristics of his life. Thus in school, when occasion offered, he acted as janitor, and performed other duties to assist in defraying the expenses of his tuition. In later life, when it became his duty as well as pleasure to aid in the maintenance of a large family, he accepted without hesitation the charge, and shrunk from no labor that made lighter the burdens of others. He graduated from Schofield's Commercial School, in Providence, and in 1866 entered the post office in the capacity of clerk. Contin-

uing in this relation until 1872, he was appointed assistant postmaster, bearing much of the responsibility connected with the office and its management.

In 1875 Mr. Pendleton was made postmaster of Westerly, and held the appointment until April 1st, 1887. During this period many valuable innovations were made, the delivery system projected, and under his successor introduced, and the office so conducted as to win for its incumbent the cordial approval of the public. Mr. Pendleton is a trustee of the Niantic Savings Bank, and was one of the originators of the Westerly Business Men's Association, the prosperity of which he did much to advance. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, as member of Franklin Lodge No. 20, Palmer Chapter No. 28, and Narragansett Commandery No. 27, all of Westerly.

In 1866 he joined the Westerly Rifles, was assiduous in his efforts to promote the recruiting service of the company, and rose in rank until he was, in 1884, chosen captain of one of the companies. Largely through his instrumentality a state appropriation was obtained in 1877, by which the armory of the organization was remodelled and enlarged. In 1888 he was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Taft. In 1866 Mr. Pendleton joined the First Baptist church of Westerly, and is now a regular attendant upon the services of Calvary Baptist church, of which he has been one of the most zealous supporters, and is secretary and treasurer of its Sunday school, as also the church treasurer.

THOMAS WELLS POTTER.—Nathaniel Potter, on his emigration from England to America, settled in Portsmouth, R. I., where his death occurred before 1644. His second son, Ichabod, married Martha, daughter of Thomas Hazard, and died in 1676. Their son, Thomas, was born about the year 1663, and married Susanna Tripp, whose son Thomas, born in 1692 in South Kingstown, married Mary Babcock. George, a son by this union, born in 1732, married Content Maxson. They were the parents of Joseph Potter, born February 6th, 1759, and married to Phebe Wells, whose children were: Thomas W., born January 26th, 1785; Joseph, Jr., in 1787; Colonel Henry, in 1790; Robert T., in 1794, and William, in 1800.

The birth of Thomas W., the subject of this biography, occurred at Potter Hill, in the town of Westerly, where he pursued his studies with reference to a career as a merchant. At the age

Thos W. Potter

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of sixteen, having this purpose in view, he embarked for New York, and had fairly established himself in business when the feeble health of his father recalled him to his side. This unlooked-for event materially changed the course of his life, and transformed the embryo New York merchant into the representative citizen in a more circumscribed sphere at Potter Hill. In the historical portion of this work will be found an account of the rise and progress of the business interests at Potter Hill, which are inseparably connected with the Potter family, and need not be reverted to in detail here. Joseph Potter was an enterprising and progressive man. He was merchant, miller and manufacturer, and the owner of vessels engaged in trade in the West Indies and on the Spanish coast. Much of this business was shared with his sons, under the firm name of Joseph Potter & Sons, and in 1814 was disposed of and conducted under the name of Thomas W. and Joseph Potter. The latter firm in turn sold their manufacturing interest, which had been greatly increased and the mills enlarged, and in 1843 retired from active business.

Thomas W. Potter was influential and active as a citizen. With keen business insight and a progressive spirit, the benefit resulting from the measures he instituted and which his brother successfully carried to completion, extended far beyond the limits of his native hamlet. In 1815 he served in the state legislature as a representative of the old line whig party. He was one of the incorporators of the Phenix Bank, though often prevented by feeble health from taking part in its deliberations. He was regarded as a man of mature judgment, whose opinion was respected, whether in the weighty matters of commercial life, or the more perplexing questions which affect civil and social polity. In religion he adhered to the creed of the Seventh Day Baptist church.

Mr. Potter married Mary, daughter of Lebbeus Cottrell, who was captured by the French during the French and English war and taken to the island of Martinique, where he died. The children of this marriage are: Maria Louisa, born March 15th, 1815; Harriet, born October 1st, 1816, who died November 25th, 1886; and Thomas and Ann Eliza, who died in childhood. Miss Maria Louisa, the only survivor, resides on the homestead. Mr. Potter's death occurred at his home on Potter Hill, July 10th, 1854.

JOSEPH H. POTTER was born at Potter Hill, R. I., October 20th, 1823. He is a son of Robert T. and Mary Palmer Potter, and a grandson of Joseph Potter. Robert T. Potter was associated with his father Joseph Potter, Sr., and his brothers, Thomas, Joseph, Jr., Henry and William, in the cotton and woolen manufacturing business at Potter Hill. He died at the age of thirty-four years. He and his wife were worthy members of the First Hopkinton Seventh Day Baptist church. He was spoken of by his family and friends as a noble Christian man, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

His son and only child, Joseph H. Potter, was four years of age at his father's death. At the age of thirteen he was sent to the Bacon Academy, Colchester, Conn., this school being considered the best at the time in the vicinity. He afterward entered the cotton and woolen mills at Potter Hill and learned the business of manufacturing. At the age of eighteen he came to Westerly as a pupil at the school kept by Mr. Solomon Carpenter and wife in the old academy on Union street, and the following, year while at this school, was called upon to take part in the suppression of the "Dorr Rebellion." Later he learned the machinist's trade with the firm of J. P. Stillman & Co., at Westerly, serving three years with them as an apprentice. During this time the Potter Hill mills having been sold to E. & H. Babcock & Co., including the interest left to him by his father, he decided not to follow the cotton or woolen business, and arranged with three other Westerly gentlemen to start a foundry, under the firm name of Langworthy, Potter & Co. They accordingly built in 1846 what is now known as the "Old Iron Foundry," located on the west side of the river and owned by C. B. Cottrell & Sons. The first work done was the manufacture of stoves and ploughs, Mr. Potter being the agent for about two years, when he sold his interest to other parties.

In 1847 Mr. Potter was married to Rhoda Ann Langworthy, daughter of Robert and Lois (Sisson) Langworthy, of Hopkinton, born December 5th, 1825.

In 1850 he bought half the interest in the drug business of Henry W. Stillman, and four years after the remaining interest. On the 1st of July, 1855, he admitted Mr. E. G. Champlin as a partner and built a drug store on Main street, said at the time to have been the most complete in the county. Here they carried on a large drug and patent medicine business, sending a team

Joseph H. Potter

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through different parts of the county to supply country stores, and having a branch store at Mystic Bridge, Conn. He sold his part of the business at Westerly in 1864 to E. G. Champlin & Co., and Mr. J. Denison Spicer having purchased Mr. E. G. Champlin's interest in the Mystic store, that business was continued under the firm name of Potter & Spicer. Soon after Mr. Potter started another store at Stonington, Conn., in company with Mr. B. F. Palmer under the firm name of J. H. Potter & Co. Wishing a business nearer his home, he sold his interest in the Mystic store in 1866 and in the Stonington store in 1867.

Mr. Potter with others built what is now the Hammond estate property on High street near Canal, and commenced the ready-made clothing business in the south store. Five years after, he having built the new part of the Hammond Block, removed to the middle store. This business he sold to Mr. H. L. Miner in 1883, having been in the drug business seventeen years and the clothing business fourteen years.

On the 4th of March, 1880, occurred the death of Mr. Potter's uncle, Joseph Potter, at Potter Hill, R. I., at about ninety-three years of age; his wife and children having died some years before. He was one of the leading members of the First Hopkinton church, a man of well-known integrity and sterling character. His counsel and advice were sought on many occasions. For nearly half a century he was a director in the Phenix National Bank of Westerly. He represented his town in the legislature several times and was appointed judge of the court but declined the office. By his will J. H. Potter, his nephew, was appointed his executor, and in examining his papers found a captain's commission from Governor Jones, of Rhode Island, dated May 9th, 1814 (during the war of 1812), also an order from the adjutant-general, directing Captain Potter to collect his company and immediately march to Lottery Village, there to meet, expel and destroy the enemy; the object being to prevent the British from sending a force up the Pawcatuck river, as the British fleet under Commodore Hardy lay off Stonington, preparing to bombard the town.

Joseph H. Potter has been a director in the Washington National Bank and a trustee in the Westerly Savings Bank for about thirty years. He and his wife in early life connected themselves with the First Hopkinton church. After permanently settling at Westerly, they united with the Seventh Day Baptist church of

that village. Of their three children two are deceased, Alice and Henry R., leaving Mr. Potter and one daughter as the surviving members of the family. The death of Mrs. Potter occurred February 21st, 1885.

WILLIAM D. POTTER.—The progenitor of the family of William D. Potter was Nathaniel Potter, born in England, who had two sons, Nathaniel and Ichabod, both natives of Portsmouth, R. I. John, the son of Ichabod Potter, was born in 1665, died in 1715. He married Sarah Wilson, whose children were five daughters and two sons, Colonel John and Samuel. The former son married Mercy Robinson. Among their children was John, born in North Kingstown in 1715, who married Mary Perry. Their only son, John, whose birth occurred in 1737, married Mary Niles, whose son, John, born in 1767, resided during his lifetime in South Kingstown. He married Mary Seager, whose children were: Alice S., William J. and Mary. William J., whose birth occurred May 4th, 1794, in South Kingstown, learned in youth the trade of a tanner and currier, though much of his life was devoted to farming. He married Alice Segar, daughter of Esquire John Segar, whose birth occurred in 1802, and her death in 1885. Their children were: John S., William J., William D., Elizabeth S., Jeremiah, Frances S., Susan P. and Mary Abby.

William D. Potter was born on the 1st of August, 1824, in South Kingstown, and was educated at the district school near his home, where he gave three months of the year when not otherwise employed, to the study of the English branches. His father having died when the lad was but ten years of age, he was entirely dependent upon his own industry for a livelihood, and much of the year sought employment on farms in the neighborhood. On removing, at the age of twenty-one, to Watch Hill, he, in company with a brother, leased the place now owned by him, and remained for three years as a tenant. He afterward rented other farms in the vicinity, until 1858, when he again became the lessee of his present home for a term of nine years, and finally its purchaser. His attention was chiefly given to the cultivation of this farm until 1887, when his son assumed its management. Mr. Potter has supported the democratic party in politics, but held no official relations with either town or county, his attention being given chiefly to his own business concerns. He is a supporter of the Baptist church, of which his wife is a member.

He was married February 13th, 1850, to Sarah J., daughter of

PHOTO. BY SCHOFIELD BROS. WESTERLY, R. I.

Wm. D. Sutter

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James York, of Westerly. Their children are: Atwood M. (deceased), Francis J. (deceased), William J. and Elbert S. William J. cultivates the farm.

THOMAS WANTON SEGAR.—Joseph Segar, the great-grandfather of Thomas W. Segar, was born September 26th, 1723, and became the father of eleven children, of whom Thomas, whose birth occurred July 6th, 1759, married Rebecca Browning, born March 13th, 1762. Their children were: Thomas, Jr., Amy, Waite, William B., Joseph, Mary and Benjamin T. Thomas, of this number, born September 1st, 1786, died September 19th, 1856. He married Rebecca, daughter of Richard Ward, of South Kingstown, a descendant of Governor Ward, of Rhode Island. Their children are: Thomas W., Sarah A. (Mrs. Robert C. Peckham), George W., William B., Lucinda (Mrs. Albert Lyman), Elizabeth (Mrs. Nelson Bailey), Warren D. and Antoinette (Mrs. Calvin Bailey).

Thomas W. Segar was born April 20th, 1812, in South Kingstown, and at an early age removed with his parents to Lebanon, Conn., his home until the years of manhood were attained. Like other lads of the neighborhood his limited education was received at the common school at times when the work of the farm permitted a respite from labor. He also found employment in a saw mill until twenty-four years of age, when, determining to begin life on his own account, he embarked in the business of a peddler, his field of operation being the territory embraced in Washington county. Seven years he continued this lucrative employment, meanwhile establishing an extensive trade, and by fair dealing winning the confidence and respect of his patrons. Desiring a more permanent settlement than this itinerant life afforded, he, in 1843, removed to Westerly, where he has since resided, and long been identified with its development and progress. Here, in connection with George N. Crandall, he opened a grocery and dry goods store, continued this business relation for three years, and then formed a copartnership with Samuel B. Segar, which, under the firm name of T. W. Segar & Co., was maintained for twenty-one years. His son, William Segar, meanwhile became his partner, and with his father built up a large wholesale and retail grocery trade, which was continued until 1885.

The same year he disposed of a growing coal trade, previously established, his son Henry becoming the purchaser. For the first time since early manhood he enjoyed the opportunity for well

earned rest by retirement from active commercial life. Thomas W. Segar began his career with no advantageous aids to success, and by his own inherent force and energy subdued obstacles and achieved prosperity. The most important interests of Westerly have been fostered and encouraged under his watchful eye. He has been since its organization, in 1854, a director of the National Niantic Bank of that place, and is now its vice-president. He is also a director of the Niantic Savings Bank. He has been a foremost representative of the democratic party, both in state and county, was in 1880 a delegate to the national democratic convention, and has been frequently nominated to high office, though representing a party much of the time in the minority in his state. In 1878 he was the candidate for state treasurer, the following year for governor, in 1881 was the party choice for lieutenant-governor, and in 1884 was renominated for governor, each time receiving a flattering vote from his constituents. He is a supporter of the Calvary Baptist church, of which Mrs. Segar is a member.

Mr. Segar was, February 5th, 1844, married to Elizabeth T., daughter of Honorable William T. Browning, of South Kingstown. Their children are: Thomas B., William and James. Mrs. Segar's death occurred August 2d, 1849, and on the 16th of February, 1852, he married his present wife, who was Jane C. Bradford, daughter of Charles Bradford of Westerly. Their children are: Elizabeth T., wife of George R. Coy; Katharine B., married to Andrew C. Fuller; Charles B., Henry R., Fannie L., Albertus B. and Earnest. All, with the exception of James and Fannie L., are living.

ORLANDO SMITH* was born in February, 1814, in Ledyard, Conn. He was the son of Captain Schubael and Sarah (Raymond) Smith. His ancestors were people of character and good position, in New London county, Conn., which shows that he had good blood in his veins; by no means a despisable item in any man's constitution. He was educated in the local schools of the neighborhood. He was distinguished in his youth at school for his scholarship, particularly in mathematics, and his commendable deportment. He learned the stone mason's trade, and went west on a reconnoitering expedition; but fortunately for the towns of Westerly and Stonington, decided, as he had learned the stone mason's trade, to come where there was no lack of

*By John E. Weeden, M.D.

T. B. Bryan

stone, on which to exercise his skill. He removed to Westerly in 1839, and went into the building business. But the most fortunate year of his life was 1845. In that year he discovered the now famous Smith quarry; and married one of the most estimable ladies this world has ever seen, Miss Emeline Gallup, daughter of Isaac Gallup, a man well known and highly respected throughout Eastern Connecticut. She was the incarnation of every excellence and every virtue that could adorn the character of a noble woman. I knew this lady, and I knew her husband. I was their family physician for many years. I could truly say there were but few women as well worthy of such a husband, and still fewer men as well worthy of such a wife. Mr. Smith died in May, 1859, and Mrs. Smith in December, 1886. The death of no two people in Westerly was ever more generally or more sincerely lamented, and especially by the employees of the Smith quarry.

It will be seen that Mr. Smith had only fourteen years to discover and develop one of the great and leading industries of Westerly, which bears and will perpetuate his honored name. The business which he introduced was, by reason of the high prices which the labor employed in it always commands, well calculated to improve the condition and advance the self respect of the laboring man. If any one doubts this let him go through this flourishing village and inquire who *own* these attractive and well finished houses, and he will find not, as is the case with many other classes of business, the owners, but the *employees* of the Smith quarry. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were members of the Congregational church. They manifested their faith, not by loud talking at the corners of the streets, but by their truly Christian characters. No man ever lived in Westerly whose benevolence was so universally felt and acknowledged as Orlando Smith's. He loved his neighbors better than himself. It is not easy to estimate the influence on the young men of his time of such a character; especially of one so conspicuous as the organizer of a great industry. The loss of so good a man is always to be lamented. But in this case it would have been less if he could have lived to see more of the results of his labors immediately as those results began to appear. For as the wand of the prophet of olden time struck the water from the rock, so this man, with his magical hammer, literally struck the prosperity of Westerly from its granite rocks. Surely if the state of Rhode

Island is to have a history, he belongs in it. But he left a "son succeeding." Mr. and Mrs. Smith left four children: Orlando R., Sarah Almira (now Mrs. Otis P. Chapman), Julia Emeline and Isaac Gallup.

ORLANDO R. SMITH, the oldest son, was born June 1st, 1851, in Westerly, and was educated at the grammar and high schools of the town, where he acquired the cultivated taste which subsequently displayed itself in his chosen pursuit. He entered upon the business of the Smith quarry at the early age of eighteen, and soon mastered the work in all its details. When the industry was enlarged and reorganized as the Smith Granite Company he became its president. Under his administration the works have not only been extended, but have become distinguished for the production of fine granite, and especially monumental work. While I am writing, two very large, expensive, and beautiful specimens of artistic skill are being shipped to California from these works. Mr. Smith has also become a public benefactor in another direction; having established a chartered company to run a permanent line of steamboats from Westerly to Watch Hill; thus promoting the health and pleasure of the people. Mr. Smith inheriting the amiable and genial traits of his father's character, has become decidedly the most popular man in Westerly. At the last state election he was by acclamation chosen a representative of the town in the legislature. He married Sarah A. P., daughter of William Chapman, of Westerly, who died in September, 1874, leaving one child, since deceased. In December, 1875, he married Julia, sister of his first wife. They have five children. He is an influential member of the Christian church of Westerly.

ISAAC GALLUP SMITH, the youngest son of Orlando and Emeline Gallup Smith, was a young man of unusual promise, but died too early to fully develop his abilities or become generally known to the community. He was a very sincere and devoted member of the Congregational church. He was another illustration of a beautiful old proverb that has been handed down to us through the ages, "Those whom the gods love die young." The following was extracted from an address delivered at his funeral by Reverend A. H. Wilcox, a very competent and reliable authority:

"It will long be the privilege of those who knew Isaac Smith to remember that in him were united certain qualities of mind

Orlando Smith

Orlando R. Smith

and heart, which, had life and health been spared, would have enabled him to fill a wide sphere of usefulness. Perfect integrity, sound and independent judgment, great tenacity of purpose were his by inheritance. He was, too, identified, almost from childhood, with a business which, to say the least, has contributed as much as any other to the prosperity of Westerly. Thus, by natural endowment and by inherited position, he would have been able to exercise a wide-spread and powerful influence."

THOMAS V. STILLMAN.—William Stillman, the grandfather of the subject of this biography, was born May 4th, 1767, in Westerly. His son, Jonathan P. Stillman, also a native of Westerly, was born in 1798. The birth of Thomas V. Stillman, a son of the latter, occurred August 13th, 1828, in Connecticut. William Stillman began the manufacture of clocks and gold and silverware in the village of Westerly as early as 1793, and continued in the business until 1809, when he engaged in the building of cotton machinery of which he was the inventor. He was the father of eight sons, all of whom were machinists. His sons, Jonathan P. and Amos, erected the shop located on the west end of the Pawcatuck bridge, and began at this point the manufacture of woolen and other machinery, being succeeded, in 1876, by the firm of T. V. & V. C. Stillman. The works are now employed in the manufacture of paper cutters, a demand for which is found in all parts of the United States, Mexico, South America and Germany.

Thomas V. Stillman, the senior member of the firm, married, September 17th, 1855, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon Joseph R. Vincent of Westerly. They had two daughters, Harriet Elizabeth and Alice Leonora, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Stillman is in his political associations a republican. He was for the term of 1866–67 a member of the Rhode Island legislature, has been for three years in the town council, trustee of his school district, and for twenty-eight years sealer of weights and measures. He is a Mason of high standing, has been master of Franklin Lodge and eminent commander of Narragansett Commandery. Both he and Mrs. Stillman are members of the Seventh Day Baptist church.

THOMAS VINCENT.—William Vincent came to America from Amesbury, Wiltshire, England, about 1660, and settled in Providence. He married Priscilla Carpenter and had three children. Their son Nicholas married Elizabeth Reynolds and located in

Westerly as early as 1724. A son William by the latter union (one of ten children), married Zeruiah Rudd, to whom were born ten children. Joseph, one of the sons by this union, married Phalla Hinckley and settle in Stonington, Conn. Thomas Hinckley, one of their five children, born March 14th, 1811, died December 26th, 1864, resided first in Pawcatuck and later in Westerly. He married Lydia Chesebrough Bradford, daughter of Alexander and Lois (Pendleton) Bradford. She was born April 6th, 1800, and died December 26th, 1864.

The birth of their only son Thomas occurred April 7th, 1837, at Pawcatuck, in the town of Stonington, Conn., from whence he in 1838 removed to Westerly, since that date his residence. He was educated in the schools of that place until prepared for an advanced course, when he entered Alfred University, located at Alfred Centre, N. Y., and gained much proficiency in the academic branches of study. He was afterward engaged in teaching, in which avocation he was successful to a more than ordinary degree. This work being not altogether to his liking, he sought a business engagement and was for several years employed as bookkeeper, and in other clerical pursuits. In 1876 Mr. Vincent was elected trial justice of the justice court of Westerly, an office the duties of which he continued to discharge with general satisfaction for nearly six years. In May, 1882, he accepted the position of treasurer and secretary of the Niantic Savings Bank and still holds that responsible office. In private and public station, he has given proof of ability, diligence and good sense, united with those moral qualities that distinguish an upright life. Mr. Vincent is a member of Christ Protestant Episcopal church.

He has attained distinction in the order of Masonry, is a member and past master of Franklin Lodge, No. 20, member and past high priest of Palmer Chapter, No. 28, and member of Narragansett Commandery, No. 27. Being elected master of Franklin Lodge, made him a member of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the state of Rhode Island, in which, after holding several subordinate offices, he was on May 16th, 1881, elected grand master in Rhode Island and held that office two years. Upon retiring from the office of grand master he was appointed a member of the committee on grand officers' reports to the Grand Lodge. He still retains his love for and interest in Freemasonry and is as ever, active in promoting the welfare of the fraternity.

Thomas Vincent

WAGER WEEDEN was born on Conanicut Island in June, 1783. He was the son of John and Mercy Weeden. The early indications he gave of more than ordinary ability determined his parents to give him a liberal education; but owing to the death of his father the intention was given up, and he received only an imperfect common school education. At the early age of twenty-one he represented his native town in the general assembly. He married Sarah Hull, daughter of Edward Hull, one of the largest landholders in the state, and a member of the convention that ratified the constitution of the United States. Wager Weeden removed to South Kingstown, and was, during most of his life, a practical farmer, which gave a very limited scope to his mental training. He was, however, selected for some important public offices, which he filled to the satisfaction of his constituents. Before the adoption of the state constitution of Rhode Island the judges of the courts were not, as at present, from the lawyers, but from the most competent unprofessional citizens. He served as judge of the Washington county court for many years. He was also a member of the state senate, which then consisted of twelve senators chosen by the people at large, and had the same powers as the house of representatives, both constituting the legislature. This arrangement was older than the constitution of the United States. He was a "Jeffersonian republican," and no weight of historical authority could make him believe that George Washington was a federalist. He was one of the presidential electors in 1840, when General Harrison was elected. The other electors were Nicholas Brown, Christopher Rhodes and Governor Engs, making a board which for personal character and high standing could not be exceeded in this state or any other. It will be seen from this sketch that Wager Weeden owed his position neither to wealth nor educational culture, but to his own individuality—to his sterling honesty and fidelity in every act of his life. He was the respected adviser and counselor of all his neighbors in their trials and difficulties. He died in January, 1864.

JOHN E. WEEDEN was born in South Kingstown, October 7th, 1807. He was the eldest of Wager and Sarah Weeden's children. He was sent to the Latin school at Kingston, and afterward to Plainfield Academy, Connecticut. After completing his studies he was appointed tutor in the academy. He next

went to study medicine with Doctor John Spence, of Maryland, and to fit his son for college. He afterward studied with Doctor William Turner, of Newport, and attended lectures and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia. He practiced medicine about fifteen years in Westerly, where he married Eliza Cross, only daughter of Judge Amos and Elizabeth Cross. Having engaged in the manufacturing business to an extent that required all his time, he relinquished his profession and devoted himself to that business. He was elected to represent Westerly in the legislature by the unanimous vote of both political parties, and served without material opposition a dozen years. He took a leading part in the debates and business of the house of representatives. He was chairman of the finance committee, and devoting his whole time to the cause of the Union during the war of the rebellion, he materially aided in bringing the financial resources of the state into efficient service in the defense of the government. The west had the most muscle, but Rhode Island had the most ready money. Artillery companies (the most expensive arm of the service) were most needed. Rhode Island early in the war sent more artillery companies into the field than the United States had when the war began.

After 1870 he devoted his whole time to the manufacturing business. He built up in a comparative wilderness a flourishing village of four or five hundred people. His mills were at Niantic, where Ninegret, the chief of the Niantics, was executed. The mills contained eight sets of machinery, one hundred looms, and turned out over a million yards of flannel yearly.

Edwin Milner

EDWIN MILNER.—John Milner, the father of Edwin Milner, married Charlotte Dews, to whom were born four children: Edwin, Hannah, wife of Christopher Richardson, of Newark, N. J.; Sarah, deceased; and John H., of Moosup, who married Mary Fidler. Edwin, the eldest of these children, was born in Horbury, Yorkshire, England, December 1st, 1842, and in his fourth year emigrated with his parents to America, landing in Boston, from whence they soon after removed to East Greenwich, R. I., and resided in that borough until 1854. In 1856 Westerly, in the same state, became the home of the family, where at the age of nine years the lad entered a woolen mill, and in due course of time became familiar with the process of manufacturing woolen goods. In his nineteenth year an interval was spent at school, and a thorough knowledge of the English branches obtained, after which the business of his life—that of a woolen manufacturer—was resumed. In 1863 he was employed by the Pequot Manufacturing Company at Montville, Conn., and in 1865 removed to Old Lyme, Conn., where, under the firm name of John Milner & Son, he embarked in manufacturing. Returning again to Westerly, Mr. Milner engaged with his father in the purchase and sale of wool, and in 1874, on forming a copartnership with D. L. Aldrich, he began the manufacture of woolen goods at Plainville, Richmond Switch, R. I. This property was sold in 1880, and the firm became owners of the mills at Moosup, to which point he removed the following year. To this enterprise Mr. Milner has since given his attention, and by his thorough knowledge of details, brought the mills to a high state of excellence in their productions. Three hundred hands are employed in the various departments, and the woolen fabrics manufactured find a ready market in New York city.

The subject of this biography has been and is still actively interested in the political movements of the day, and a prominent figure in the ranks of the republican party. His services have been given to the cause of Protection as opposed to Free Trade, in which, it is his belief, lies the salvation of American industries. He represented his town in the Connecticut house of representatives in 1887, and served as chairman of the committee on state prisons. He is an earnest advocate of all measures for the encouragement of education, and a member of the school committee of Moosup. He is connected by membership with

Christ Protestant Episcopal church of Westerly. Mr. Milner was, on the 17th of April, 1867, married to Sarah M., daughter of Darius Harding, of Old Lyme, Conn. Their two children are both deceased, their son Edwin having died in his eleventh year.

CHAPTER XI.

TOWN OF NORTH KINGSTOWN.

Description.—Population.—Noted Places.—Richard Smith's Block House.—The Updikes.—The Big Grave.—Early Settlement and Early Settlers.—List of Freemen.—The Erection of the Town.—Early Pastimes.—Negro 'Lections.—Town Clerks.—Town Officers.—Land Titles.—The Villages, their Industries, etc.—The Town Farm.—Murders.—Elm Grove Cemetery.—Schools.—First Baptist Church, Allenton.—Quidnessett Baptist Church, North Kingstown.—Six Principle Baptist Church.—Other Churches.

NORTH KINGSTOWN is a large, wealthy and flourishing township, bounded on the north by Warwick and East Greenwich, on the west by Exeter, on the south by South Kingstown and on the east by Narragansett bay. Its average length is about eight miles and its average width about seven miles, comprising about fifty-six square miles. The face of the country is uneven. The soil is of a sandy loam in the northern section, favorable to the culture of grain, while the southern section is of a gravelly loam and affords an excellent grazing country. Ship building was extensively carried on in early times in nearly every part of the town. The population of the town at various dates has been: In 1708, 1,200; 1730, 2,105; 1748, 1,935; 1755, 2,109; 1774, 2,472; 1776, 2,761; 1782, 2,328; 1790, 2,907; 1800, 2,794; 1810, 2,957; 1820, 3,007; 1830, 3,036; 1840, 2,909; 1850, 2,971; 1860, 3,104; 1865, 3,166; 1870, 3,568; 1875, 3,505; 1880, 3,949; 1885, 3,804.

Amos Perry, in his census report of 1885, carefully enumerates the places of interest in this town as follows:

Villages.—Wickford, formerly Updike's Newtown. In 1808 it was a port of entry under the direction of William Ellery, collector of Newport. Lafayette; Hamilton, formerly Bissell's Mills; Davisville; Bellville; Wickford Junction, formerly Cæsar's Plain; Allenton; Annaquatucket, formerly Esbon Sanford's; West Wickford, formerly Collation Corner; East Lafayette; Narragansett or Joe Sanford's; Sandy Hill Mills; Shady Lea; Silver

Spring; Scrabbletown; Slocumville; South Wickford; Saunderstown, formerly Willettville; Oak Hill; Peirce's Mills; Shermantown; Swamptown; Wickford Landing.

Corners.—Allen's; Hendrick's; Huling's; Indian.

Hamlets.—Nichols'; Pendar's; Rome's; Smith's; Bellville Station.

Hills.—McSparran; Kitt's; Barber's Heights; Sand; Phillips'; Brown's; Ridge; Spink; Walmesley's; Wolf; Gould; Mount.

Rivers.—Annaquatucket; Hunt's or Mattatuxet; Petaquamscutt.

Points.—Allen's; Calf Pasture; Ferry; Greene's; Phillips'; Plum Beach; Pojack or Muskechug; Poplar Tree; Quonset or Seconiganset; Rome; Smith's; Spink's; Stillhouse; Pendar's.

Ponds.—Annaquatucket Mill; North Bellville Mill; South Bellville; Brush; Davisville Mill; Dealing; Kettle Hole; Lafayette; Carr's (Paussuchuco); Peirce's Mill; Pettaquamscutt Upper or Bass; Pettaquamscutt Lower; Potowomut; Rome's; Scrabbletown; Sand Hill.

Reservoirs.—Annaquatucket; Hamilton; Narragansett; Oak Hill; Silver Spring Upper; Silver Spring Lower.

Harbors.—Wickford or Cawcumsquissick; Allen's; Bissell's; Duck or Greene's; Spink's; Wickford Bay.

Ledges.—Ferry; Rome Point; Willett.

Rocks.—Devil's Foot; Brother's; Old Sergeant; Patt; Spindle; Black; Clump; Dyer's; Rolling; Deborah; Hall's.

Woods.—Austin's; Cedar Grove; Davis'; Hazard's; Huguenot Grove; Pine or Plain; Rome; Sherman.

Parks.—Allen's or Quidnessett; Willett Farm.

Swamps.—Allen's; Cedar; Cat or Kenyon; Fones'; Greene's; Pine; Rocky; Smith's; Spink's.

Islands.—Fox or Sowonexet; Cornelius; Goose.

Brooks.—Carr's; Cat Swamp; Cawcumsquissick or Stony (called also Cocumscuissic); Cole's; Congdon's; Davis' Mill; Great Meadow; Fones'; Greene's; Hall's; Not-a-Brook; Packard's; Phillip (called also Shewotuck); Rome's; Shermantown; Slocum's; Willett's.

Springs.—Canonicus; Elizabeth; Whaley or Taylor's; Kettle Hole; Silver; Cold; Great; Cedar.

Historic.—Richard Smith's Block House, 1641; Roger Williams' Trading House, built 1648 and sold to R. Smith 1651; Gilbert Stuart's Birthplace, December 3d, 1755, and near it Hammond

Mill, originally built for a snuff mill, but run for over one hundred years as a grist mill; Boston Neck, called Namcook; Hamoganset or Kesikomick; North Ferry; Quidnessett; Great Grave; Site of St. Paul's church, 1707, removed to Wickford 1800; McSparran Monument; the Hummocks; Plum Beach.

"In the Willett Papers mention is made of the residence of Miantinomo, and the impression is clearly given that this chief resided on Boston Neck, at the head of Pettaquamscutt river, on the east side. The same papers indicate that Canonicus resided on the plain opposite the trading house of Roger Williams."

The building of Richard Smith's block house is the first step recorded in the settlement of this town. The first notice of a town in this region is the appointment by the council of Connecticut July 10th, 1663, of selectmen and other town officers, and the order was to be called "Wickforde." This order was issued two days after the signing of the King Charles II. charter, and no action was taken for its execution. The town was incorporated under the name of "King's Towne," October 28th, 1674, as the seventh town in the colony, with an area of 178.5 square miles, which territory now belongs to North Kingstown, South Kingstown and Exeter.

Roger Williams had a trading house in North Kingstown called Narragansett. He was here between the years 1648 and 1651, and from this place he wrote a score or more of letters.

Captain Richard Smith built what has long been designated as the "Old Castle," within one-half mile of the village of Wickford. This, in 1639, was erected for the farm house of Captain Smith, and here the good Roger Williams, who also fled from persecution, often visited. The brave and just old Canonicus and also Miantinomo frequently visited Smith. This castle was built by Smith as a trading post or house, and as a protection against the troublesome Indians. It was fifty feet square, two stories high, and its walls were of rough stone, two feet in thickness. It was used as a garrison and fortification during the Indian war, and it was there that Captain Benjamin Church assembled his forces before marching to the great swamp fight, and after his victory, with the dead and wounded, burying some forty-two of the slain in one grave.

In the year 1664 Gilbert Updike, of New Amsterdam, married Smith's daughter, and then fitted up the castle in English style by covering it with wood work (inside and out) for a permanent

dwelling. And it has remained until the present day, except occasional covering and repairing on the outside. It was retained in the Updike family until the fourth generation. In 1878 it passed into the hands of General Walter R. Chapin. This house was burned down in the Indian war but was rebuilt again and used as a garrison until the Great Swamp Fight.

Mr. Smith did in 1664. His grave is yet unmarked, save by a common stone with the letters "R. S. died 1664." Richard Smith, Jr., was a major in the service of Cromwell. He died in 1692. His sister married Gilbert Updike, who came from Long Island in 1664, and settled on the old homestead at the head of the cove. Gilbert had three sons, Lodowick, Daniel and James. Daniel and James were both killed at the swamp fight, and with forty others were brought home and buried in one common grave. Lodowick Updike alone survived his father. He died in 1737, leaving two sons, Daniel and Richard. Daniel was the king's attorney, and left a son by the name of Lodowick, who was born in 1725 and died in 1804 in the old mansion that still stands upon the foundation walls of the old trading house and garrison of long ago. Lodowick also left sons and daughters, many of whom lived to a good old age.

The scenes in and around the old mansion have been changed since the days of the last Lodowick Updike. In the interior of the mansion, most of the large, square rooms are yet retained in their primitive style.

The Great Swamp Fight of December 19th, 1675, decided the fate of King Phillips' war and the life of New England. In that fight the colonists lost six captains, one lieutenant and over two hundred soldiers. Deacon A. B. Chadsey, speaking of the slain on this battlefield, says: "The dead bodies of 42 white men, slain by the Narragansetts in the Great Swamp Fight of Dec. 19, 1675, were transported from the scene of slaughter in South Kingstown in carts to the Block house (a garrison house) of Major Richard Smith in North Kingstown, one mile north of Wickford, and buried in the garden of Major Smith, near the house, in one grave near a large rock on which a few letters have been chiseled to preserve the identity of the BIG GRAVE. The block house, erected by Richard Smith about the year 1640, has been well preserved by timely repairs, and still remains the 'first English house' erected in the thicket of the Narragansett country."

Once an apple tree grew upon the grave, but it was blown

down in the September gale of 1815. The present lettered boulder serves as the only monument to the soldiers here sleeping together.

That the settlement of Smith was the third in the colony and about the year 1639, is forcibly demonstrated in a letter of Roger Williams dated July 24th, 1679, in which he says: "Richard Smith, Sen., who for his conscience to God left fair possessions in Gloucestershire and adventured with his relations and estate to New England, and was a most acceptable inhabitant and prime leading man in Taunton in Plymouth Colony. For his conscience sak (many differences arising) he left Taunton and came to the Narragansett country, where by God's mercy and favor of the Narragansett sachems he broke the ice (at his great charge and hazard), and put up in the thickest of the barbarians the first English house among them. I humbly testify that about forty years (prior to this date) he kept possession, coming and going, himself children and servants, and had quiet possession of his houses, lands and meadow; and there in his own house, with much serenity of soul and comfort, he yielded up his spirit to God the father of spirits in peace."

In 1639, three years after Roger Williams settled at Providence, Richard Smith established his trading post and commenced a settlement at the head of what is known as Point Wharf Cove. The materials for the first English dwelling here were shipped from Taunton in boats. Here Smith continued to live and carry on his traffic with the Indians successfully. Soon afterward Roger Williams and Mr. Wilcox moved into the country and settled near Smith, his trading house being near where Royal Vaughn last lived, the next house north of "Spink's Inn." Mr. Williams in 1651 sold out to Smith his trading house, his two big guns, and the small island (Rabbit island) for goats.

In 1659 Randall Holden and Samuel Gorton made an important purchase of land in North Kingstown, consisting of Fox Island and the neck of land between Wickford and Annaquatucket river. This was afterward sold to Richard Smith. A little later and during this same year Humphrey Atherton, in company with others, bought land in Quidnessett and that part of Boston Neck which had not already been sold to Smith. Mr. Atherton came from Plymouth colony.

The assembly in 1671, foreseeing dangers arising from landed proprietors establishing a monopoly, ordered "that persons

owning large tracts of land in Narragansett should sell it out to persons in want of it." From this time the land began to be divided up into smaller parcels, and settlements became more numerous. The general court, in 1677, had ordered a survey of the Narragansett country, and found that the whole of Boston Neck was owned by Humphrey Atherton, John Winthrop, governor of Connecticut; Richard Smith, Sr., and Richard Smith, Jr., of Cocumscussuc, traders; Lieutenant William Hudson and Amos Richardson, of Boston; and John Tinker, of Nashaway, trader. Mr. Richardson was a native of Stonington. His will was proved in 1683. His grandson, Amos, fell heir to his farm on the east side of Pawcatuck river, and to his sons Stephen and Samuel he gave his other lands.

Jonathan, son and administrator of Mr. Atherton, sold all Atherton's share in the Boston Neck purchase, being about seven hundred acres on the point adjoining Pettaquamscutt harbor, to Richard Smith, July 23d, 1673, for £50. In 1676 Jonathan Atherton sold to John Saffin and Thomas Dean all his own Narragansett rights, and as administrator on his brother, Increase Atherton's estate, sold his lands, being one twenty-second part, also to John Saffin. In 1679 this John Saffin was "tried before the Rhode Island Court of Tryals" for the offense of adhering to foreign jurisdiction, and sentenced to forfeit all his real and personal estate and pay a fine. Richard Smith was indicted for the same offense at the same time, but the indictment was quashed for informality.

The Atherton purchase was made in direct violation of a law of Rhode Island, and gave rise to a succession of difficulties. The question of jurisdiction over the Narragansett country had not yet been determined, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut each contending for it, but when allowed to choose for themselves every member of the Atherton Company declared in favor of Connecticut.

Major Atherton had been much employed in the negotiations between the Indians and the English, and had made use of the influence he thus acquired to make purchases for himself. These purchases were made in contravention of an express law of the colony, and therefore the government did not consider them valid, but treated him and his company as intruders. Roger Williams informed Major Atherton that his purchases were contrary to law, and refused all his offers of land or to engage him

to assist and interpret for him. Major Atherton was employed as superintendent of the praying Indians from 1658 to 1661, and was employed for keeping courts amongst them in divers places and instructing them in their civil conversation.

The northeastern part of North Kingstown, known as the old Quidnessett territory, was formerly a prominent part of the town. In early times it supported two saw mills and one or two grist mills. The latter are still in operation. Considerable trade was carried on from Greene's, George and Allen's harbor, with Providence, Newport and other points. The "Sea Flower" and "Two Brothers," carried on quite a trade from the forge mill and anchor works. These vessels were supplanted eventually by the "Emily Ann" and "Lucy Ann."

This country, the Quidnessett, is about six miles long and three broad. It was called by the natives Aquitawaset. It is bounded on the north by the Potowomut river, on the west by the Pequot path or old Post road, south by Wickford harbor and east by Narragansett bay. The block house built by Smith was in the extreme southwest corner of the Quidnessett territory. By the marriage of Smith's daughter into the Updike family this estate by will was given by her father, Richard Smith, Sen.; it took that name and so continued until it went by purchase into the hands of Captain Joseph Congdon in 1813.

Roger Williams and one Wilcox built trading houses about a mile north—near "Devil's Footprint"—seven or eight years afterward, and carried on business from 1646 to 1651. It was Judge Sherman's opinion that Canonicus and Miantinomo resided near by, opposite, on Fones' purchase, within twenty or thirty rods of the "Devil's Footprint," in a northerly direction.

June 11th, 1659, the Indian sachem Coquinoquant, of the Narragansett country, made a deed of gift of this country to Major Atherton and his associates, and the next year to several citizens of Newport, Portsmouth, Providence and Warwick, who had come on and purchased farms on the bay and the Potowomut river, extending over half of the Quidnessett territory. Thomas and John Gould, John Sulls, Henry Fowler, Robert Carr, Thomas Hart, Francis Brinley, Walter Couningreve, Thomas Nichols and sons, Henry Tibbetts, Samuel Waite, Nicholas Spink, Captain John Cranston, Robert Wescott, John Sanford, Edward Thurston, John Greene and son, and Valentine Wightman were among the first settlers; and soon after, John Eldred, William

Dyre, Arthur Aylesworth, John Allen and Henry Reynolds settled on the southern part of this territory. John Greene and son owned more acres than any others for several years. John Cranston was governor two years and died in office. John Greene was deputy-governor ten years. Governor William Greene and Governor Ward also owned lands in Quidnessett.

John Fones (one of the freemen of Kingstown) and five others bought of Awashuwett, chief sachem of Qushesett, in Narragansett (in Quidnessett), a tract of land there. With the title of captain, he was a member of a court martial at Newport for trial of Indians charged with being engaged in King Phillip's designs. It was voted at this trial August 24th, 1676, that certain ones were guilty and they were sentenced to be shot. The north line of the Fones' purchase commenced at a rock on the river, above Hunt's Bridge, on the Post road running straight north to a river running into the Muskachuge Cove. Then the line followed the road easterly to the Potowomut river as high as salt water. From Thomas Hill's house it ran partly in a southwesterly direction straight to John Andrew's house on the Post road, then to "Devil's Foot" rocks.

The proprietors of the northern part of Quidnessett made a division of their lands in 1666. John Greene and son fell heirs to a tract of one hundred and fifty-one acres. The cove now called Allen's harbor in 1666 was laid out to John Sanford. It was afterward sold to John Greene, and previous to 1800 had been purchased from Greene's descendants by the Allens, in which latter family nearly all of it is now owned.

In the year 1671, the general assembly held its May session at Acquidnessett.

In January, 1671-2, John Greene, John Fones, Henry Tibbetts, John Andrews, John Briggs and Thomas Waterman bought of the Indians a large tract since known as the "Devil's Foot or Fones' purchase." All these proprietors were residents of Quidnessett except John Fones, who lived three miles west in Narragansett.

In March, 1681-2, Daniel Greene conveyed one hundred and twenty acres bordering on Allen's harbor to his son, James Greene, the farm now owned by Mr. Joseph Allen. This family are descendants from William Allen, who came from Wales in 1660 to Prudence Island, where he lived and died. His son John came to Quidnessett and bought the homestead in 1702. Thomas,

Christopher, Silas, James and John are in lineal descent. John Greene married Joan ——, and she is known to have been the mother of Daniel and James, and probably of John, Edward and Benjamin. Not far from the brook, between the highway and the dwelling house of Mr. Joseph Allen, a cellar of an old dwelling can be found, which was probably occupied by this Daniel and his son Daniel, and certainly by his grandson John. James Greene, a very early settler of North Kingstown, is spoken of as living in Richard Smith's house. In 1663 he and others declared for the Rhode Island government.

Beriah Brown was also a resident as early as 1687. In 1703 he was one of the number appointed to lay out the roads of North Kingstown. In 1709 he was one of five persons who received a grant of 792 acres of land in this town. Alexander Brown, his eldest son, a resident of the homestead farm, died in 1758.

Stephen Northup took the oath of allegiance May 19th, 1671. In 1726 he had trouble with Elisha Cole about a mill dam (see sketch by Mr. Peirce). At that time there was no other mill within some miles of this place.

John Cole was a settler in North Kingstown in 1663. He was the son of Isaac, who came to America in 1634 with his father and mother in the ship "Hercules." His father settled at Charlestown, Mass., and from thence John went to Boston. In 1651, December 30th, he married Susannah Hutchinson, daughter of William and Ann (Marbury) Hutchinson. In 1663 he came to North Kingstown. In 1668 he and other inhabitants petitioned the Connecticut authorities to reassume their government, for if not the petitioners might look for government elsewhere, and two years later acquainted the Rhode Island governor and council that he had not yet taken an engagement to any office under Connecticut, but did not know how soon he might do so. For this and other statements made he was delivered over to the sergeant till the next court meeting, and was to find bail for £20 to answer for contempt. He was one of the petitioners to the king in 1679 to put an end to the disturbances between Rhode Island and Connecticut. In 1682 he was made conservator of the peace. His son William married Ann Pinder, of North Kingstown, and their son, Elisha Cole, was the one who had the difficulty with Stephen Northup in 1726 about a mill dam.

Ann Hutchinson, after being banished from Massachusetts, came to Rhode Island. From thence she went with the family

to East Chester, N. Y., where they were all killed by the Indians except one daughter, Susannah, who was redeemed, and afterward married John Cole. She lived to a great age.

William Hutchinson came over from England in 1634, and died in Newport in 1642. His daughter Susannah afterward married Nathaniel Coddington, of Newport. John Cole died in 1706-7. Elisha Cole, a son of John Cole, married Elizabeth Dexter in 1713. He died in 1728 in London, where he had gone to attend a law suit. His children were: Judge John Cole, born in 1715, married Mary, only daughter of Daniel Updike, and died about 1777 (He left a son, Edward, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Ichabod Wade); Thomas, born in 1720; Colonel Edward Cole, who served in the war of 1763, and died in Nova Scotia; Susannah, Elizabeth and Abigail. Several of the Cole family were zealous supporters of the English church, and are distinguished in its early records. They were large proprietors of lands in the Boston Neck, a little south of Wickford.

John Cole, the eldest son of Elisha Cole, obtained a good early education and a competent knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages under a private tutor. He studied law in the office of Daniel Updike, the attorney general of the colony, married his only daughter Mary, and commenced practice in Providence. His talents soon acquired for him a large share of business throughout the colony. He was elected an associate judge of the supreme court in 1763, and the succeeding year was promoted to the chair of chief justice. The stamp act began to agitate the colonies in 1765, to which measure of the home government Judge Cole was sternly opposed. He resigned his position on the bench in the spring of 1766, and entered the legislature as a representative from Providence. He was one of the committee, with Stephen Hopkins and others, to draft instructions from Providence respecting the stamp act. Their report declared that the contemplated measure of taxation was unconstitutional and had a manifest tendency to destroy British as well as American liberty. Mr. Cole was a representative through the stormy period of 1776, and in 1767 was elected speaker of the house.

On the commencement of hostilities in 1775 the legislature erected a vice-admiralty court, and Mr. Cole was appointed advocate general, which office he sustained during life. In advanced life he was induced to enter the hospital at North Providence for inoculation for small pox, a disease particularly prevalent at this

period. It proved fatal, and he died in the hospital in October, 1777.

Edward Cole, the third son of Elisha, was a well educated and accomplished gentleman, and was predisposed to a military life, and early entered into the service. He was colonel of a regiment under the celebrated General Wolfe, at the siege of Quebec, in 1759. He commanded a regiment at the capture of Havana, under Albemarle. Afterward Colonel Johnson, the superintendent of Indian affairs in America, appointed Colonel Cole to treat with the Indians in the west. To effect this hazardous enterprise he suffered great privations in traversing the forests of Ohio, then untrod by civilized man. The object of the mission was to secure the friendship and to prevent the confederation of the native tribes through the influence of the French agents. He effected the object of the mission satisfactorily, and on his return settled in Newport.

In the commencement of our struggle for independence, in opposition to his brother, he adhered to the royal cause. He was suspected, his house was broken open, and his furniture and pictures mutilated. He fled to the enemy, finally entered the British service, and at the termination of the struggle settled in Nova Scotia. He died at an advanced age at the island of St. Johns, in April, 1793.

Joseph Gardner, the youngest son of Sir Thomas Gardiner, of Yorkshire, England, came over with the first settlers of Kings county, R. I., and died in 1679, aged 78 years. He left six sons, whose names were: Benoni, Henry, William, George, Nicholas and Joseph, from whence sprung the numerous family of Gardners of this state. H. G. O. Gardner is a son of Willett, son of Nicholas[4], son of Nicholas[3], son of Nicholas[2], son of Nicholas[1], who was the son of Joseph, the emigrant.

The Allens of North Kingstown descended from William and Elizabeth Allen of Rhode Island. William Allen died in 1675. He and James Greene were appointed as messengers to carry letters from the Rhode Island assembly to Governor Crandall of New Hampshire. His son, William Allen, fell heir to all lands in Potowomut and all lands and houses in East Greenwich.

Arthur Aylesworth, of North Kingstown, was born in 1653. He and forty-one others signed a petition to the king praying that he would put an end to those differences about the govern-

ment which had been so fatal to the prosperity of the place. This petition was dated July 29th, 1679.

Gabriel Bernon became a resident of North Kingstown. He was a Huguenot, a Protestant merchant of an ancient family of Rochelle, France. He was the son of André Bernon and Susanne Guillomard. His zeal in the Protestant cause had rendered him obnoxious to the authorities for some time previous to the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and he was two years imprisoned. There exists in the family a small edition of the Psalms, which tradition states was printed in a minute form to enable the persecuted owners the more readily to secrete them in their bosoms when surprised at their simple devotions. Gabriel Bernon left his native city and took refuge in England to avoid the persecutions of St. Bartholomew. In those days bigotry reigned and mercy had veiled her face; and as the Catholics propagated the maxims that faith need not be kept with heretics, and to massacre them was just, pious and useful to salvation, the choice of three great evils thus fell to the poor heretics—expatriation, death or recantation, worse than a thousand deaths. In leaving France Gabriel Bernon left brothers and everything that could render life desirable. But all these sacrifices he counted naught in comparison to liberty of conscience. He remained some time in England. He was there in 1687. He came to America soon after and to Providence in 1698, and thence removed into the Narragansett country, where the ruins of his house still exist. He purchased several tracts of land in North Kingstown, was elected one of the vestrymen of St. Paul's in 1718, and in the succeeding year returned to Providence. Mr. Bernon died at Providence February 1st, 1736, in the ninety-second year of his age. He was a gentleman by birth and estate, and for the cause of true religion fled into New England, where he continued a zealous Protestant. He was courteous, honest and kind, and died in great faith and hope in his Redeemer, and assurance of salvation.

The above will serve to show to the descendants of the Huguenots in this western world the perplexities and embarrassments of those who willingly abandoned the luxuries and refinements of the old world to flee to the shores of an inhospitable wilderness for the purpose of worshipping God according to the dictates of their consciences.

The Phillips family first settled around Wickford. Samuel

Phillips, it is said, emigrated from Exeter, England, and was among the first who settled in the Narragansett country. He died in 1736, aged eighty-one years. His widow Elizabeth afterward married Colonel Thomas, and died in 1748. The children of Samuel Phillips were: Thomas, Charles, Samuel and Mary. Thomas, the eldest, died in 1722, in Exeter. His son Samuel died in 1748, leaving two children, Thomas and Mary. Mary married first her cousin Charles Phillips, and second Henry Wall, sheriff, etc. Among the children of Charles Phillips was Charles, who in 1749 married his cousin Mary, died in 1757, leaving: Major Samuel, Charles, William, Peter and daughters.

Samuel, the third child of Samuel Phillips, married Abigail Brown and was the father of several children. Hon. Peter Phillips, of North Kingstown, who was a member of the convention to form the state constitution, was a son of his. He was born in 1731 and died in 1807. The daughter, Mary Phillips, married John Dickinson in 1818.

Major Samuel, son of Charles Phillips, was born near Wickford December 20th, 1749, and died August 10th, 1808. He was four times married. In early life he became an active whig in the revolutionary controversy. In August, 1776, he was commissioned by John Hancock, president of the United Colonies, as captain of the sixth company of the First regiment of the brigade raised by this state, which was taken into continental pay and constituted part of the American army. On the 22d of January, 1777, he was again commissioned by Governor Cooke (the original commissions signed by Hancock and Cooke now remain in the family) captain of a company of state infantry in Colonel Stanton's regiment. In 1777 Captain Phillips was a volunteer and commanded one of the five boats in the expedition led by Colonel Barton for the capture of General Prescott. He was captain of a company in Sullivan's expedition in Rhode Island in 1778. The next year he entered the naval service as lieutenant, and as an individual strove hard and suffered much to gain the independence of our country. At the close of the war he returned to his home in North Kingstown, where he remained in charge of his farm until the breaking out of the rupture with France, when he was again commissioned as lieutenant by President Adams, and entered the service. After the treaty with France he settled on his farm near Wickford, where he died August 10th, 1808.

Peter Phillips was the son of Christopher and grandson of Samuel Phillips. He was born in North Kingstown in 1731. In the revolution he was an inflexible whig, and rendered important service to his country during the war. He represented his native town in the general assembly, and subsequently in 1775, was promoted to the senate, and in May he was elected commissary of the Army of Observation, a body of fifteen hundred men raised by the state, of which Nathaniel Greene was elected brigadier-general. Mr. Phillips was re-elected state senator for the years 1776, 1777, 1778 and 1779. In 1780 the legislature appointed him one of the judges of the supreme court of the state, a position which he held for five consecutive years. In 1785 Mr. Phillips was elected by the people a delegate to represent Rhode Island in the Confederated Congress, but did not take his seat in that body. In 1786 he declined re-appointment on the bench of the supreme court. The legislature, desirous of retaining Mr. Phillips in the public service, elected him to the office of chief justice of the court of common pleas for his native county in the year 1795. He soon resigned all public honors and retired to private life. All the various civil and military appointments that were conferred upon him he discharged with ability and fidelity.

Mr. Phillips was a man of considerable property, owning a handsome estate in Wickford. He was a very polished gentleman, quite spare in person, wore a wig and always dressed with great neatness.

Gilbert Stuart, the father of the celebrated portrait painter, was an early settler of North Kingstown. He emigrated from Scotland and settled here, where he erected the first snuff mill in the United States. His son, Gilbert Charles Stuart, whose name was destined to be enrolled among the world's illustrious geniuses, early displayed a fondness for pencil sketching, and soon acquired a marked degree of proficiency in pencil likenesses. He was put under the tuition of one Alexander when about thirteen years old, and accompanied his tutor on a journey through the south, and afterward went to Scotland. Mr. Alexander soon afterward died, and his pupil was left in charge of Sir George Chambers.

The death of Mr. Chambers occurred soon afterward, when Mr. Stuart returned to his own country and resumed his pencil, residing at Newport. In 1775 he returned to England, and remained until 1793. Here his genius attracted the nobility, and

his portraits were regarded as possessing the highest order of artistic skill. The inhabitants of the town in which he was born may justly feel a pride in his history, as few painters have received more honors than Gilbert Stuart. Mr. Stuart married Charlotte Coates, of Reading, Eng., by whom he had a large family. He died at Boston, July 28th, 1828, in the seventy-second year of his age.

Theophilus Whalley was at one time a resident of this town. He was a peculiar and eccentric man, and it is supposed he was one of the regicide judges of King Charles I. The latter part his life was spent on a farm in West Greenwich. He lived to the advanced age of one hundred and three years.

Alexander Phœnix, one of the earliest settlers of Quidnessett, died before 1698, and left a widow, Abigail Phœnix. In 1709 Widow Phœnix and John Hymans purchased 163 acres of land of the colony. Widow Phœnix built a house there. Her daughter, Abigail, married Beriah Brown. Their sons were Alexander and Charles Brown.

This place is near to and just south of Wickford Junction, and west of the railroad, lately owned by Paul G. Henrick, who married Lydia Brown, a lineal descendant of the first owner, and daughter of John Brown, who was the last of the name to own the place. The Hymans land to the east of this has long since passed into other hands. On the northerly part of this tract now stands most of the village and the railroad station of Wickford Junction, while on its eastern border stands the thriving village of Lafayette. The original tract mentioned was bounded north by the "ten rod road," south by Annaquatucket river, and east by Rocky Swamp, which is partly covered by the Bellville reservoir pond.

Pardon Tillinghast and his brother Philip (sons of Elder Pardon Tillinghast, who died in Providence, January 29th, 1718), were two of thirteen persons who purchased from the committee of the general assembly of Rhode Island the vacant lands in the Narragansett district, being some 35,000 acres, by deed executed June 30th, 1709, for which they paid eleven hundred pounds sterling, or fifteen and three-quarter cents per acre. After selling part to forty-two settlers, the original thirteen had about one thousand acres each. Pardon settled on his share and made it his homestead, called it the Mansion Estate, and established his family cemetery. The first burial was that of his first wife, Mary,

on February 6th, 1726, and the headstones show records of family burials down to that of Joseph J. Tillinghast, February 26th, 1862. Pardon Tillinghast settled at East Greenwich, in that part called Frenchtown, and from him descended the Tillinghasts of East and West Greenwich.

William Chadsey, the founder of the Chadsey family in Rhode Island, came to this country in 1715. He landed first in the Southern states. The next year he came to Newport, and soon after crossed the Narragansett bay and fixed his residence at Sand Hill, in Kingstown, four miles south of East Greenwich. The farm still remains in the family and belongs to his descendants. In the year 1719 he married Susannah Greene, daughter of Jabez, and sister to the father of General Nathaniel Greene. They lived together sixty-eight years, and both died in 1787, on the farm where they first settled. They had four sons and six daughters, viz.: Jabez, Mary, Richard, Susannah, Jane, William, Naomi, Phebe, John and Elizabeth. Jabez, the eldest, was born in 1720. At the age of about thirty he married Honor Huling, daughter of Alexander, by whom he had eight children. She died in the year 1772, and the next year he married Mary Corey, widow of John, whose first husband was Jeremiah Greene. He married for his third wife Martha Grieves, and died in 1820. His children were: Jabez, Tabitha, Joseph, Elizabeth, Honor and Rowland.

The numerous descendants of William Chadsey can now easily trace their origin from the pioneer member of this family. Mr. Jeremiah G. Chadsey, in speaking on this subject, says: "I can trace the lineal descent of Susannah Greene, the wife of William Chadsey, back to her great-grandfather, who emigrated from England in the year 1636 with his family, and settled in Massachusetts, but was obliged to flee from that colony on account of Friendly or Quaker principles. In the year 1642 he came to Rhode Island and took up his abode in Warwick. His name was John Greene. He had four sons: John, Peter, James and Thomas, all born in England. James Greene was born in England in 1628, and died in 1698. He had eleven children, Jabez, one of whom, was born in Warwick, in 1673; he was the father of Susannah, wife of William Chadsey, and also the grandfather of General Nathaniel Greene."

Samuel Waite Wightman was born in the town of North Kingstown October 5th, 1789, in the house now owned and occu-

pied by Crawford Allen, Esq., for his summer residence. His parents were George and Waity Wightman. His father was an industrious and respectable farmer, the son of Colonel George Wightman, and his mother, the daughter of Deacon Sylvester Sweet of East Greenwich. When eighteen years of age he went to Pawtuxet and began the trade of cabinet making, commencing in this business in 1814 and following it for thirty years. Subsequently he invested considerably in real estate. He was postmaster of Pawtuxet for twenty years. He was a member of the Pawtuxet Baptist church for a period of fifty years. In 1812 he married Hannah, daughter of William and Phebe Thornton, which tie was dissolved by his death, June 16th, 1869. He was blessed with eleven children, only four of whom are now living.

From an old record, considerably marred, we have been able to transcribe in part the list of the freemen belonging to the town of Kingstown in the year of 1696, viz.:

"Joseph Fones, John Fones, Jeremiah Fones, Samuel Fones, Andrew Willett, Jeffrey Champling, James Renolds, Sen., James Renolds, Jr., Henry Tibets, George Whitman, John Cotterell, William Gibson, James Green, Henry Tibets, Jr., John Hinman, Samuel Albrough, Sen., John Briggs, Jr., Edward Green, John Eldred, John Spink, Joseph Place, Daniel Eldred, Arthur Alyworth, John Briggs, Sen., Moses Barber, Samuel Eldred, Nathaniel Niles, George Gardner, Samuel Hopkin, Thomas Hazard, Stephen Hazard, John Crandall, Thomas Eldred, Benjamin Green, John Sweet, Benjamin Gardner, Bennony (Benoni) Sweet, William Condell, Joseph Hull, Sen., Nicholas Gardner, William Cole, Joseph Hull, Jr., William Gardner (cord winder), Samuel Werden, Jr., Samuel Helme, John Watson, Jun., Robert Hannah, Edward Greenman, Samuel Perry, Jobe Jenny, George Cook, Jeffrey Champing, Jr., Robert Hazard, Jr., George Babcock, Jeremiah Hazard, Stephen Wilcox, James Huling, Phillip Aylworth, Charles Brown, Alexander Brown, Robert Gardner, James Kinyon, Robert Eldred, Joseph Northrup, Nathan Gardner, Thomas Willett, Henry Gardner, Stephen Shearman, Thomas Phillips, Thomas Eldred, Jr., Thomas Bently, Benjamin Sheffield, Edmond Sheffield, Daniel Smith, Christopher Phillips, Nicholas Northrup, Anthony Eldred, John Wells, Jr., James Sweet, Isaac Gardner, Robert Case, Benjamin Sweet, Edward Dyre, Jr., John Jenkins, James Huling, Alexander Huling, George Hasard, Jeffrey Hasard, Benjamin Mumford, Thomas Potter, Ichabod

Potter, Henry Northrup, Peleg Mumford, William Sheffield, son of Ichabod Sheffield, George Whightman, John Crowder, William Havens, Jr., Joseph Congdon and Daniel Nichols.

In 1674 the general assembly passed an act establishing a township in Narragansett and called it King's Town. It was so named as an expression of gratitude to the British sovereign for defeating the machinations of neighboring colonies to get possession of the territory. Its name was, in 1686, changed to Rochester. This change was made under Edmund Andros' administration, but in 1689 the original name was restored.

The population of Kingstown had increased to such an extent that it was early deemed necessary that there should be a division of the town, and in June, 1722, when Samuel Cranston was governor, the general assembly convened at Newport, enacted that the town of Kingstown be divided and made into two towns by the names of North and South Kingstown. North Kingstown held the records and was declared to be the older town. The town has once since (in 1742) suffered the loss of a large part of its territory when the western portion was set aside and incorporated as the town of Exeter.

The territory now embraced in the town of North Kingstown is comprised in a narrow strip of land on the Narragansett shore not over seven miles in width in any place, and embraced between latitudes 41°, 30', and 41°, 40'.

The first town meeting under the new organization in 1722 was ordered to be held February 21st, 1723, to choose jurymen who should serve in the next general court of trials, and at the second town meeting held on the third Wednesday of the following month Robert Hull and Francis Willett were elected the first delegates to the general assembly. At this time the population was a little less than two thousand. From the date of its incorporation the town gained stability, and by the harmony of its government, grew in political strength. The discord incident to the breaking out of the revolutionary war, however, shattered society throughout the colonies, and that peace which was once blessed and maintained by a frugal, prosperous and industrious people was marred by an eight years contest with the mother country.

After the hardships and miseries of the early colonial periods, the beginning of the eighteenth century seemed like the dawning of a golden age. Learning received attention, tokens of

courtesy and hospitality were met with on every side, stately mansions and here and there a church were seen towering among the trees or dotting the green fields, and the country through which Richard Smith and Roger Williams a few years before had with difficulty pressed their way, by the magic touch of civilization became transformed into the garden of America.

As early as 1710 three churches had been organized. In the latter part of the seventeenth century a minister by the name of Baker came from Newport and founded a Baptist church in North Kingstown. This was undoubtedly the origin of the Baptist churches in this town, three of which now exist in a flourishing condition. The church at Wickford, whose edifice was built in 1816 and rebuilt in 1836, was an offshoot from the church at Allenton. The house at Allenton was erected in 1848, and the one in Quidnessett in 1842. Elder John Gardner's Six Principle Baptist church, as it was styled, was founded about the year 1710. Three years prior to this the Episcopal Society erected a church in the south part of the town. It was here that for more than thirty years Doctor James McSparran, the friend and companion of the illustrious Berkeley, proclaimed the truth and inspired the people with his eloquence. In the year 1800 the church, which is now the oldest Episcopal edifice in New England, was removed to its present site in Wickford.

The society at this period was marked by much refinement. The landed aristocracy cherished the liberal arts and literature, and secured for their children a generous intellectual training in the families of the learned clergymen. Extensive plantations, some of which have been divided into as many as ten large farms (Daniel Updike's lands alone embracing three thousand acres), were worked by slave labor and produced abundant crops which, in the West Indies, found a ready market. A degree of sociability existed among the people, which in some respects their descendants might imitate with profit. Every family had its large circle of friends, who were always welcome to its hospitality. The remotest connection by blood was regarded with profound respect, and much visiting and interchange of thought and sentiment established a permanent bond of good feeling. True, some of the entertainments seemingly evinced a prodigality of wealth, but the display was generally in proportion to the abundance of the host and excess was rather the exception than the rule. Every season had its peculiar pastimes. There was the

annual excursion to Connecticut in May, the glorious old huskings of autumn, the festivities of the holidays in winter, and at every season of the year an occasional wedding. What joy, what mirth, pervaded the country on these gala days of the olden time! Even now, enlightened by tradition, we in imagination stand in the spacious halls, and surrounded by a merry throng, listen to the orchestra of slaves and see gentlemen with swords at their sides in crimson coats and knee breeches, with powdered wigs and queues, and ladies dressed in brocade gracefully walking the intricate mazes of the minuet.

The slaves, who formed a large part of the population—one family sometimes owning as many as forty—were not slow in imitating the manners and amusements of their masters. But in all their festivities none compared with that of the annual election, when, after the manner of the whites, they chose their governor for the year. On these occasions the parlors of the mansion house were thrown open, horses were provided, and money distributed among the negroes according to the means of their respective owners. Party spirit ran high. At the appointed time, arrayed in their master's clothes, and mounted on their best pacers, with their ladies at their sides in high glee, they rode to 'lection. Here, after games and sports of various kinds, the friends of the two candidates were arranged in two rows, and the chief marshal with his assistants marched between them and made the count. In a loud voice he then proclaimed the governor for the ensuing year. Then followed the grand election dinner, which was held under the trees, the governor-elect sitting at the head of the table, and on either side his wife and the unsuccessful candidate, whose prerogative it was to propose the first toast, and then and there drown the sorrows of his defeat. For both master and slaves these were sunny days.

Town Clerks.—Owing to the destruction of the town by fire no definite list can be given prior to the year 1700. It is known, however, that Samuel Fones and John Fones were clerks under the proprietors, and probably remained so as long as the proprietary lasted. The clerks since 1700 have been: Andrew Willett, 1700; Ephraim Bull, 1701; Andrew Willett, 1703; Samuel Fones, March 17th, 1703–4, to April 11th, 1715; Francis Willett, July 11th, 1715, to 1739: Immanuel Hall, 1739, to 1743, when he became the first town clerk of Exeter; Samuel Thomas, 1743 to 1761; George Northrup, 1761 to 1771; George Thomas, Decem-

ber 21st, 1771, to June, 1813; Jonathan Reynolds to June, 1836; Nicholas N. Spink, to the autumn of 1843; Samuel Pierce, to June, 1860; Nicholas Spink, to June, 1863; John B. Pierce, to June, 1885; Charles T. Crombe, present incumbent.

Town Officers for 1888.—Moderator, George A. Spink; town clerk, Charles T. Crombe; deputy town clerk, Thomas J. Peirce; town council—Edward C. Gardner, John Allen, Timothy Carroll, William L. Hall, Robert R. Rathbun; town auditors—William N. Rose, John Allen; town treasurer, Doctor S. B. Church, collector of taxes, John J. Spink; assessors of taxes—William N. Rose, James R. Healey, Joseph Tisdale, Perry W. Greene, Caleb T. Cottrell; commissioner of town asylum, Francis C. Dixon; sealer of weights and measures, Chester L. Farnham; town sergeant, James R. S. Wightman; overseer of the poor, James R. S. Wightman; truant officer, John J. Spink; school committee—Thomas W. D. Rathbun, Talbot P. Greene, Doctor S. O. Myers, Thomas J. Peirce, Doctor S. B. Church; superintendent of public schools, Doctor S. O. Myers.

Land Titles.—The following account of the succession of titles to that part of Boston Neck lying in North Kingstown, R. I., was prepared by Mr. Peleg F. Pierce, of Wickford.

July 4th, 1659, Major Humphrey Atherton and six associates, Governor John Winthrop of Connecticut, Richard Smith, Sr., and Richard Smith, Jr., Captain William Hudson, Amos Richardson and John Tinker obtained a deed of gift of the "Southern" tract or Namcook Neck or Boston Neck purchased from Coquimaquand (Indian sachem).

At a proprietors' meeting in the latter part of 1659, Edward Hutchinson of Boston was admitted to share equally in said land.

In the early part of 1660 the lower portion only of the "Southern tract," called Boston Neck, was surveyed and divided among the partners, whose shares ran up the "Neck" in the following order: 1. Major Humphrey Atherton, 700 acres; 2. Richard Smith, Sr., 661½ acres; 3. Richard Smith, Jr., 661½ acres; 4. Governor John Winthrop, 661½ acres; 5. John Tinker, 661½ acres; 6. Amos Richardson, 661½ acres; 7. William Hudson, 661½ acres; 8. Edward Hutchinson, 661½ acres.

March 21st, 1660–1, at a proprietors' meeting at the house of Edward Hutchinson, it was agreed that John Brown, Sr., of Seconk, should have one-half of Amos Richardson's share in Boston Neck.

April 10th, 1662, John Brown of Seconk, died, and his son, James Brown, succeeded to the farm.

In August, 1675, a second survey of Boston Neck was made by Mr. William Withington, and the Amos Richardson tract was put down in the survey as belonging to James Brown and John Payne, so that Amos Richardson must have disposed of his northern half prior to the above date, probably in 1666, at which time he removed to Stonington, Conn.

November 22d, 1677, the land in Boston Neck formerly belonging to John Payne, containing about three hundred and fifty acres, was conveyed to William Clark. Said land was between land of Captain Thomas Willet, deceased, on the south, and John Brown on the north.

September 3d, 1696, John Brown of Swansey, grandson of John and son of James, sold for £100 to Captain Timothy Clarke, merchant, of Boston.

October 13th, 1696, Captain Timothy Clarke sold to George Havens of Jamestown, a tract containing three hundred and thirty-one and one-half acres of land now in the occupation of George Wightman, half of the late Amos Richardson division. Said division bounded south by Captain Andrew Willet's land now in his own improvement; north by the other half share of the late Amos Richardson, now in the tenure and occupation of Stephen and Joseph Northrup; west by pond, east by the bay or salt water.

November 4th, 1699, George Havens and Ellenor, his wife, sold the farm to John Dexter of Sandwich, for £650 current money of New England.

March 30th, 1702, John Dexter sold the farm to Joseph Mory of Jamestown.

August 14th, 1724, Mary (Mory) Coggeshall of Newport, sold to her son, Daniel Coggeshall, of Newport.

February 16th, 1786, Daniel Coggeshall and wife, Elizabeth, sold to Silas Casey of Warwick what has since been known as the "Casey Farm."

About 1702 Benjamin Congdon married Frances Stafford and went to live in Boston Neck.

February 28th, 1738, he sold to his son, John Congdon, land he purchased of Timothy Clarke, and in his will he gives the said John the farm in Boston Neck, "Where I now dwell."

October 1st, 1803, Thomas R. Congdon sold one hundred and

fifty acres of the farm to Samuel Packard, since known as the "Packard Farm," bounded south by the "Congdon Farm," and both now (1888) owned by the devisees of the late Samuel C. Cottrell. The Casey, Congdon and Packard farms cover the Amos Richardson tract of 661½ acres. Amos Richardson was a wealthy merchant tailor of Boston. His daughter Sarah married Timothy Clarke. His daughter Katharine married David Anderson of Boston. North of Mr. Richardson's tract was William Hudson's division.

June 30th, 1687, it was conveyed to Richard Wharton, Esq., of Boston, by patents from James II., and called the "Middlefield farm." (See Col. Record, vol. 3, pages 225–226.)

August 28th, 1727, John Kenyon of Westerly, calling himself aged seventy years, or thereabouts, testified that in the year 1683, or thereabouts, he went to live on the farm that Stephen Northrup of North Kingstown now lives on and paid rental to Major Smith in behalf of Mr. Killum of Boston, and lived there for eight years, and Stephen Northrup went in when he left it.

June 13th, 1712, John Nelson, attorney for the heirs, children and legatees of Richard Wharton, sold to Stephen Northrup for £1,700, money now current in New England, 661½ acres of land bounded southerly on land of Captain Timothy Clarke, westerly on Mill river that runs into the head of Pettaquamscutt pond, northerly upon lands of Matthew Allen and David Greene, easterly on Narragansett bay. ("Kingstown" Rec.)

In March, 1716, Stephen Northrup and Mary, his wife, sold to Benjamin Northrup one hundred and fifty acres of land (the northeast portion of this purchase) bounded north by land of David Greene, east by the bay, Plum beach pond and beach belonging to said Stephen Northrup, south and west by land of grantor. This farm, with what is now known as the "Kenyon" meadows and swamp on the west, contains about two hundred acres of land and is called the "Stephen Tefft farm."

November 17th, 1747, Benjamin Northrup gives to Robert Hazard and Patience, his wife (whom he calls his "loving cousins") one-half of one hundred acres of land bounded west in part by the Mill river and in part by the fish pond. The other half of one hundred acres he gives to Caleb Allen and Mary, his wife, whom he also calls his "loving cousins."

March 29th, 1826, John Hazard (a grandson of Robert above) came into possession of the portion of this parcel of land devised

to his grandfather Robert Hazard. He built fisheries and established smelt weir privileges in the southwestern corner of this farm, and it has since been known as the "smelt weir John Hazard land" (the southwest corner of Stephen Northrup's purchase). The land in the northwest part of this purchase was in the possession of Henry Northrup in 1733. It was a farm of about one hundred and sixty-six acres. The southeastern portion of the purchase was the homestead farm containing about two hundred acres of land. At the northeast corner of this farm, on the bay was established in the earliest time of the colony a "landing place or ferry," known in 1707 as "Daniel's Landing Place," later as "Northrup's Ferry," a thoroughfare between Newport and the Narragansett country.

Stephen Northrup was a freeman of Providence in 1658; September 6th, 1687, taxed 5s. ½d. In 1671 he took the oath of allegiance at "Kingstowne." He died in 1687. His son Stephen was born in 1660; married in 1684 Mary Thomas; at "Kingstowne" September 6th, 1687; died June 12th, 1733. He gave to his three sons, Thomas, Henry and Nicholas, certain estate, one third to each (see Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, page 140).

When this tract was conveyed to Mr. Wharton in 1687 the west boundary was by the "Mill river," showing that a mill was in operation prior to this transfer. John Kenyon had lived four years on this tract. His brother James Kenyon was a miller (see Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, page 116). There are ruins of a mill dam about three hundred feet north of the present dam.

In February, 1702–3, the proprietors of Pettaquamscutt, viz.: Thomas Mumford, Samuel Wilson, Henry Gardner, Samuel Sewell, Jahreel Brenton and Benedict Arnold, granted to James Kenyon, "millwright," the mill at the head of Pettaquamscutt pond. James Kenyon was a brother-in-law of Thomas Mumford above.

August 25th, 1718, William Gardiner and his wife Abigail sold to Elisha Cole a tract of land containing 290 acres, with "a mill and other improvements." William Gardiner was assignee of James Kenyon. The 290 acres of land extended from the mill up the south side of the mill pond, subsequently called the "Plane farm."

In 1726, by a decree of the general court of assembly against Elisha Cole in favor of Stephen Northrup "to turn the stream or

brook between them to his ancient course," the grist mill dam across the said river was pulled down. At the meeting of the next assembly, upon the petition and remonstrance of the inhabitants, it was ordered to be rebuilt in three months (see Colonial Record of Rhode Island at this date, also Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island). Elisha Cole died in 1729.

November 10th, 1746, Elizabeth Cole, widow of Elisha, sold to her son Edward Cole the mill and one half acre of land, together with the 290 acres (the great Plane farm land). In turning the stream from its ancient course the half acre was taken from Mr. Northrup.

In 1751 Edward Cole of Newport, son of Elisha, deceased, Thomas Moffitt, M. D., of Newport, and Gilbert Stuart, of North Kingstown, enter into articles of co-partnership to manufacture snuff and to erect a mill at Pettaquamscutt.

September 15th, 1753, Edward Cole, of Newport, son of Elisha, deceased, of North Kingstown, sold to Thomas Moffitt, of Newport, for 12,500 pounds old tenor, the "Plane farm" and lot of half acre of land with a mill. About 1775 this property was conveyed to —— Burlingame. About 1812 the mill and part of the farm were sold to Benjamin Hammond and it has since been known as "Hammond's Mills," also "The Birth place of Gilbert Stuart."

North of Captain William Hudson's division was the division of Edward Hutchinson of Boston.

In 1671 Edward Hutchinson sold to his son Elisha Hutchinson 1,000 acres of land adjoining William Hudson's tract.

August 14th, 1702, Elisha Hutchinson sold 965 acres of land to Elisha Cole. This land was north of the north line of the William Hudson tract, bounded north in part by land of the late Edward Hutchinson, and in part by the harbor called "Cole's harbor," east by the sea or bay, west by "Pansacaco pond." The southeast part of this purchase (235 acres) was sold to David Greene, prior to May 7th, 1712. The possession of the south part of this farm has been held by the heirs of David Greene to the present time (1888). The southwest part of this purchase (230 acres) was sold to Stephen Northrup.

May 7th, 1712, Stephen Northrup sold 230 acres of land to Matthew Allen, of Bristol, Mass., bounded north by land of Elisha Cole, east by land of David Greene, south by land in the tenure and occupation of Stephen Northrup, west by Mill pond.

July 9th, 1728, Matthew Allen sold to his son Caleb Allen, sixty acres of land (the east part of his farm), purchased of Stephen Northrup and Mary his wife. November 23d, 1733, he sold to his son Benjamin Allen forty acres of land bounded west by a small brook, north by land of Elisha Cole, deceased, west by land of grantor, south by land of Henry Northrup. He died in 1760. By his will he gave the homestead farm to his grandson Matthew Allen, "son of my son Benjamin," who having become involved in law suits with his kindred had to abandon the homestead in Boston Neck. In 1775 he purchased an estate in North Kingstown containing about sixty acres, a part of the Captain John Eldred estate purchased of the colony agents in 1707, and commenced the business of innkeeper. This place is now (1888) known as Allenton, R. I.

In 1782 Giles Pierce, of New Shoreham, bought the farm of two hundred and thirty acres, in parcels, of the heirs of Matthew Allen.

November 10th, 1746, Elizabeth Cole, widow of Elisha, sold to her son John Cole, of Newport, five hundred acres of land (the north part of the nine hundred and sixty-five acre purchase).

February 5th, 1748, Elizabeth Cole, widow of Elisha, sold to her son, John Cole, of Newport, one hundred acres bounded northwest by John Cole's land, son of William.

In 1748, John Cole, of Newport, son of Elisha, deceased, sold to Henry Collins, of Newport, six hundred acres of land.

In 1766, George Rome advertises to settle the affairs of Henry Collins, deceased. About this time Mr. Rome succeeds to the possession of the farm which has since been known as the "Rome's farm."

In 1776, George Rome being a "tory" in the war of the revolution, the farm was confiscated and sold to Judge Ezekiel Gardiner, of North Kingstown.

Edward Hutchinson, of Boston (the associate of Atherton in his purchases), born in 1613, came over from Alford, Lincolnshire, England, in 1633. Admitted to church August 10th, 1634; member of artillery company, 1638; captain, 1657, and served in King Phillip's war in 1675; wounded by the Indians August 2d, 1675, and died August 19th, 1675. He went to Newport March 7th, 1638, with his father and mother (William and Ann), but in a few years returned to Boston. After deeding one half of his Boston Neck lands to his son Elisha he left the remainder of his Narra-

gansett purchases to his son Elisha and his daughter, whom he made his residuary legatees.

John Cole, a brother-in-law of Edward Hutchinson, was a resident in Boston Neck as early as 1663. He came from Boston to look after the lands of Edward Hutchinson in the King's Province in Narragansett. The jurisdiction of Connecticut appointed him magistrate. He married, December 30th, 1651, Susannah (a daughter of William and Ann Hutchinson), and had sons William, Elisha, Samuel and John.

December 11th, 1738, Ellzabeth Cole, widow of Elisha, sold to her son John Cole two hundred acres of land, the southeast part of her homestead farm, bounded south by what is now (1888) the "Rome's farm," west by the river now (1888) known as Cole's brook, that empties into the "Harbor" south of Hamilton village.

In 1734, the will of William Cole (a brother of Elisha, deceased) was approved. He gave to his son John Cole, his "homestead farm"; to Samuel, Joseph, Benjamin and Wignall his lands on the point northeast from his house.

In 1760, Benjamin Cole sold to Jeremiah Hazard the land now (1888) known as "Black Acre." In 1738 this land was sold to Matthew Robinson by John Cole.

The tract of land (six hundred and sixty-one and one-half acres) northof Cole's brook was the homestead farm of John Cole, who died intestate in 1707. William Cole (his oldest son) came into full possession of the farm, December 14th, 1713. His will, approved in 1734, gave to John Cole (his oldest son), "his homestead farm." The will of John Cole was approved in December, 1792. He gives to his son, William Cole, his "homestead farm, including his new house." In 1711 Henry Northrup and Thomas Place bought of John Nelson (attorney of Richard Wharton's heirs), all the land (two hundred acres) south of the Annaquatucket river to the bounds of Pettaquamscutt purchase on the northwest, bounded easterly by Cole's harbor, south by what is now the road running west to Allenton. In 1719 Northrup & Place divided this land, Northrup taking the western and Place the eastern portion.

June 28th, 1686, Richard Smith sold to Richard Wharton of Boston, twenty-seven acres of land on the north side of the Annaquatucket river "for a mill or mills," said land then in the occupation of Jacob Pindar. February 28th, 1711, Richard

Wharton's heirs, by their attorney, John Nelson, sold the twenty-seven acres of land to Thomas Place and Henry Northrup. March 18th, 1711, Place & Northrup sold the same to Joseph Smith, also fourteen acres on the south side of the river, and two hundred acres on the north side, the line commencing at a rock in the river and extending to Duck Cove. June 4th, 1719, Joseph Smith sold the twenty-seven acres of land to James and Daniel Updike.

April 12th, 1721, Joseph Smith sold to Samuel Slocum fourteen acres of land on the south side of the river, with mills and all the privileges of building the dam, etc. April 3d, 1729, Samuel Slocum sold to Samuel Hazard and Thomas Hazard, to be equally divided between them, the fourteen acres, mills, and all privileges. January 25th, 1737, Samuel Hazard sold to Samuel Bissell his half of the fourteen acres, mills, etc. August 25th, 1741, Thomas Hazard sold his half of the fourteen acres, mills, etc., to Daniel Fountaine. Bissell and Fountaine divided the property. Samuel Bissell sold his half to his son, Thomas Bissell, in 1755. Daniel Fountaine sold to Robert Hazard one-half of mill, iron works and fulling mill.

April 14th, 1761, Thomas Bissell sold to John Pindar "a little wheat mill." In December, 1762, John Pindar, by his will, gave the mill to Susanna Bissell (supposed wife of Thomas).

April 23d, 1792, Thomas Bissell sold to his son, Samuel, one-half of the snuff mill and one-quarter of the wheat mill, and to his son, George, one-half of snuff mill and one-quarter of wheat mill. July 19th, 1796, Susanna Bissell sold to Samuel Bissell, son of Thomas, one-quarter of snuff mill and one-half of the wheat mill. June 4th, 1799, Samuel Bissell, son of Thomas, sold to Samuel Bissell of Exeter.

September 8th, 1800, Samuel Bissell sold to Joseph Pierce, Giles Pierce, John Pierce and Thomas Pierce eleven-twenty-fourths of the corn mill, three-quarters of the wheat mill, also the snuff mill. A sloop of fifteen tons burden, named "The Four Brothers," was owned and sailed by them to and from Newport in the transportation of passengers and freight. The channel was then of sufficient depth for vessels of this size to land at their wharf, about one hundred feet below the mill.

November 4th, 1800, George Bissell sold to William Cole one-quarter part of the "east-most" mill house, also one-quarter part of the "west-most" corn mill, also one-one hundred and

twentieth part of same mill, also one-quarter and one-one hundred and twentieth part of a lot north of the trench and the north mill standing thereon.

February 6th, 1819, the "Pierces" sold to William Gardiner all their rights purchased of sundry persons, including eleven-twenty-fourths of the corn mill, three-quarters of wheat mill and the snuff mill.

March 5th, 1823, William Cole sold to Scranton E. Sweet.

January 27th, 1820, William Gardiner sold to Jesse Gardiner all he purchased of "Pierces." January 8th, 1823, Jesse Gardiner sold to William Gardiner. March 18th, 1823, William Gardiner sold to Scranton E. Sweet. February 28th, 1828, Scranton E. Sweet sold to Rowland Hazard. November 23d, 1836, Rowland G. Hazard sold to Christopher Allen. The property was leased to Bowles. An iron works or rolling mill was built and put in operation for a short time.

November 3d, 1838, Christopher Allen sold to Rowland G. Hazard. A cotton mill was built and leased to John Slocum and Ezra N. Gardiner. "Slocum & Gardiner" improved the place in the manufacture of cotton yarns to the fall of 1846.

May 31st, 1847, Rowland G. Hazard sold to Joseph C. Sanford and Albert Sanford. September 17th, 1847, Joseph C. Sanford sold to Albert Sanford. September 29th, 1849, Albert Sanford sold to Perez Peck, Asa Sisson and Isaac Peck, who were styled the "Hamilton Company." The estate at this time consisted of twenty-two acres of land, with a cotton manufactory, machine shop and four dwelling houses, known as "Bissell Mills Estate." It was sold for $11,000. The improvements made by the Hamilton Company were the enlargement of the mills, repairing the dam, building two new houses, etc., and amounted to $18,000.

April 29th, 1850, the Hamilton Company sold to Syria H. Vaughn. Mr. Vaughn associated with him his two brothers (Owen and Thomas B. Vaughn). This company was known as "Vaughn Bros." Their improvements were an addition to the mill, new machinery, new store, hall, three acres of land, four new dwelling houses, etc., at a cost of $51,000.

September 1st, 1866, Vaughn Brothers sold to James A. Greene one-half of the estate for $44,000. This company was known as Vaughn & Greene (Syria H. Vaughn, James A. Greene). Their improvements were an addition to the mill, new machinery for the manufacture of webbing, four new dwelling houses, etc., at a cost of $60,000.

April 26th, 1873, Vaughn & Greene sold to Joseph W. Greene of New York. April 1st, 1885, was incorporated the "Hamilton Web Company." The estate has been enlarged and extensively improved by this company by building a new brick mill, 145 by 224 feet (operating eighty looms in the manufacture of webbing), new dwelling houses, the purchase of the Annaquatucket estate (mill and farm), amounting to $51,400.

The little mill, 30 by 46, purchased of Albert Sanford in 1849, now with its four additions, measures 50 by 230 feet.

In the second survey made in August, 1675, the Thomas Willet tract is put down to John Saffin. Honorable John Saffin married a daugher of Thomas Willet. Thomas Willet died in 1674. He gave his Boston Neck farm to his grandchildren, children of Martha, wife of John Saffin, children of Mary, wife of Samuel Hooker, and to his daughter Esther. Andrew Willet had succeeded to the possession of this farm prior to 1696. In 1700 Andrew Willet sold two hundred and seventy acres of land (the south part of this tract) to Rowland Robinson. In 1705 Ninegret, the Indian sachem, sold to said Robinson the same land. This farm was the home of Mr. Robinson's grandson, Rowland Robinson, who was the father of "The unfortunate Hannah." It is situated in South Kingstown. The remainder of the Thomas Willet tract is in North Kingstown, the line passing between the two farms. Andrew Willet by his will gave his Boston Neck farm to Francis and Thomas Willet. In 1725 Thomas Willet died. He gave his interest in the farm to his brother Francis and his direct heirs, otherwise to Willet Carpenter and William Pease. Willet Carpenter died aged eighteen. Francis Willet did childless at the age of eighty-three years. He had survived all the reversionary heirs and he gave by will the farm in Boston Neck to Francis Carpenter, and it has since been held uninterruptedly by his heirs (the Carpenter family) except the northeast portion of this farm, which has been sold in small lots, houses built upon them and known as the village of "Saunderstown." It was settled September 10th, 1856, by John A. Saunders, William Caswell, Elias Saunders, Thomas J. Gould, John G. Saunders and Daniel Saunders, who bought lots (all amounting to six and one-half acres) and built dwelling houses upon them. Said lots were purchased of the heirs of Willet Carpenter. June 10th, 1857, they commenced, and finished in the summer of the same year, a wharf, railways, etc., for James H. and Powell H. Carpenter, for

the purpose of building and repairing vessels. In 1861 the sloop "Isett," twenty-five tons, in 1859 the sloop "Argus," of fifteen tons, in 1874 the sloop "Ida B.," of twenty tons, were built here. There have been repaired on these "ways" vessels as large as one hundred and seventy tons burden. The village now (1888) consists of twenty-one dwelling houses. Stillman Saunders (son of John) is in possession of the wharf, ways, shops, spile driver and steamer, and is a builder of wharfs. Small steam and sail vessels are built in the shops.

The Annaquatucket place, previously referred to, was settled by Esbon Sanford, Jr., who bought, February 18th, 1832, of the heirs of Nicholas Northrup a few acres of land and commenced the building of a dam. The following year he had erected a little one set woolen mill and manufactured "Kentucky Jeans." Mr. Sanford married in 1833, and made his home at this place, where he had, by his industry, judicious management and thrift, accumulated a large fortune at his death in 1864.

The old North ferry (Northrup's ferry), referred to in the "Richard Wharton Middlefield Farm" tract, had its wharf demolished by the "September Gale" of 1815, and its use was abandoned. The South ferry, now (1888) called Eaton's ferry, is about four miles below, and was built about 1815.

HAMILTON is a thriving little village about one and a half miles south of Wickford. The Hamilton Web Company own nearly the entire village. It is tastefully laid out and has a neat and pleasing appearance, and an interesting history (See sketch by Mr. Peleg F. Pierce). The land at this point was conveyed by Richard Smith to Richard Wharton as early as 1686, for the purpose of erecting a mill. Wharton's mill was the first in this part of Rhode Island, but he did not operate it himself. It was leased to Peter Pindar for a term of years. February 11th, 1711 (O. S.), the mill was sold to Place & Northrup. Following came Joseph Smith, James and Daniel Updike, June 4th, 1749. Another privilege was owned at the time by Samuel Slocum. Slocum sold out to Thomas and Samuel Hazard April 3d, 1729. These gentlemen built a wharf, a wheat mill and fulling mill, and carded wool, and were the most extensive traders in the town at that time. Samuel Hazard sold to Samuel Bissell June 25th, 1737, and Thomas Hazard sold to Daniel Fountaine August 25th, 1741.

Fountaine & Bissell divided the property April 10th, 1744, and it remained in the hands of these families for several generations. They had here at one time a saw mill and two grist mills. After Moffatt fled to Newport they operated a snuff mill also.

During the early part of the present century these families mortgaged their property several times. About 1836 Mr. Bowler commenced the business of rolling iron, which he continued for three years. In 1839 extensive alterations were made in the buildings and new ones built. Slocum & Gardiner commenced the manufacture of cotton yarn and continued business some eleven years. In 1850 Albert Sanford manufactured similar goods for about one year. From 1851 Vaughn & Peck continued the business some six years, when Peck sold out to Vaughn, who admitted new partners and organized the Hamilton Web Company. The firm then consisted of S. H. Vaughn and James A. Greene. This was in 1866. In 1885 a new company was formed and incorporated with Joseph W. Greene, of Brooklyn, president; Joseph Warren, secretary, and James A. Greene, of Wickford, treasurer. The company manufacture webs, yarns, ties and lacings. Under the present management the company is doing a large business.

A post office was established at Hamilton in 1877. At that time Sweet & Owen had a fine store, well stocked with a general assortment of merchandise. Wilbur & Frissell are now in charge of a good store in the place.

Snuff Mills.—In or before the year 1750 attention was paid to the raising of tobacco in Narragansett. About this time the venerable Doctor Thomas Moffatt, a Scotch gentleman, a learned physician of the Boerhaavean school, settled in Rhode Island, but however learned, his dress and manners were so ill-suited to the plainness of the inhabitants that he could not make his way among them as a practitioner. He accordingly looked around for some other mode of genteel subsistence and hit upon that of cultivating tobacco and making snuff. In due time he wrote to Scotland and obtained a competent millwright by the name of Gilbert Stuart. Heretofore snuff had been yearly imported from Glasgow. Mr. Gilbert erected his snuff mill on a stream in Narragansett, and here he manufactured that strange article of luxury.

Mr. Stuart was the father of the great painter, and his snuff mill was the first of the kind erected in New England. It was

built in North Kingstown. The house was afterward owned by Wilbur Hammond. He soon afterward built a house and married a very handsome woman, daughter of Mr. Anthony, a substantial farmer. To this couple was born Gilbert Charles Stuart, the portrait painter. The church records state: "April 11th, 1756, being Palm Sunday, Doctor McSparran read prayers, preached and baptized a child named Gilbert Stuart, son of Gilbert Stuart, the snuff grinder." The middle name Charles, betokening the the Jacobite principles of his father, was never used in the days of his notoriety. The house used by Mr. Stuart was two stories high on the south side and one on the north side, the north sill resting on the mill dam. The lower story was used as a snuff mill. It had a gambrel roof. It was situated at the head of Pettaquamscutt river.

HAMILTON MILL.—The mill at Potomomut Forge was owned prior to 1848 by Christopher Allen and S. H. Vaughn. Perez Peck & Co., of Coventry, built the machinery and took a mortgage. Mr. Allen died about 1850, and Mr. Vaughn, with Perez Peck, Asa Sisson and Isaac Peck, reorganized the business as the Hamilton Company. The name was suggested by Mr. Sisson as complimentary to Mrs. Vaughn, who was a Hamilton. The power at Valley Forge was found insufficient and in 1848 the plant was removed to North Kingstown, and located at a point then called Bissell's Cove. The Hamilton Company was succeeded by the Hamilton Web Company. This company now employs about one hundred and fifty people. The plant contains ninety looms, and three thousand, five hundred spindles. The mill consumes eight hundred and fifty bales of cotton per year, and produces $120,000 worth of marketable goods annually.

THE NARRAGANSETT MILLS are situated on the Annaquatucket river, on the old Post road. They consisted originally of a saw mill and a grist mill, and were in operation at an early day. Mr. H. T. Chadsey remembers taking grist to this mill seventy years ago. About the year 1820, this property passed into the hands of Joseph C. Sanford. He was a native of the town and was the oldest son of Judge Sanford, a man of marked abilities and a judge of the state court. Mr. Joseph C. Sanford built a part of the structure now standing when he came into possession, and in 1829 built the residence, property now owned and occupied by William E. Pierce. From this time until recently this was called the Sanford property. Mr. Sanford manufactured cotton warps and operated about five hundred spindles.

In 1852 Wilcox & Pierce bought the property and continued the manufacture of coarse woolen goods and in 1863, William E. Pierce, the junior member of the firm, purchased the property and has operated the mills since 1870. Prior to this time he leased it to Robert Rodman, and until he purchased the mill at Shady Lea at the time above named, Wilcox & Pierce operated the mill at Silver Spring, which mills are also owned by Mr. Rodman.

The Spaulding store above this point was built by James Sweet. It afterward passed into the following hands: Lyman Upham, William Slocum, Benjamin Carpenter, James R. Healy, Crandall & Ryan, William A. Spaulding, Spaulding & Co., A. W. Spaulding, the present owner.

THE OLD ANCHOR FORGE of Quidnessett belonged to the Greene family. Here they manufactured anchors weighing eighteen hundred or two thousand pounds. This was done by bellows and a famous trip hammer, made to strike the heated iron by the revolution of an immense wheel turned by water power; then five large stalwart men would strike the battered iron till it was wrought into an anchor.

The old corn and wheat mills at this place had wheels sixteen or eighteen feet in diameter, running two sets of stones. Christopher and Elisha Greene owned the property. They were brothers. One had the mills, and the other the anchor works.

ALLENTON is situated on the post road about three miles from Wickford, and is the seat of the Baptist church of North Kingstown. Captain John Eldred purchased of the colony agents a parcel of land containing one hundred acres on the site now known as Allenton, May 27th, 1709. The property descended to William Eldred, his grandson, and on March 3d, 1761, sixty acres were deeded to Samuel Albro. Albro April 30th, 1762, mortgaged the property to Philip Tillinghast, who foreclosed in 1775, and then sold it to Matthew Allen, ancestor of the family now residing here, and from whom the place derives its name. Joseph C. Sanford traded here as early as 1815. His successors were: S. D. Allen, Charles Allen, W. H. Allen, who bought in 1857; Benjamin F. Arnold and John R. Nichols, who now owns the building. Silas L. Parkus came to the place in 1883. He succeeded Benjamin C. Sweet, the first postmaster in Allenton, who came to the place, and began trading there in 1870. Wilbur & Frissell (A. A. Wilbur and F. R. Frissell) are general merchants at

Allenton, the firm succeeding John R. Nichols in January, 1885. Mr. Frissell has been postmaster since October, 1885. The firm does a large business, and supplies Bellville, Narragansett, Shady Lea and Silver Spring.

ANNAQUATUCKET is an interesting little village situated on the river, about half a mile from its mouth. The mill history of this place has been given in the sketch by Peleg F. Pierce. The mill property now belongs to Joseph W. Greene of the Hamilton Web Company.

OAK HILL, formerly Park Hill, is situated about one mile west of Bellville. Its manufacturing history is identical with Bell ville.

THE WOOLEN MILLS AT SAND HILL were formerly owned by D. Tillinghast. The power had been used before this for sash and blind manufacturing by John and James McKinzie. Tilling hast sold the property to G. W. and A. S. Reynolds in 1860. In July, 1883, the property came into the possession of C. A. Reynolds and his brothers Eugene R. and Walter. It has one set of cards and furnishes employment to sixteen hands. The store belongs to the mill.

BELLVILLE, an important manufacturing village, situated upon the Annaquatucket river, nearly in the center of the town, is largely owned by J. P. Campbell & Co., the proprietors of the mill. The lands in and about this place formerly belonged to Timothy Greene. Manufacturing here dates back to the beginning of the century. At that time there was a saw mill and a grist mill here. The Greenes and Tillinghasts operated then what was known as the Wickford Manufacturing Company, at Bellville. Lafayette was then called the North Kingstown Cotton Factory. Timothy Greene carried on the manufacture of yarn, which he continued until 1829. In 1830 Christopher and William Rhodes, Charles Eldred and Mr. Smith purchased the property. Smith and Eldred shortly afterward sold out their interests, and Silas Richmond, the agent, came in. In 1856 the property was destroyed by fire. In 1861 William E. Pierce then erected the present edifice. It is built of brick, four stories high, 100 by 50 feet, with one L 27 by 24 feet, and a dye house two and a half stories high. In 1864 J. P. Campbell & Co. first leased the machinery, and afterward purchased the property. They manufacture fancy cassimeres. The monthly production is about 26,000 yards.

The pond here is in two parts, and taken together furnishes by far the largest water power in the town, but in addition to water power the machinery is run in part by steam. Mr. James R. Wilson was born in Pennsylvania, and came here in 1865 to work in the woolen mills. After having charge of the carding and spinning department for a few years he became the superintendent for J. P. Campbell & Co., and still fills that position. The capacity of the mill is six sets and twenty-six looms. They employ about ninety operatives.

Mr. R. Heely, now of Providence, carried on trading in Bellville at one time. Mr. B. S. Carpenter built the present store and his residence there in 1873.

DAVISVILLE.—The village of Davisville is located on the Stonington Railroad, also on the old Post road, in the northern part of the town of North Kingstown. It has a post office, a store and is the seat of one of the earliest woolen mills in the state. The place derived its name from Joshua Davis, an enterprising pioneer, who came here as early as 1694. Mr. Davis bought up large tracts of land on Hunt's river, and soon after (probably before 1720) erected a grist mill. He died January 21st, 1733, and the property passed into the hands of his son, Jeffrey Davis, who controlled it till his death in 1782, when it passed into the hands of his son Joshua, who in turn at his death, in 1829, turned it over to his son Ezra, the father of James M. Davis.

From the year 1811 to 1824 the firm was E. & J. Davis, who began first to operate woolen looms by water power. Before this time they had wool carding and cloth dressing in connection with hand weaving. In 1849 James M. Davis engaged in the manufacture of Kentucky Jeans in company with his brother-in-law, Henry Sweet, and his cousin, Albert S. Reynolds, the firm name being Davis, Reynolds & Co. In 1863 Mr. Reynolds went out. Mr. Davis continued in the business until 1873, when he rented his factory and retired. G. W. Reynolds & Co. took the property in 1875, and now Albert S. and Allen Reynolds are the owners of the business.

The store connected with the mill at Davisville has been operated for many years. In 1852 Mr. James M. Davis was successful in establishing a post office at this place, and for a period of fourteen years thereafter was the postmaster. G. W. Reynolds & Co. now own the store, M. M. Reynolds being postmaster. In 1875 the flag station on the railroad was burned and the present depot

VIEWS AT DAVISVILLE.

ARTOTYPE, E. BIENSTADT, N. Y.

built. In 1873 business at this point increasing, Mr. Davis sold the land about the depot and plotted it into streets and dwelling house plots, since which several dwellings have gone up. Edwin R. Rogers is station agent. His predecessor, Mr. C. Chase, was there about thirty years.

Honorable Henry Sweet (1806–1888).—When, in 1818, at the tender age of twelve years, Henry Sweet went forth to fight life's battle single handed, he could hardly have anticipated half the measure of success which he subsequently achieved by his persistent industry coupled with good judgment. Deprived of the educational advantages so common in this day, and possessed of a peculiarly sensitive and shrinking nature, life's outlook must have been unpromising and even forbidding to this young adventurer. But amidst discouraging environments a kind Providence led him to one of his own townsmen in East Greenwich who proved a considerate and faithful friend. This was Ezra Davis, Esq., who resided on his farm near the southern border of the town and about a mile north of the present Davisville railroad station. Mr. Davis was also part owner of the manufactory and water privilege on Hunt's river, at the site known as "Davis' Woolen Mill."

At the personal and timid solicitation of this unknown boy, Mr. Davis received him into his employment, and was rewarded for his kindness to the stranger by subsequent years of faithful service. As opportunity offered, the youthful Henry Sweet made himself familiar with all the details of preparing and carding wool, spinning and weaving yarn, and at the same time mastered the secret of coloring fabrics. With tireless energy he devoted himself to these and subsequent pursuits of his business career. And few friends who had known him only in the well-earned and quiet enjoyment of his latter years could adequately conceive the nervous vigor which characterized his more active life.

On September 23d, 1827, Mr. Sweet was united in marriage with Eliza, daughter of Ezra Davis, Esq. She confidingly trusted her future with the energetic young man whose character she had seen revealed in his daily life, and whose principal capital at the time consisted in an honest heart and willing hands. Until her death, July 22d, 1871, she remained an affectionate and helpful companion, delighting in the advancement of their mutual interests and personifying the ideal wife in a happy home. Of

their four children, two sons died in infancy, and two daughters, Mrs. G. B. Reynolds, of Providence, and Mrs. Rev. N. J. Wheeler, of Philadelphia, are still living.

Subsequent to his marriage an opportunity being offered him to superintend the mill's production, he eagerly embraced it, and displayed in this business his native tact and enterprise. His prosperity in this contract paved the way to his becoming a member of the new firm, which was organized in 1849 for carrying on woolen manufactures. He retained his interest in this business until 1873, when, at the age of sixty-seven, he withdrew, devoting himself henceforth to the care of his estate and to the pleasures of travel.

In business life Mr. Sweet was indefatigable in the discharge of duties which devolved upon him. He considered not himself so long as any righteous demand remained unsatisfied. Indebtedness he instinctively abhorred. When the first sixteen hundred dollars he had saved proved irremediably lost, he cheerfully turned to the work of replacing the loss. Far better that he should suffer alone than that others should suffer through him,—this was his reflection. If he saw others sacrificing professed integrity under the pressure of financial stress, he remained incorruptible. Indeed, he seemed to shrink instinctively from all moral evil.

Unassuming and retiring in disposition, Mr. Sweet did not aspire to public honors; yet at the choice of his fellow-citizens, he represented North Kingstown in the state senate of 1857, and was repeatedly chosen for similar service, covering in all a legislative experience of twelve years. And in all his political life he was so just and manly in his relations with his opponents, that friendly feelings were sought and sustained; while he was prompt to disavow all previous knowledge and connection with any unjust aspersions which his political supporters had heaped upon his rivals in the heat of a canvass, and to express his sorrow personally to those who had been thus wronged. By such ingenuousness he commanded the respect alike of political supporters and opponents.

In October, 1856, at the organization of the State Bank, now represented by the Greenwich National Bank, Henry Sweet was chosen president and Samuel M. Knowles, cashier. This post of responsibility came to him in the nature of a surprise. And toward the close of his life he is known to have remarked that no

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event in his experience had touched him so deeply as when, in the trying autumn of 1856, a committee of proposed stockholders waited upon him and solicited his acceptance of this office, saying: "We wish you to be president to give character to the bank." No one could have been more solicitous for the bank's prosperity than was he. His position often required him to choose between fidelity to the interests of the stockholders and the solicitations of friends for financial help. Painful as it might be to disappoint the expectation of friends, he knew only one law in such matters, and this was expressed in as gentle terms as possible. Nor was the bank less happy in the selection of a cashier; for both worked in harmony for its truest interests through a period of thirty-two years, a record rarely matched in banking institutions. At a meeting of the directors of the Greenwich National Bank, held October 15th, 1888, the following preamble and resolution were passed:

"WHEREAS, It has pleased God in his wise providence to remove by death the Honorable Henry Sweet, for thirty-two years the honored President of this Bank, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we place upon record our grateful appreciation of his long and faithful service, and our sense of the great loss that we, his associates, have sustained by his death.

"That we recognize in the long and useful career of Mr. Sweet a rare example of spotless integrity, generous purposes, and all the virtues of a noble, Christian manhood; that he went down to the grave full of honors as full of years, and his works do follow him.

"That we extend to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy, remembering that their and our loss is his gain.

"S. M. KNOWLES, *Secretary*."'

Scrupulously faithful in all things, this trait was conspicuous in his church relations. Early in life he became a Christian and ever after tried to adorn the doctrines of his Saviour by the humble exemplifying of his precepts and imitation of his example. His name headed the roll of membership in the Quidnessett Baptist church, and he had, in fact, survived all who were connected with this body at the time he joined it. A constant worshipper in the house of God, he was among the most liberal supporters of the church, and generously remembered it in his will. His social and fraternal nature induced him to join the ancient order of Masonry, and his membership in King Solomon's Lodge, of

East Greenwich, may have contributed in rounding out his symmetrical character. But it was in his loved home that his rare qualities shone forth with brightest radiance. Sunny and mirthful in disposition, his presence in the household inspired like qualities in those around him, while his absence from the family circle was painfully missed. His own happiness was measured by the degree of happiness he was able to contribute to the members of his family. Their comfort and enjoyment was his constant study, and so generous and repeated were the gifts he showered upon them, that they were constrained to protest against their continuance. As the noble and spotless husband, the considerate and affectionate father, he has left behind him memories which his loved ones will cherish with increasing fondness. Nor was his home maintained for the exclusive enjoyment of its own members. He took special delight in hospitality, and few weeks passed without the entertainment of invited guests, who were not only made to feel quite at ease, but were also charmed by the cordial treatment they daily received. To have experienced the charms of his home was an enrichment of memory, and must have been helpful, by its suggestions, in perfecting the homes of his guests.

The fact has been noticed above that Mr. Sweet devoted time to travel in his later years. His travels embraced a large part of this country and of Canada. In his seventy-ninth year he made a tour to California in company with his wife and others, the physical demands of which were met without fatigue. Indeed, his physical vigor, the result of a strictly temperate life, was remarkable until his last and only sickness. Through the wide information acquired by extended travel, with its contact with people of different climes and opinions, he gained a broad intelligence and cosmopolitan traits.

In September, 1872, Mr. Sweet married Miss Helen Gay, of Scotland, Conn., a cultivated and most estimable woman, who contributed largely to the happiness of his last years. This second wife survives him, and in her bereavement has received many touching testimonials to the excellencies of her departed husband. An extract may appropriately be given from a letter received by a neighbor of Mr. Sweet soon after his death. It was written by William H. Potter, Esq., the distinguished lawyer of Kingston, R. I., who was an intimate friend of him whose loss he mourned:

James M. Davis

"Mr. Sweet was one of the old-fashioned kind of men, too scarce now—industrious, frugal and honest in the best sense of the term—a man of genuine integrity in all things, and this not from the contemptible thing called *policy*, but from *principle*. * * * I wish our State had more men of his stamp."

Born July 9th, 1806, died October 3d, 1888, will be among the lines on the tombstone that will perpetuate the memory of Henry Sweet; but for those who knew him and shared his love, neither granite nor marble will be needed to keep fresh the blessed memory of one whose noble character and Christian virtues will abide with them as a precious benediction.

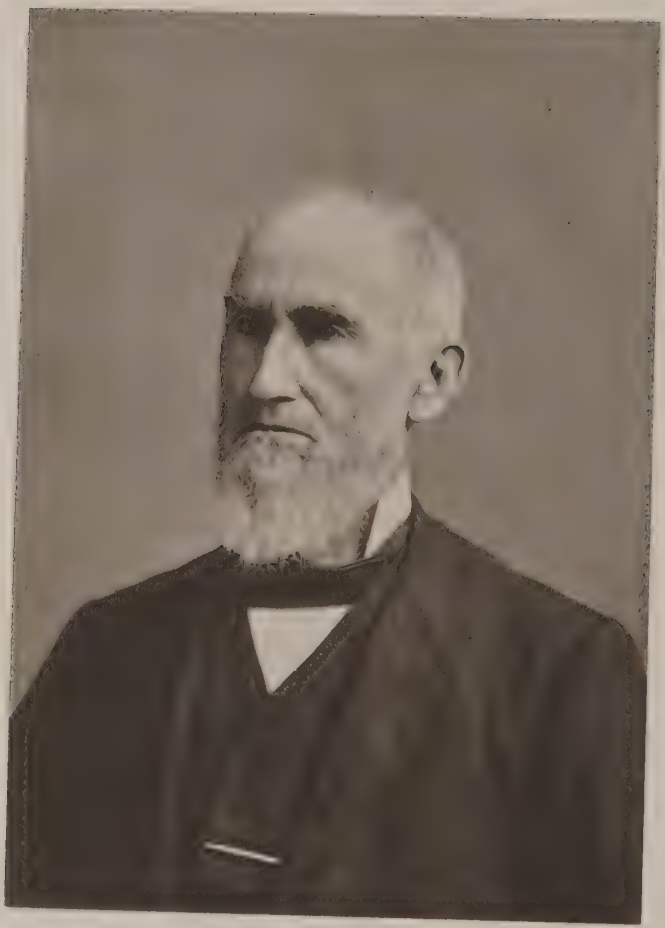
JAMES MONROE DAVIS, president of the First National Bank, East Greenwich, R. I., is a native of Davisville, and was born in the town of North Kingstown, February 2d, 1821. He is the son of Ezra Davis and Mehitable, daughter of Benjamin Reynolds, a descendant of William Reynolds, a pioneer in North Kingstown. Ezra Davis was one of the early woolen manufacturers of the state, and a descendant of Aaron Davis, who was a proprietor in Dartmouth, Mass., in 1694, and pastor of the Baptist church in that place in 1698. The names of the descendants of Aaron Davis in the parental line are as follows: Aaron[1], Joshua[2], Jeffrey[3], Joshua[4], Ezra[5] and James M. Davis[6], the subject of this sketch.

James M. Davis received but a common school education. He attended school at the Washington Academy, Wickford, two years, and the academy at Kingston for the same length of time. At the early age of sixteen he began the mercantile business, which he continued for a term of years. In 1849 he engaged in the manufacture of Kentucky jeans with his brother-in-law, Henry Sweet, and his cousin, Albert S. Reynolds; and from that time until he retired from the more active pursuits of life in 1873 carried on a very extensive business. Mr. Davis has done much for the village of Davisville. In 1852 he was instrumental in securing the establishment of the post office. In 1866 and 1867 he served his town acceptably as a member of the Rhode Island assembly. He has been a consistent member of the Quidnessett Baptist church since the year 1839; has been treasurer of the society for many years, and a munificent contributor in all times of need for charitable and other purposes. Upon the rebuilding of the church edifice in 1882 he furnished one-third of the funds necessary for the completion of the building out of his own purse, and subsequently he purchased the pipe organ, which he

presented to the church as a gift. He has been a director in the National Bank of East Greenwich for many years, and upon the death of Mr. Henry Sweet was elected its president, October 15th, 1888.

October 22d, 1840, he married Miss Mary Ann Allen, daughter of James and Freelove (Pearce) Allen, of North Kingstown, R. I. Mrs. Davis is of Welsh descent, and her ancestors date back to William Allen, who came to America in 1660, and settled on Prudence island. The line of descent is as follows: William[1], John[2], Thomas[3], Christopher[4], Silas[5] and James Allen[6], who was her father. On her grandmother's side Judge John Allen was a nephew to Christopher Allen, her great-great-grandfather on her father's side, the peculiar feature of her genealogical history being the fact that the grandfathers of the two above-named ancestors were also cousins. Judge John Allen was a soldier in the revolution; he was taken prisoner by the British and his house burned. The children born to James M. Davis and his wife are: Hettie; Hannah J., who married Fayette B. Bennett, of Hope Valley, R. I.; Mary D.; Ida G., who married William H. Congdon, of Warwick, who was killed by horses, February 7th, 1872 (She died in 1883, leaving two sons—Frederick D. and Arthur R. Congdon); and Emma A., who married Christopher Allen, of Stafford, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have three children: Allen B., James D. and Mary E. These five grand-children of Mr. and Mrs. Davis are living now as the representatives of the eighth generation from the New England progenitor of 1694.

Albert S. and Allen Reynolds.—William Reynolds, the progenitor of the branch of the family resident in Rhode Island, emigrated from England in 1636 and settled in Providence. Here he doubtless followed his trade as a weaver and acquired property which was subsequently sold to Robert Williams. Probably the same year he became a resident of North Kingstown, where the family has since been largely represented. His son James had among his children a son James, who was born at Sandy Hill October 28th, 1650. His son Peter was the father of John Reynolds, whose son Benjamin, born April 19th, 1756, in North Kingstown, was the grandfather of the subjects of this biography. He married Elizabeth Reynolds, whose ancestry was identical with his own. Their children were five sons: John B., Isaac, William, George W. and James; and four daughters: Nancy, Elizabeth, Hannah and Waity. James, the youngest of these



Albert S Reynolds

ARTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

Allen Reynolds

ARTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y

sons, was born August 11th, 1798, in North Kingstown, and during his business life filled the double role of manufacturer and farmer at Sandy Hill. He married Penelope Essex on the 27th of September, 1819. Their children were: Maria G., born in 1820; Albert S., February 26th, 1822; Susan R., in 1825; and Emily G. in 1834; of whom all but Albert S. are deceased.

Albert S. Reynolds was born at Sandy Hill, where he attended the district schools and later pursued a more thorough course at the Greenwich Academy. His taste led to manufacturing, and influenced him at the conclusion of his studies to enter the mills at Davisville with a view to acquiring a knowledge of its various departments. He began manufacturing in 1846 and three years later became a member of the firm of Davis, Reynolds & Co., which relation continued until 1863, when he acquired a half interest in the mill at Sandy Hill. In 1875, being desirous of further extending his business, he became one of the owners of the Davisville mill, and still continues that partnership. The Sandy Hill property having been sold, his time is now chiefly devoted to the management of the mill at Davisville, though not to the exclusion of other matters of public import which engage his attention. He was for many years a loyal supporter of the principles of the whig party and transferred his allegiance to the republican party on its organization. He is popular with his constituents, was elected to the state legislature in 1856–7, and at a later date served a term each in the state senate and the house of representatives. His sound judgment in financial matters has been made available in the conduct of the Greenwich National Bank, of which he has been for many years a director.

Mr. Reynolds was on the 7th of December, 1846, married to Harriet N., daughter of Mumford D. Tillinghast, of East Greenwich. Their children are: Ella M., wife of Stephen E. Reynolds; Milton M., Walter J. and Calis A. Mr. Reynolds' church affiliations have been in connection with the Baptist denomination of which he is a supporter.

Allen Reynolds traces his descent from William Reynolds, the progenitor of the family in Rhode Island, his grandparents being Benjamin and Elizabeth Reynolds, whose children have been previously mentioned. Their son John B. was born in 1780, in North Kingstown, where the varied duties pertaining to a farmer's vocation engaged his attention during the greater part of his active life. He married Mary, daughter of Arthur Aylesworth, of the same town. Their children were: Hannah, who died

in infancy; Benjamin, Mary, John, Hazard, Abby, Elizabeth, William W. A., Ann G., Emma, Almira, Allen, and Sarah L., of whom five survive. Allen, the youngest son, was born December 17th, 1826, in North Kingstown, and like other lads of the period, received his earliest instruction at the common schools. Additional advantages were, however, enjoyed by him under private teachers. His tastes led to mechanical pursuits, and especially to the intricacies of the machinist's trade, but the mill at Davisville affording the most convenient opening, he entered the carding department at the age of seventeen, and became thoroughly proficient in that branch of manufacturing. He was, in the spring of 1847, employed by A. & W. Sprague at Natick, in Rhode Island, continued one and a half years thus engaged, and spent the following winter in study. In 1849 his services were in demand with Davis, Reynolds & Co., in a new mill started by them, and in 1866, three years after the organization of the firm of Davis, Sweet & Co., he became one of its partners. This business association continued until 1873, the date of its dissolution, and in 1875 Mr. Reynolds was made a member of the firm of G. W. Reynolds & Co., who operated mills both at Davisville and Sandy Hill. The senior partner having retired in 1883, the Sandy Hill property was sold, and the attention of the remaining partners given exclusively to the Davisville mill, which is now in active operation and devoted to the production of Washington jeans.

Mr. Reynolds was in April, 1853, married to Elizabeth S., daughter of Sylvester Johnson, of North Kingstown. Their children are: Curtis C., a resident of California; Marion G., Lula A. (Mrs. Geo. H. Fowler, of Pawtucket), Emma (Mrs. Walter B. Knight, of Bozrahville, Conn.), William A., who is employed in the mill, and Annie M. Mr. Reynolds has as a republican represented his party in the state councils, filling the office of assemblyman during the years 1878 and 1881, and that of state senator in 1885, 1886 and 1887. He has also been prominent in the administration of local affairs. He is a member of the Quidnessett Baptist church, of which he is the present clerk.

COLLATION CORNERS is situated at the head of the celebrated Ten Rod road at its junction with the post road. This place was thus named in 1832, when a Jackson supper was given to those

RESIDENCE OF ALLEN REYNOLDS,

North Kingstown, Washington Co., R. I.

ARTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

THE RODMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S LA FAYETTE MILLS,

LA FAYETTE, R. I.

favoring the election of "Old Hickory." The gathering resulted in a good spree and a good dinner, and in honor of the occasion the place received the appellation of "Collation Corners." George T. Cranston is located here in the mercantile business. He has an excellent store, and enjoys the respect and confidence of the people generally.

LAFAYETTE, OR WICKFORD JUNCTION, which adjoins, is the seat of quite a manufacturing industry. The Providence and Stonington Railroad Company have a fine station here. The Wickford Branch road terminates at this point. The point is an important one and considerable business is carried on.

The post office was established in 1856 and was kept by Charles Rodman, a former merchant in the place. It has been kept for the past sixteen years by A. C. Taylor, who has also been a merchant in the place for about eighteen years. In 1887 Mr. Taylor took his clerk into partnership and the store has since been conducted under the firm name of Taylor & Davis.

Lafayette has quite an interesting manufacturing history. About the year 1800 a snuff mill was erected here and also a tannery, but both have long since disappeared. The Lafayette property was early owned by William Greene and one Hawkins, who began the business of spinning yarn, being among the oldest cotton manufacturers in the state and the first in the town. The size of the building was 28 by 33 feet, three stories high and built of wood. These gentlemen were succeeded after a number of years in 1824 by George W. Tillinghast and Charles Eldred, who put in a new wheel and flume. About 1825 Charles Eldred sold to his partner and subsequently Tillinghast sold to Gardner & Hoxsie. July 1st, 1844, Gardner & Hoxsie assigned to John Hall. In August, 1844, John Hall, assignee, sold to Jeremiah G. and Henry T. Chadsey. August 8th, 1844, they sold to Albert Sanford and on December 25th, 1847, Mr. Sanford sold to Robert Rodman. Mr. Sanford manufactured cotton goods. In 1848 Mr. Rodman changed the machinery and commenced the manufacture of woolen goods. He commenced with one set of machinery and twelve looms. In addition to the manufacture of woolen goods he also makes the warps used in his jeans manufactured by him at his factory known as the Shady Lea mills. During the year 1877 he erected a fine brick mill 316 by 55 feet, three stories high, with two towers, twenty-one and seventy feet high respectively. The chimney is ninety-two feet in height. An iron lad-

der runs up this flue. Mr. Rodman also built a fine store house of brick, a great number of houses and tenements, virtually owning most of the interest in the village. The name of the place was given in honor of the distinguished revolutionary general, Lafayette. The Rodman Manufacturing Company consists of Mr. Robert Rodman and his sons.

SILVER SPRING is a place, the name of which was derived from a spring near by that throws out mica and sulphur, it being the only one of the kind in the town. The Taylors, finishers of woolen goods and custom carders, commenced business here about a century ago and continued the business for a long time. J. D. Williams & Co. purchased the property about 1823 and manufactured coarse woolen goods. In 1824 the mill was carried away by a flood. In 1832-3 the mill was purchased by Thomas R. Hazard, who manufactured what was known as negro cloth. In 1835 Hazard sold to Christopher Allen. He sold to Robert Rodman in 1841. Rodman sold to Hiscox & Pierce in 1845, and in 1863 they sold to Gideon Reynolds. In 1868 it was burned. Mr. Rodman, the present owner, then purchased the property, changed the machinery, and since that time has used it for the manufacture of doeskins and jeans.

SHADY LEA, a pleasant little burgh, is situated on the Mattatuxet river about one mile east of Silver Spring. Esbon Sanford here began the manufacture of jeans, probably the first in the town. In 1832 Mr. Sanford sold out to Edward Tillinghast. In 1836 Christopher Allen purchased the property, and in 1840 he sold out to his brother Charles, who manufactured flannels and linsey-woolseys, also finally cassimeres until 1855, from which time until 1870 numerous parties operated here. During the war army blankets were made here by General Walter B. Chapin. In 1870 Robert Rodman purchased the mill and manufactured warps.

ROBERT RODMAN.—The Rodman family in Rhode Island, now represented by the seventh, eighth and ninth generations of descent from John Rodman, has doubtless attained to its greatest prominence thus far through the business career of Robert Rodman as a successful manufacturer in North and South Kingstown. He was born October 9th, 1818, at Tower Hill, in South Kingstown, where his parents, Clarke and Mary (Gardner) Rodman, were born in 1781. Clarke Rodman (1781-1859) was the son of Robert, and grandson of Samuel Rodman, whose father, Thomas,

Yours Truly

Robert Adams

was son of Thomas, and grandson of John Rodman, the progenitor of all in New England who bear this family name.

The early days of the subject of this sketch were passed at his birthplace, which was the Robert Brown house, standing then at the west of the post road at its junction with the highway leading westerly from Tower Hill. That community then had few helps and some hindrances to the formation of noble characters in the boys who were raised and educated in it. Horse racing and other less unobjectionable sports gave Tower Hill a wide reputation, and a tavern, with its open bar, was one of the fixed institutions of the place. Whatever was or might have been the influence of this atmosphere upon others, it, with other forces, developed a resultant in the moral qualities of the young man Rodman, which has been until to-day the leading characteristic of his career.

By many who know him Robert Rodman is called a shrewd man of business; and that may be safely said of any one who in this day and age of sharp competition can acquire a million in the regular channels of business. His relations to and his methods with the families whose homes depend upon his pay rolls, are somewhat peculiar to himself, and when his liberal helpful policy toward his employees has given many of them homes of their own, and secured him a class of help far above the average in reliability, he is said by others to be a man of great insight into human nature. When he is found at the head of the manufacturing enterprises, as already noticed in this chapter, all being directed with mechanical method and mathematical precision, somewhat of executive ability must fairly be inferred. Not, however, by the qualities of head so much as the qualities of heart is Robert Rodman probably destined to be longest remembered. He has always held radical views on questions of business ethics, maintaining in theory and in practice that the civil law imposes often less obligations than the higher moral law, and that a man may not always gain and hold all that the civil courts allow. Whoever, by the bright light of prosperity, sees the obligations of disastrous days when they are passed, and meets them, not as obligations of law, but obligations of right, lends thereby a needed impulse to the better tendency of human nature, and puts the sluggish race upon its honor by the example set.

The business days of Mr. Rodman began before he was twenty, and at Silver Spring and at the Lawton Mill, in Exeter, he had

valuable experience before purchasing Lafayette, in December of 1847.

In his domestic relations Mr. Rodman has been signally favored. His wife, to whom he was married April 3d, 1841, is Almira, daughter of Colonel William and Mary (Sanford) Taylor, of North Kingstown. This union has been blessed in the birth of nine children, six of whom are living: Franklin, born January 29th, 1842, married Sarah R. Allen; Hortense, born August 29th, 1843, married George O. Allen; Albert, born May 23d, 1845, married Mary Allen; Charles, born March 16th, 1848, maried first Mary E. Money, in 1868, and on the 2d of November, 1878, he married Isadora Kingsley; Walter Rodman, the fifth of the family, was born March 11th, 1850, and died in infancy; Emily was born January 15th, 1852, and was married in 1884 to William H. Rodman, a son of Clarke and Fannie Rodman; Walter Rodman, the seventh of the family, was born February 3d, 1853, and married Carrie E. Taber; Thomas F., born February 24th, 1857, died in infancy; Almira T., born January 8th, 1861, died at four years of age.

While Mr. Rodman has long been a recognized leader in almost every department of public enterprise, he has steadily declined all proffered political honors, save one term in the general assembly. His political views are in general accord with those of the republican party, and fully so upon the subject of import taxes.

His principal mill is at Lafayette, where also is his residence and principal business office.

Scrabbletown is situated in the western part of the town, about two miles northwest of Wickford Junction. Moses Mawney has the honor of giving the place its name. In those earlier times rum was used on all occasions, and during the raising of the "Long House" an idea was suggested that the place should have a name. The honor was by consent granted to Mr. Mawney, who swung his bottle and christened the place Scrabbletown, and the name stands to-day as the only monument that preserves the memory of the jolly old tar. A grist mill was erected in 1824 by Jonathan Nichols and his son Gordon. Jonathan N. Arnold, a recent owner, put in a new set of stones and remodelled the mill generally. The people about the place are generally engaged in agricultural pursuits.

HOUSE OF MRS. H. ALLEN,
HOUSE OF WALTER RODMAN.

HOUSE OF ROBERT RODMAN,
HOUSE OF FRANKLIN RODMAN.

LA FAYETTE, R. I.

SAUNDERSTOWN is situated in the extreme southeast portion of the town. The male population of this place are engaged in fishing, building boats, yachts, etc. The village was started in 1855, and was first named Willettville, but afterward the name was changed in honor of the many people who settled here by the name of Saunders. During the revolution the old Willett mansion was fired on by the enemy. Thomas Willett, before mentioned, purchased a large tract of land in this part of the town, and his son Captain Andrew Willett first settled in the place.

KETTLE HOLE is situated a short distance south of Oak Hill. A small factory was built here by James Thomas . He sold to Joseph C. Sanford, who began the spinning of yarn about the year 1851. In 1853 James and Benjamin Sweet began the manufacture of roll covers, but from 1855 to 1861 the factory remained idle. In 1861 Charles H. Rose converted it into a grist mill, the finest in the town. It is two stories and a half high, built of wood and stone. At this place is a large spring at the bottom of a hill, resembling in form a kettle, which singular feature has given the place the name of Kettle Hole.

NICHOL'S CORNERS.—Fifty years ago there were only five dwelling houses at what is called Nichol's Corners. Captain George T. Nichols, then one of the leading business men of the town, owned a very fine residence there, and also the old Red Store, which fell a victim to the flames a dozen years or more ago.

SLOCUMVILLE is a station on the Stonington railroad, and contains a store, post office and a Baptist church. W. N. Rose, deacon of the Baptist church of this place, has been trading at this point for about twelve years. He is also station agent and postmaster. Mr. Rose is a descendant of Thomas Rose, of St. Kitts, whose son John was father of James, grandfather of George, great-grandfather of William, and great-great-grandfather of W. N. Rose.

THE GREGORY WOOLEN MILLS at Wickford village were built about 1865 by Walter Chapin for a bobbin mill. He made satinets until 1871. Mr. Chapin failed and the property then passed into the hands of S. H. Vaughn, who used the power for grinding. In 1881 Mr. William Gregory (who was born in Pennsylvania and married the daughter of Mr. Vaughn), bought it and is manufacturing a specialty of worsted goods for men's wear—"Ban-

croft suitings." Mr. Gregory employs about seventy-five hands, and in 1887 produced $175,000 worth of goods. The building is of brick, two stories in height, 100 by 50 feet, with an ell 50 by 30 feet.

TOWN FARM.—"The first provision made by the town for the maintenance of its poor was in 1769, when the freeholders of North Kingstown representing that they were greatly burdened with poor people, and that a workhouse in which to employ them would be of great advantage, prayed the general assembly to grant them a lottery to raise the sum of one hundred and twenty pounds, lawful money, to be applied toward the building of said workhouse, agreeable to the scheme presented in the petition. The petition was granted. It is impossible to say how long this system was in vogue, but from time immemorial the poor have been farmed out to the lowest bidder and the keeper annually elected in town meeting.

"In 1868, the town purchased a farm and erected suitable buildings where the unfortunate may now be well provided for and enjoy the comforts and conveniences of a home. It may seem strange to us that philanthropy should call to its aid such an auxiliary as the lottery, but in those days this manner of raising money was resorted to in every emergency. By it public works were constructed, churches were built, and the losses of individuals reimbursed. We read that in 1762 'a lottery to raise $4,500 was granted by the General Assembly to William Wall and Henry Wall, of North Kingstown, whose merchandise was destroyed by fire in Newport.' In the five years ending in 1775, no less than thirteen religious societies in Rhode Island, of every denomination, were granted lotteries to assist them in building or repairing their houses of worship."

MURDERS.—The first murder of which we have record in the town of North Kingstown was the killing of Walter House by Thomas Flounders. A jury of twelve persons on July 12th, 1670, found that the said House came to his death by an act of Thomas Flounders. At this time there was much wrangling between the Rhode Island and Connecticut authorities, and the parties in some way were engaged in this contest. Flounders admitted "having struck a blow with a small stick and that House holding up his arm fell over backward, hit his head against a rafter, said House being on the threshold of Flounders in the shop."

Flounders was executed and on October 26th, 1670, the assem-

bly confiscated the estate. John Greene, however, circulated a petition in behalf of the widow of Flounders, and because she was the mother of an infant, there was left to her for her support and relief, all the bedding, household stuff, a cow and a hog, together with the corn.

William E. Pierce, an eye witness in part to the scenes and events incident to what follows, thus describes a horrible murder which occurred in the town of North Kingstown during the earlier years of the present century. He says: "The murder of Rovelto by Turner brings to the writer's mind one that was committed some fifty years ago in the town of North Kingstown by a colored man by the name of James Browning, a well-to-do, respectable citizen farmer, owner of a small farm about one and one-half miles southeast of Allenton post office and about one-half mile southeast of Shady Lea Mills, so called. James Browning, a very stout, robust man, weighing some two hundred and fifty, murdered an old feeble man of color by the name of Cato Room, a highly respected citizen of this town living at Allenton village. The feebleness of Mr. Room was partly caused by having had a wen taken from between his shoulder blades, weighing twenty-seven pounds, by Doctor Shaws of Wickford.

"The circumstances of the murder are as follows, as near as the writer can recollect, being quite young at the time. Mr. Browning had been to Providence with a horse team carrying a load of poultry and farm produce, and to bring back winter stores. On his return he stopped at the house of Mr. Room, late at night, complaining of feeling very bad, and invited the old man Cato to go home with him and stay all night, but he declined and gave as an excuse that he was not feeling well himself. Some two or three hours afterward the old man Cato and his wife were awakened by the wife of Mr. Browning, asking him to come with her to her house as her husband was acting very strangely, and had driven her out of doors, threatening to kill her. Cato went reluctantly, and on arriving at the house was met in the entry by Browning, who pounded him to death against the sides of the room and on the threshold of the door, and not being satisfied with this, pounded his head to a jelly with a piece of stone that was used to hold the door open. The wife immediately alarmed the neighbors, who flocked to the scene of the tragedy, the writer being one of the number, and by sunrise there were fifty people or more on the ground, but Mr. Browning,

with his dog and gun had taken to the woods. In the course of an hour or two he made his appearance with his dog and gun, threatening to shoot, which made the people scatter in all directions. They soon rallied and sought shelter in and around the house and other buildings. His dog got to fighting with another dog, and he laid down his gun and tried to part them. The people then rushed and secured him, carried him into the house and lashed him to the bedstead, and it took as many men as could stand around the bedstead to hold him on while being tied.

"When lashed to the bedstead his only weapon was to spit, which he did to every one that came into the room. He was carried to Kingston jail, where he died in a short time, a raving maniac, leaving a widow and three sons, Samuel, Jonathan and Daniel. The first two are dead. Daniel is at the state farm for life for the murder of his mother some thirty years ago on the same farm and near the same place, but in another house. The writer called on Daniel at the state farm a few years ago and found him tending boilers. He seemed very rational at first, was very glad to see me, and inquired very particularly after his neighbors and acquaintances, but soon began to be uneasy, and said that it would not do for him to talk more as he was fearful he might lose his place, as it was the best he ever had."

Elm Grove Cemetery.—In 1850 a few enterprising citizens of the town of North Kingstown conceived the idea of purchasing a suitable tract of land and dividing it into lots for a burying ground. Prior to this time there was no public cemetery in the town, and every family buried as it could, which was generally on its own lands. The plan above mentioned was soon carried into execution. A tract of land consisting of five acres was obtained of Joseph Stanton, which is in a pleasant locality some two miles south of Wickford. This tract was graded and avenues laid out at proper distances, and everything made ready for interment of the dead. Twice since that time this enclosure has been enlarged, and at present contains some twenty acres of graded lands, and many of the avenues are now shaded with stately elms, pines and evergreens. The number of graves has increased to over twelve hundred.

The plot of the Holland family, inclosed with evergreens and having a marble monument in memory of father, mother, sisters and a brother, who were killed by pirates near the island of Cuba, is just within the gates. Next is that of Doctor George H.

Church, who took great interest in the establishing of these grounds, and did more for the cause than any other one man; and near by his shaft is a beautiful monument erected to the memory of William N. Sherman, also one of the founders of the cemetery. In this same plot is the marble slab that marks the grave of the Reverend William Northup, who was pastor of the First Baptist church in North Kingstown fifty-seven years. There are also many other monuments and shafts of later date, of which may be mentioned those of the late James Eldredge, Joseph W. Gardiner, Jeremiah G. Chadsey, Alfred Reynolds, Nicholas B. Spink, Captain Hefferman, C. A. Chadsey, and J. J. Reynolds.

SCHOOLS.—In the year 1800 there was not a school house in the town of North Kingstown, and but one literary institution besides Brown University in the state. At this time, however, a new era was dawning, and the subject of building school houses began to receive attention. A large per cent. of the common people could neither read nor write, and with these facts in view, the citizens of Newport, Providence and North Kingstown united in the establishment of an academy, and Wickford was the location selected. After the establishment of the academy school houses were built. The first in the town was built by Thomas Allen, John Wightman and Thomas G. Allen, about the year 1806. This house was afterward bought by Thomas G. Allen, and it was used for meeting and school purposes till 1837, when it was moved and became a part of the dwelling house on the Gould Mount farm. This school house stood in the northern part of Quidnessett, now District No. 1, a little in front of the present building. It was about 24 feet by 26, with an entry across the east end, nine feet posts and arched overhead. There was an elevated pulpit and desks, with balusters on three sides, and old-fashioned writing desks and benches without backs, fastened to the walls of the house on two sides.

The second house was built by William Reynolds in 1808. It stood on the hill one-fourth of a mile south of Potowomut mill, near the residence of the owner. It was used first for a school and meeting house and afterward converted into a dwelling house. About this time a school house was built near Davisville depot by Ezra and Jeffrey Davis. This house was subsequently supplanted by another of much larger dimensions in a more central locality. Following the erection of these buildings others

were soon built, each furnished with some improvement in school appliances. Patent desks, seats, chairs, etc., however, did not make their appearance until about the year 1855. The long writing desks on either side of the house, and the seats without backs and made of slabs, gave way in the rapid strides of civilization to chairs and settees and other appliances of ease and comfort for the school room.

In the early days grammar and geography were not taught in the common schools. In the year 1828 money began to be appropriated by the state, and the district system commenced. At the June town meeting of this year a school committee of fifteen persons was elected, comprising the most substantial citizens of the town. They were Reverend Lemuel Burge, Francis Chappell, Joseph W. Allen, William P. Maxwell, Willet Carpenter, Esbon Sanford, Silas Richmond, Beriah Brown, Samuel Browning, Jeffrey Davis, William Reynolds, Philip N. Tillinghast, Perry Greene, James Allen and Daniel Congdon. At the first meeting of this committee, held June 21st, 1828, Lemuel Burge was chosen chairman, and Silas Richmond, secretary.

The town was divided into ten districts, and soon after another was added. The following enactments were passed by the board:

"Voted, That schools be opened in each district on the first Monday in December, and be continued twelve weeks. Voted, That each school teacher keep an exact account of the actual attendance of each scholar, and lay the same before this Committee at the end of the quarter. Voted, That the money received from the state be divided among the districts in proportion to the number of children that shall have actually attended school. Voted, That Lemuel Burge be a committee to examine such teachers as shall be directed to him. Voted, That the Committee of each District shall hire the teachers, pay their portion of the money and the balance they must receive from the parents of the scholars, and each Committee is to locate the school."

In March and April, 1830, the sum of $378.84 was divided among the schools of the town. On November 9th, 1835, a census of school children was ordered, but we find no report until October, 1838, when the committee reported fourteen districts and 1,044 children under sixteen years of age.

In 1846 the districts were organized as incorporated bodies, and trustees, clerks, collectors and treasurers were elected. In 1848 the school committee voted that districts having no school houses

should build or the public money should be withheld, and during this year and the next the school houses became the property of the districts.

In 1860 Hamilton district was made from the three contiguous districts. The money divided this year was $2,033.29. In 1870 the state appropriated $2,083.16, and the town $1,500. In 1853 George H. Church was allowed $22 for visiting schools of the town. In 1868 Alfred B. Chadsey received $50 for the same purpose, and $20 for publishing his report. Mr. Chadsey again visited the schools in 1875. In 1887 the town apportionment for public schools was $3,500, and to William C. Baker, superintendent of public schools, $200.

First Baptist Church.—On a gentle slope of the western shore of Narragansett bay, about midway between the South Ferry and Plum beach, a few rods above the water, may be seen a little excavation, where once stood the pleasant and happy home of William Northup. His father, Gideon Northup, was the proprietor of this beautiful and romantic abode. The house was one of the olden time, but it answered well for the ferryman and his frequent transient guests, as well as his little family group. The background was composed of a long, high hill dotted with grassy undulations and ledges of granite, with here and there a tree that had defied the storm of ages.

The bay in beauty and loveliness extended in full view for miles to the north, and to the south until it emerged into the broad Atlantic. The variety of scenery along the bay formed a grand panorama, including pebbly beaches and rugged rocks, against which the blue waves were ever in motion, sometimes giving dulcimer notes, and ever and anon dashing in stormy thunder tones. Such was the early dwelling place and the surroundings of the founder of the First Baptist church in North Kingstown. William Northup was born on the 23d of July, 1760. At the age of fifteen, when the war of the revolution broke out, he enlisted as a soldier, and became a drummer. He soon afterward became drum major, and subsequently received a military commission. He was in the service of his country about three years, engaged in several battles by sea and land, and closed his military career as a prize master. Just previous to leaving the service, while on the yard arm of the ship reefing a top sail during a gale, William Northup became a new creature. This conversion changed the whole purpose of his life, and he at once

gave up his commission and returned home to preach the gospel, and began immediately.

The First Baptist church in North Kingstown was constituted November 12th, 1782. A little band of professing Christians scattered over a territory of several miles, which had been under the instruction of Elder Rogers, met in conference at the house of Rowse Northup and voted themselves a church of Christ. At this meeting a conference was appointed to be held at the house of Joshua Allen in Boston Neck, the next day. In this conference the flock was met by Elder Philip Jenkins (who was settled near Devil's Foot as pastor of a little company of the faithful that worshipped there), Elder Isaiah Wilcox and Elder Silas Burroughs, of Groton, Conn. The conference approved of constituting a new church. Elder Jenkins was chosen moderator. At this meeting, on the request of twelve brethren and twenty sisters, William Northup was unanimously called to the work of a watchman upon the wall.

In accordance with this decision it was concluded that the double services of ratifying the formation of the church and ordination should take place the next day. A conference that evening and preliminary arrangements kept the people together until three o'clock the next morning. The rising sun on that morning shone brightly on the little church, which was that day to be acknowledged, and William Northup to be ordained its pastor. The meeting was held at the house of Joshua Allen, and commenced at nine o'clock in the morning.

The ordaining sermon was preached by Elder Burroughs. Text: Second Timothy, IV, 2. Elder Wilcox gave the charge, Elder Jenkins the right hand of fellowship, and Deacon Parker offered the concluding prayer. Immediately after these services seven persons stepped forward and laid their demands to go through the ordinance of baptism on the next Sabbath. The next Sabbath arrived and a great multitude assembled at the same place to participate in and witness the exercises and ordinances of the day. It was the day for Elder Northup to preach his first sermon after his ordination and his first administration of the rite of baptism. His text was: Acts II, 38. The baptismal scene was solemn and affecting. Seven happy converts went down into the water and were baptized. On Christmas day following Elder Northup preached at the house of Rowse Northup from Matthew XI, 8. After the sermon William Cory stood

up and made confession of his sins and profession of his faith, was received by the church, baptized the same day, and received the laying on of hands.

John Morey was the first deacon ordained, probably November 24th, 1782.

In January, 1783, at a meeting of the church it was agreed that no member on conference, covenant, preparatory or church meetings should speak anything in regard to business or renewing covenant without standing on his or her feet; likewise that the members stand on their feet in time of singing. On the 2d of August, William Cory was chosen clerk of the meeting, the records having been previously kept by the pastor. In November a brother had been cited to appear at the conference to answer to a charge of entire absence from the meetings of the church. The brother appeared and sat in conference with his hat on, and on being questioned answered he had no shoes. The brother's wants were soon supplied.

In 1784 a sister of the church being very poor, it was voted in conference that she be boarded during the winter at the expense of the church. A brother present then engaged to board her until the following 25th of March at "fourteen pence hapenny" per week. In 1785, on the 12th of November, the church agreed to send messengers to the general conference to be held at Elder Burroughs' meeting house in Groton.

In 1786 the church joined the Groton Union Conference and continued in that association until 1818, when it united with the Stonington Association, having been dismissed from the former to join the latter. It remained in the latter association until 1827, when it was dropped, as it did not report itself to the association. The church joined the Warren Association in 1839 and continued in that body until 1859, when it was dismissed to help form the Narragansett Association.

At a meeting of the church September 30th, it was voted that Elder Northup should draw up a subscription and circulate it to raise money to build a meeting house. Money was raised and a house was built. Previously meetings had been held at dwelling houses in different parts of North Kingstown and adjoining towns.

In 1793, on the 30th of August, the church set apart Samuel Northup, a member of the church and a brother of William, to the work of an evangelist. He was subsequently settled as a

pastor over a church in Swansea, Mass., where he continued four years, until his death, during which time he baptized twenty-nine converts, the visible fruits of his labors.

In 1799, the church being destitute of a proper hymn book, Elder Northup prepared a variety of original hymns, and published a book of "Divine Hymns and Spiritual Songs." This work passed through its ninth edition. The manner and style of singing in those days would be amusing to the present generation.

In 1816 (July 6th) the church voted that Thurston Northup and another brother of the elder, and Beriah Gardiner, serve the church in the capacity of assistant deacons this year. A second meeting house was built on the foundation of the former one. In 1817 George Tillinghast was elected church clerk. In 1830 new articles of faith and covenant were adopted. In 1822 two branches were set off from this church, one in accordance with a petition of brethren residing in Wickford, and the other by request of about seventy members residing in the north part of the the town, to be called the Quidnessett Union church. In 1834 Elder Northup, feeling the infirmities of old age coming upon him, left his home and removed to Deacon George Allen's, in Quidnessett, but after one year returned home.

In 1848 the third house of worship was erected. It is in the village of Allenton, two and a half miles south of Wickford.

The pastors of this church have been: Elder Northup, to 1840; Thomas Tew, 1842-45; Edwin Stillman, 1846-48; Joseph A. Tillinghast, James Donovan, C. L. Frost, in 1867. The church at the last mentioned date had one hundred and fifty members. In 1869 it had no pastor again. The present pastor is the Reverend Isaac Chesboro, and the society is now in a flourishing condition again.

During the fifty-nine years' stay of Elder Northup, he was even more than pastor, he was the church. During this whole period he preached the gospel at this one place and never received a salary. A church of more than four hundred members was gathered under his ministration. He was a man full of the Holy Ghost, and his efforts were crowned with numerous revivals. The last time he addressed the congregation was a few months before he died. He was then so feeble he could not walk, and was carried by a few brethren in an easy chair from his carriage to his pulpit, with all the solemnity bearing upon the spirit land. When

his benediction (the last one) was pronounced, all hearts felt the solemnity of the scene, and every eye was a fountain. On the 31st of June, 1839, in the 80th year of his age, Elder Northup closed a long and eventful life, and triumphantly ascended to his heavenly home.

Elder Northup was very early in life converted. In his earlier years he not only received the care of kind parents but the almost constant attention spiritually of an old slave of his grandfather's. This old colored man would time and again take his little charge by the hand on Sabbath days to some lonely dwelling place in the neighborhood, where the devout gathered to hear Benjamin expound the scriptures.

QUIDNESSETT BAPTIST CHURCH.*—In the northeastern part of North Kingstown (stretching out into the Narragansett bay) is a neck of land still known by its Indian name, Quidnessett. Here, early in the present century, were well cultivated farms, and a prosperous and industrious people. A stream or two, also, coursing their way here and there through the green fields and beneath the shadowy forests, had given rise to small but lucrative manufactories. Altogether it was a busy, well-ordered community. One thing, however, the dwellers there stood sadly in need of—they were a religious people, and they were in want of *near* and *permanent* religious privileges. It is true that an occasional preacher came among them declaring the word of life. It is true, also, that there were churches of the living God around them. In the village of East Greenwich at the north, and the village of Wickford at the south, were religious interests already, though feebly sustained; farther to the south, near what is now the Allenton post office, stood the meeting house of the First Baptist church of North Kingstown; and in the extreme western part of the town of East Greenwich was the East Greenwich and Warwick Baptist church. But all of these religious interests, though occasionally enjoyed, presented, nevertheless, one and the same great disadvantage to the dwellers in Quidnessett—*they were too far away to be of the best practical value.* What this people needed was a church among themselves, and a house of worship sufficiently central in its location to be readily accessible to all. The time was ripening for this great blessing, though they knew it not. And God was to find all the material for its accomplishment on the field itself.

* By W. P. Chipman.

Living within the bounds of Quidnessett Neck at this time were a few families of Baptists, members of the First Baptist church of North Kingstown. Among them were two men, near relatives, named Allen, each alike distinguished in after years for his unusual devotedness to the work of the Master. One, George Allen, became a deacon of the First Baptist church, an office he held and honored to the day of his death. The other, Joseph W. Allen, was destined for even a more remarkable career. He early manifested a decided talent for preaching, and was soon (about 1815) licensed by the First church "to preach the gospel wherever God should open the way." The proper field of labor for the young brother was soon proved to be around his own home, among his own associates and neighbors, and here he labored for a few years with marked success. The tokens of Divine favor which were constantly attending him in the gospel work led directly on to his ordination. At the call of the First Baptist church of North Kingstown, a council met in the village of Wickford, May 30th, 1822, "for the purpose of receiving and ordaining Brother Joseph W. Allen to the work of the gospel ministry." The council numbered twelve—four ministers and eight laymen—representing three churches, the First, Exeter; East Greenwich and Warwick; and the First, North Kingstown. It was unanimously decided to ordain the brother, but it was also expressly stipulated that "the young brother should be ordained an elder in the First Baptist church of North Kingstown under the *watch* and *care* of Elder William Northup." The order of services was as follows: Prayer, Elder Daniel Greene, of Pawtucket; sermon, Elder Gershom Palmer, of Exeter, from the text, 1 Tim. iv., 16: "*Take heed unto thyself and unto the doctrine; continue in them; for in doing this thou shalt save thyself, and them that hear thee*"; ordaining prayer, Elder John Ormsbee; charge to the candidate, Elder William Northup, of North Kingstown. Brother Allen, as indeed it was expressly intended at his ordination, made every arrangement to continue his work in Quidnessett Neck. From house to house, in barn or open field, wherever the opportunity offered, he preached the gospel of Christ. In every respect he showed himself "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed." The history of the Baptist cause and of the growth of Baptist principles in Quidnessett for the next forty years is virtually the history of this devoted and godly man.

Six years now rolled on. They were years of toil to this honored servant of the Lord. No perfect record has been left of the work done. It is known, however, that there were frequent baptisms, but as those baptized at this time became members of the First church, their number cannot be ascertained. That the work was deemed successful is indicated by a record made June 1st, 1828. It was an action on the part of the First Baptist church of North Kingstown, signed by the pastor and deacons, and reads thus:

"The church of Christ in North Kingstown under the pastoral care of Elder William Northup, taking into consideration the local situation of a number of brethren and sisters in Quidnessett Neck and vicinity, have thought proper to set them off a branch of the above named church, in full fellowship and communion with us, deposing in them and giving them equal authority and power of a constituted church; still they remain a Branch with the above said body, and yet, with power to receive and discipline members abstractly and separately from the church; and that Brother Joseph W. Allen have charge and care of the said Branch. And we agree that when it is their wish to be set off as a separate church to assist and constitute them as such."

In connection with this record it is further added, "Religious services were performed in Brother James Allen's barn, from the fact that the congregation could not be seated in his house." Elder William Northup preached the sermon. At the close of the services ten were baptized.

The minutes of the branch, unfortunately, have not been preserved. From the memories of some of the older members of the church, however, these facts have been learned. For a time after the branch had been set off, the little band of Christians, following the apostolic custom, met from house to house. But so much did they need a house of worship that the most strenuous efforts were put forth to obtain one. Deacon George Allen, of the mother church, gave the land, and a sufficient sum of money was raised among the other friends of the enterprise on Quidnessett Neck, to erect, in 1830, a small, but substantial building, designed to be used for school, as well as religious purposes. It was familiarly known from that time on, so long as it was used as a house of worship, as the Union meeting house.

At the formation of the branch, it is also worthy of note that a young brother, Thomas Hill, was ordained to the office of

deacon, and having officiated in this capacity during the time the relation of the branch was sustained, he became the first deacon of the church at its organization, an office that he held also for more than forty years afterward.

The relation of the branch with the mother church continued for nearly eleven years. These were years of spiritual prosperity and success. Many were baptized. The little one grew apace. But she forgot not the mother who had given her birth. The pleasantest relations ever existed between mother and child. It was a frequent custom for the members of the branch to suspend their own services on the third Sunday of the month, and go in one united band over the seven miles that separated them from the mother church, and there they observed together the memorial supper of their common Master and Lord.

On January 12th, 1839, the records show that, as a preparatory step toward a distinct church organization, the branch adopted "Articles of Faith" and "A Church Covenant."

On April 4th, 1839, a council met at the Union meeting house in Quidnessett Neck, "to take in consideration the propriety of recognizing the Quidnessett Branch of the First Baptist Church of North Kingstown as a distinct and independent church." Elder Benjamin C. Grafton was moderator of that council. Nine churches were represented by sixteen delegates. The Pine Street, Providence; the First, East Greenwich; the First, Pawtucket: the First, Valley Falls; the First, Wickford; the First, Exeter; the Second, Richmond; the Warwick and Coventry; the First, Wakefield. The council approved the "Articles of Faith" and the "Church Covenant." It was voted to recognize the Quidnessett branch as an independent church. The sermon was by Reverend John Dowling, of Providence. Brethren Byram, Tew, Grafton, Johnson, Thomas Dowling, E. K. Fuller and J. H. Baker also took part in the services. The constituent members numbered thirty-eight.

The little church, once organized, extended a call to Brother Allen to become their pastor, and he, accepting that call, began his pastoral office with the day of the church organization. Scarcely had the relation been assumed when it was evident that God's special favor and blessing were resting upon them. There were additions by baptism every month of the following summer, and the church membership was more than doubled ere the year closed. With the spring of 1840 the good work was revived. In

fact it may be said it had scarcely ceased, as many during the winter months had made a profession of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. On Sunday, May 8th, eight were baptized. Among the number an old lady of eighty-three, the mother of Elder Allen, who for a number of years had been an helpless invalid. Borne down into the water in a chair, she by the hands of her own son was there baptized, and came forth rejoicing that she had thus been able to follow in the footsteps of her Lord. Again and again were the waters visited that summer, until fourteen happy converts had been buried in baptism. A quiet work of grace, with occasional baptisms, continued throughout the next year. Then came the year 1842, a year remarkable in the history of the Quidnessett church in two respects.

It was the year of the Dorr war. But the little church was agitated with other than state troubles or gubernatorial conflicts. The question of slavery, destined a number of years later to terminate in a national conflict, had already begun to be agitated. Already an honest indignation was creeping over the North at this, our national shame. A few slaves were still held, even in Rhode Island. The Quidnessett church at once took occasion to express a decided conviction respecting this all-important question. In April of this year the church unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"*Whereas*, We, the members of the Quidnessett Baptist Church in North Kingstown, R. I., believing it to be wrong to hold any of our fellow-beings in slavery, and that it is contrary to our religious principles, and also contrary to the precepts of the gospel of Jesus Christ,

"*Therefore, Resolved*, That all persons holding a slave or slaves, and not treating them as subjects of their own family, and also who do not intend to emancipate them at the first proper and suitable opportunity, shall be excluded from the communion and fellowship of this church."

The animus of the church respecting this question is still further shown by a resolution presented a few years later by one of its deacons. It was a frequent occurrence for Southern Baptists, often slave-holders, who were visiting in Rhode Island, to sit at the table of the Lord with their Northern brethren of the same faith and order. The resolution of the deacon, taking cognizance of this fact, was, in effect: "That the Quidnessett church should decline to receive any slave-holder, however good his standing in

the church of which he was a member, to the table of the Lord; and furthermore, that the church should refuse to fellowship those churches which did invite such slave-holders to the Lord's Supper." This resolution, while freely discussed and heartily sympathized with by the church, was finally withdrawn. The church taking the occasion, however, to express "the hope that all churches with whom they were in fellowship might be led to adopt a similar position with themselves respecting this vital question."

Another matter, more local in its influence, claimed also the attention of the church at this time. Their house of worship had long been too small for their use. It also was not sufficiently central in its location as to be adapted to the best development of the religious interests of the field. It was decided, therefore, to build anew. Samuel Austin, a member of a neighboring Six Principle Baptist church, gave the building site, situated on the post road from Wickford to East Greenwich, about equally distant from each village, and near the three manufacturing villages of the Quidnessett field. Possibly no site could have been selected more central, or better adapted to the wants of the Quidnessett people than this. Funds were raised by subscription on the field itself to build the new meeting house, which was dedicated Thursday, August 11th, 1842, free from debt. The dedication sermon was preached by Reverend John Dowling, of Providence, from the text, Haggai ii., 7: "*And I will fill this house with glory, saith the Lord of Hosts.*"

This new sacrifice on the part of the church seemed to meet also the approval of the Lord, for the Holy Spirit was manifest with renewed power. Souls were converted, baptisms were frequent, and the good work did not cease until the following year, fifty-four in all having been baptized.

In 1844 the Quidnessett church, in common with many others at this time, was agitated with what may be termed a musical war. For some time the question had been discussed, "Shall musical instruments be used in the worship of the Lord?" On January 13th, the church put all discussion for the time being at an end by voting that "all instrumental music be excluded from the house of God."

It was the same day also, that the question of allowing the sisters to have a voice in the church government was emphatically decided as follows: "All the members of this church, male and

female, shall have equal privileges in the government and discipline of the church, believing this to be agreeable to the letter and spirit of the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ." This resolution is in force at the present hour.

On May 12th, 1849, Mr. Allen, owing to ill health, resigned his pastoral charge. For ten years and two months he had been pastor of the church. In that time one hundred and forty had been baptized, and the church membership had more than quadrupled. But what was better, under the wise and earnest leadership of Brother Allen, the foundation for future growth and usefulness had been successfully laid.

On July 22d, of the same year, 1849, the church called Reverend Charles C. Lewis, of Hopkinton, to the pastorate, at a salary of $300. He accepted the call and began his work among them July 29th. At the beginning of this pastorate the resolution against the use of instrumental music in the house of God, passed five years before, was repealed. On the 8th of September of this year the church joined the Warren Association. In 1850 special religious services were held, resulting in the baptism of fifteen. On August 9th, 1851, Brother Lewis resigned, the resignation to take effect the following October. He went to New Shoreham. His pastorate had been a brief one of two years and two months. Twenty had been baptized during this time. But there had also been several cases of severe discipline, and the result was to weaken, for a time at least, the spiritual power of the church.

On November 8th, 1851, one month after the departure of Brother Lewis, Brother Joseph W. Allen, who still resided in Quidnessett Neck, and whose health was restored, was invited to assume for the second time the pastoral care of the church. He accepted, and at once entered upon his duties. In 1856 the meeting house was repaired and painted. A few months after a most gracious revival began. Through the fall and winter of 1857 it continued, on into the following summer. Fifty-four were baptized. In 1860, at the formation of the Narragansett Association, the Quidnessett church, in common with the other Baptist churches west of the Bay, withdrew from the Warren and joined the new association. Eight years now followed of marked prosperity and growth on the part of the church. On April 15th, 1868, Brother Allen, old and feeble, resigned the pastorate and retired from active ministerial service. This pastorate had lasted

over sixteen years. If we add to this the ten years of the first pastorate, the eleven years he had served in the branch, and the six years he had labored in Quidnessett Neck before the formation of the branch, we have the long and exceptional service of over forty-three years in one field, and to one people. During the second pastorate ninety-eight had been baptized, making for the two pastorates a total of two hundred and thirty-eight. For five years after his resignation Brother Allen continued to live among the people for whom he had so long labored. He died May 2d, 1873. Resolutions appropriate to his long and devoted labors were adopted by the Quidnessett church. To-day his name is held in honored respect throughout the community where he so long preached the gospel of Christ.

More than a year and a half now passed during which the Quidnessett church was without a pastor. The summer of 1868 was spent in enlarging and repairing the house of worship, at an expense of nearly fifteen hundred dollars. This expense was met by two of the members of the church, Brothers Henry Sweet and James M. Davis. The house was re-dedicated November 12th of this year. Reverend Joseph W. Allen, the late pastor, preached the sermon.

On November 22d, 1868, the church extended a unanimous call to Reverend Amasa Howard, of Providence, to become their pastor, at a salary of $800. This call was declined. For some months the church was served by different supplies. On September 19th, 1869, Reverend C. C. Burrows, of Newton Center, was called to the pastorate. He accepted, beginning his labors October 17th. The church at this time experienced great difficulty in finding a suitable residence for their pastor, but through the liberality of Brother James M. Davis, this want was soon met. He caused to be erected at his own expense, in the village of Davisville, near the depot and post-office and but one mile from the church building, a large and commodious parsonage. This, while still the property of Brother Davis, has nevertheless been occupied ever since, free of rent, by the pastors of the Quidnessett church. Another great want of the church was also met at this time. It was the erection of large and convenient sheds in the rear of the meeting house. This involved an expense of $1,200, also, which was met by the church itself.

With the fall of 1869 a deep sense of its responsibility for the salvation of souls fell upon the church. In January, 1870, twen-

ty-five were baptized. There was no cessation of monthly baptisms during the year. Many who witnessed this revival pronounce it the most powerful that ever came under their observation. One hundred and five were baptized that year. In March, 1871, Brother Burrows tendered his resignation. It was, however, not accepted. Another prosperous year followed. June 1st, 1872, Mr. Burrows, for the second time, resigned his pastoral charge. The church again refusing to accept the resignation, prevailed upon Brother Burrows to remain with them. On August 17th, 1873, he again sent in his resignation, to take effect the following October. This time it was accepted, though with much regret on the part of the church. His pastorate was of exactly four years. It had been in many respects highly successful. One hundred and eleven had been baptized, and the church had reached a membership of two hundred and fifty-eight.

November 9th, 1873, five weeks after the departure of Brother Burrows, the church extended a call to Reverend Thomas Crudgington, of Stepney, Conn., to become their pastor. He accepted, and began his duties November 30th. This pastorate was a brief one of two years and one month, as Brother Crudginton sent in his resignation September 5th, 1875, to take effect at the end of the year.

During the winter and spring of 1876, the church pulpit was supplied by different preachers. Early in the spring a call was extended to Reverend Frederic Denison, of Providence, to become their pastor, but he declined. On August 13th W. P. Chipman, a student from Rochester Theological Seminary, supplied the pulpit. At the request of the church committee, he continued to supply the pulpit for the remainder of the month. September 1st he was invited to become stated supply for three months. December 1st he was called to the pastorate. He, accepting the call, began his labors January 1st, 1877. His ordination took place at the Quidnessett meeting house January 3d.

At the beginning of the pastorate the church membership numbered 215.

The house of worship was enlarged and renovated in 1882 at an expense of about four thousand dollars; all of which was raised on the home field.

The condition of the church September 1st, 1882, was as follows: The original membership of the church was 38. During the entire history of the church there had been baptized, 403; re-

ceived by letter, 69; received by experience, 16; making the total additions 526. There had been dismisssed, 86; died, 93; excluded, 32; erased, 118; making a total diminution of 329; the membership (September, 1882) was 197.

The deacons of the church have been: Thomas Hill, from the formation of Branch, June 1st, 1828, to his death, September 16th, 1880, a period of over fifty years; Charles Spencer, from June 29th, 1843, to his death, March, 1870; Alfred B. Chadsey, from December 11th, 1859, to October, 1877, when he took a letter to the Wickford Baptist church; Smith W. Pearce, from December 11th, 1859, to the present time, except one year of absence, 1864–5; Russell C. Baton, from January 11th, 1862, to the present time; Thomas W. Arnold, from January 7th, 1878, to the present time.

The clerks of the church have been: Henry Sweet, from May, 1839, to November 8th, 1845; James M. Davis, from November 8th, 1845, to April 18th, 1846; James L. Congdon, from April 18th, 1846, to Jannary 7th, 1856; Reuben H. Alexander, from January 7th, 1856, to April 5th, 1868; William H. Congdon, from April 5th, 1868, to December 11th, 1869; Reuben H. Alexander, from December 11th, 1869, to August 7th, 1870; Allen Reynolds, from August 7th, 1870, to the present time.

Two have been licensed by the church to preach. Bowen Reynolds, in May, 1846. This license was recalled three years after. Joseph R. Verie, in January, 1881.

The Quidnessett church since its organization has only been a trifle over two years without a pastor. It never has had a church debt. It has never received outside aid. On the other hand, it has contributed to a more or less extent to send the gospel of Christ to other parts of the state and world.

By unanimous invitation Reverend C. A. Maryott, of Lonsdale, entered upon the pastoral office October 1st, 1883. This relation continues at the present writing, May 1st, 1888.

North Kingstown Six Principle Baptist Church.—This church dates back to the time of Roger Williams, its first teacher, who, it is supposed, was instrumental in securing the services of Elder Thomas Baker, who was ordained in 1659 and settled here in 1664. Elder Baker collected a devoted flock of worshippers and preached to them until his death. He was succeeded by Elder Richard Sweet, who preached here from 1710 to 1740, when he died. Elder David Sprague was ordained his col-

league in 1733, and after Elder Sweet's death had charge of the church and society. His views, however, were not tolerated, and seventy-four members signed a call for his dismissal.

He was succeeded by James Wightman, who continued his labors until his death in 1791. Nathan Hill was ordained assistant in 1781, and after Elder Wightman's death he had charge of the society until 1794. He was an able man, and the church appeared to prosper under his pastorate; but he was dismissed for some misdemeanor.

Elder John Gardner succeeded after some supplies, and preached from 1808 to 1850, when he became blind. He died in Connecticut about 1861. Elder John Slocum was ordained in 1834, and from 1850 until succeeded by Elder S. K. Matthewson, had charge of the society and church. Under Elder Matthewson's pastorate the church is prospering.

LAFAYETTE ADVENT CHURCH.—This church was ereeted in 1848 as a Free Will Baptist church. In 1854 it organized as an Advent church, and again reorganized November 16th, 1869, Its present membership is encouraging in numbers and it supports a flourishing Sabbath school. The new church was built in 1881. The Reverend Charles Preston is pastor.

ST. BERNARD'S CHURCH is located at West Wickford and belongs to the Roman Catholic denomination. It was built in 1874 by Reverend W. Halligan. There is no resident pastor here, it being simply a mission and a branch of the church of East Greenwich.

BAPTIST CHURCH, SLOCUMVILLE.—The Baptist people of this vicinity, after a series of meetings held in the upper rooms of a tenement house during the fall and winter of 1886 and 1887, organized their society April 2d, 1887, and in the fall of this same year built their chapel, dedicating the same November 30th, 1887. The society belongs to the Narragansett Association. Reverend Francis Purvis, then pastor of the Allenton church, was called as pastor, supplying both desks until the spring of 1888, when he severed his connection with the Allenton society, and since then has preached at Slocumville and Narragansett. The membership of the church, most of which is made up of young men, is twenty-two. The officers are as follows: Pastor, Reverend F. Purvis; deacon, W. N. Rose; clerk, W. C. Champlin; Sabbath school superintendent, L. G. Schofield.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

NICHOLAS BOONE SPINK.—Robert Spink, the ancestral head of the Spink family in Rhode Island, emigrated from London, England, in 1635, and on his arrival in America settled in Virginia. He removed to Newport in 1648, and in 1673 located at Quidnesnett, having acquired a section of land in the Atherton purchase. Among his children was a son, Nicholas, whose son John was the great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch. His son Nicholas was the father of Nicholas, an influential citizen, whose son Nicholas Boone Spink is thus descended through six generations from one of the earliest settlers in Rhode Island, and a representative of one of the oldest and most respected families in the county. He was born the 26th of October, 1811, on the homestead at Quidnessett Neck, endeared to the family as the birthplace of its representatives for many generations. The dwelling, situated on a sloping lawn, nearly on the edge of the beautiful Narragansett bay, commands from its piazza an expansive view of this picturesque sheet of water and of the landscape beyond. So desirable and attractive is the site, that it is with difficulty that its owner, the eldest daughter of Mr. Spink, can resist the advantageous offers made by would-be purchasers of the property.

Nicholas Boone Spink spent his life on this ancestral estate, his educational advantages having been such as the common schools afforded. His father was an industrious, hard working farmer, and early impressed upon his son the importance of diligence and economy as essential to success. He, therefore, when a lad gave a helping hand to the labor of the farm, and after his marriage assumed entire charge of the property, which finally became his by inheritance. He continued the active life of an agriculturist until his death, and was regarded as among the most successful farmers of the township.

In politics a firm whig, as was his father before him, he later endorsed the principles of the republican party. He was much interested in the political issues of the day, cast his vote with great regularity, but always declined to hold office, though frequently urged to accept such honors. He was domestic in his tastes, fond of his home, and never happier than when enjoying the pleasures of the family circle. He was a supporter of the Quidnessett Baptist church and a constant attendant upon its services.

Nicholas B. Spunk

QUIDNESSETT.

HOME OF THE LATE NICHOLAS BOONE SPINK.

North Kingstown, R. I.

John A Browning

Mr. Spink was on the 12th of March, 1839, married to Emeline Fry Spink, daughter of Boone Spink, of Wickford. Their children are Matilda Eldred and Ella J. The former of these is the wife of William Ray Babcock, a native of Quidnessett Neck, and the son of Ray Babcock, who for years resided in the vicinity. Their eldest son, William Boone Babcock, a young man, is now a student in the junior year at the Greenwich academy. Mr. Spink's death occurred January 11th, 1882, at his home on Quidnessett Neck. His widow survives and resides with her daughters on the homestead.

JOHN ARNOLD BROWNING.—It has been well said that "An honest man is the noblest work of God." There is no attribute ascribed to man that is as significant as that of honesty, when broadly and truthfully applied, and when it combines all the characteristic elements of life that wholly and completely enter into full manhood. He who is the rightful possessor of such a title, concurred in by all men, in times, too, when chicanery and subterfuge are sometimes counted as virtues, has a right to be proud indeed. John A. Browning was just such a man. All men say of him that he was thoroughly honest. He was also sober and industrious, and so thoroughly simple in his habits of life that modesty itself was almost a passion with him. As a man he sought no public office and cared for none; but domestic in his inclinations he desired the genial elements of his own hearthstone, and within that inner circle he cherished and cultured all who now revere his name.

Mr. Browning was born June 12th, 1795, and died July 11th, 1886. At the advanced age of ninety years he penned the autograph now seen below his engraving, and its chirography is sharply indicative of the characteristics above noted. Mr. Browning was a descendant of Samuel Browning, an early settler of the King's Province, who was born in November, 1718, and died October 25th, 1764. His wife, Phebe Browning, was born October 26th, 1722, and died January 16th, 1810. To this couple on the 21st of July, 1754, was born a son, William Browning, who married Miss Sarah Cole, who was born December 4th, 1754, and died July 15th, 1838. For her remarkable history, in connection with that of the Cole family, we refer our readers to another part of this work. To William Browning and Sarah (Cole) Browning was born a daughter, Phebe Browning, December 8th, 1788, and

two sons—William Browning, who was born January 30th, 1791, and John Arnold Browning, the subject of this sketch.

John Arnold Browning was born on the farm in North Kingstown, where Oliver W. Greene now resides, but at the age of five years his father moved to the adjacent farm, now occupied by his widow. He there remained until his death. In early life he divided his time at home assisting his father on the farm, with a few months during each year to attend school at the Washington Academy, Wickford. In after years Mr. Browning paid considerable attention to the subject of agriculture, and he became a skilled farmer, fully recognized as such by the agricultural society of the state, of which he had been a member for many years.

December 17th, 1840, he was married to Miss Izitt C. Browning. She was born August 13th, 1804, and survives her husband, with extraordinary vigor for one so far advanced in life. She was the daughter of Gardiner Browning, born March 30th, 1763. But one other of this family is now living—Mrs. Sarah C. Slocum, now eighty-eight years of age, a resident of Warwick, R. I. To John Arnold Browning and wife were born two daughters. The elder, Sarah Phebe, died in infancy. Miss Sarah Izitt P. C. Browning, the younger daughter, lives with her widowed mother at the old homestead.

By deed of John A. Browning, the farm is to revert, at the death of Mrs. Browning, to Benjamin F. Gardiner, who now has the management of the place. Mr. Gardiner is a nephew of John Arnold Browning, being the son of Jeremiah, and grandson of Amos Gardiner. His wife is Caroline F. Burlingame, their three children being Sarah P. (now Mrs. Stephen F. Tefft), Izitt (now Mrs. P. W. Tefft), and one son, Frank A. Gardiner. Mr. B. F. Gardiner is a successful farmer and a substantial citizen of North Kingstown. He has at three different times been a member of the town council.

Joseph Warren Madison.—Ezekiel Matteson, the grandfather of the subject of this biography, was a resident of West Greenwich. His son Joseph (who changed the orthography of the name and spelled it as at present, Madison) was also a native of West Greenwich, but spent the larger part of his life in North Kingstown as a farmer, having for twenty-five years rented the farm he afterward purchased. He married Celia, daughter of John Fowler, whose children were three sons: Joseph Warren, John Harris and Thomas Edwin, the last two being deceased,

Joseph W. Mackison

ARTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

and three daughters: Hannah (widow of Christopher Allen), Almy and Mary Ann.

Joseph Warren, the eldest of these children, was born on the 10th of September, 1820, in West Greenwich, from whence he removed with his parents in infancy to North Kingstown. His advantages of education were limited to the district school which he was able to attend only in the winter months, his time at that early date having been found quite important in the work of the farm. He continued thus employed until the age of twenty-four, meanwhile becoming master of the wheelwright's trade. This he never followed as a pursuit, but found of great service in the improvement of the estate to which his life has been mainly devoted. On the 25th of December, 1844, he married Miss Maria, daughter of Alfred and Anne Smith, of Wickford, and granddaughter of Benjamin Smith of the same village. The children of this union are a son, George W., married to Fannie L., daughter of Salma Spink, of Quidnessett, and a daughter, Celia Maria, wife of Thomas Matthewson, son of S. W. Matthewson, of Narragansett Pier. George W. Madison has five, and Mrs. Matthewson two children. Mr. Madison in 1849 accepted the management of the extensive Ives property on Potowomut Neck and manifested such judgment, thrift and scrupulous integrity in the superintendence of its varied departments that his presence seems almost indispensable. He has recently relinquished to his son, who resides on the farm, much of the responsibility, though still spending several hours daily on the grounds. Mr. Madison has usually adhered to the principles of the republican party in politics, but has not been diverted from his legitimate pursuits to accept office either in town or county. He contributes to the support of the Quidnessett Baptist church, though not a member of that religious organization.

JOHN MAGLONE.—Mr. John Maglone, one of the substantial farmers of North Kingstown, was born at Kennebec, Maine, June 5th, 1828. His father, James Maglone, was employed in one of the saw mills at that place, but afterward moved to St. Johns, and from there to Boston, where he lived until 1835. In 1836 John Maglone found a home in the family of Jonathan Slocum, of Slocumville, North Kingstown. He remained in the family of Mr. Slocum for ten years, working on the farm, but during this important period of his life he was sent to school but a few weeks or months at most. At the expiration of the

allotted time he was given liberty to begin a career for himself.

Without a dollar in money Mr. Maglone now wended his way to Newport, R. I., where he found employment with Edward Anthony as a farm hand. Two years later he returned to North Kingstown and worked for Robert Rodman for three years. In 1851 he married and began the business of farming on his own account on the old Congdon farm. By the year 1880 Mr. Maglone found himself financially able to purchase the valuable farm he now owns and to erect the elegant house in which he now resides. For over twenty years Mr. Maglone has been commissioner of highways for the town of North Kingstown, and in 1880 and again in 1881 he was elected state senator. Such is a bare outline of Mr. Maglone's record. Cast adrift when scarcely eight years of age, we find him thrown wholly among strangers, without parental guidance, left to make his own struggle as best he could, until time should enable him to begin that career which demands here something more than a passing notice. Unable to secure an education, Mr. Maglone has done for himself what colleges have failed to do for some, and in the practical tests of life he has acquitted himself fully. Mr. Maglone has succeeded by industry and honesty and by observing the principles of economy rather than by subterfuge or sharp dealing. His possessions now owned are the results of hard labor and no one can envy that once homeless boy the enjoyment of his desirable habitation, the results of his own handiwork. Those who well know John Maglone's past record unite in ascribing to him qualities of the highest character, and not only testify that he is thoroughly honest and upright, and one of the leading citizens of this part of the county, but also that the chronicler of the lives of successful men will rarely find a case just its parallel and its equal in importance. Mr. Maglone was married to Miss Sarah Congdon Hazard December 1st, 1851, and to this couple were born four children: Marcus, Charles, John, Jr., and Fannie Maglone.

Mrs. Maglone is a descendant of George Congdon, a revolutionary soldier, who served seven years in that war. He died in 1842 at about eighty-seven years of age. Mrs. Sarah Maglone, was born August 2d, 1823. She is a daughter of Rodman Hazard, who was a descendant of the seventh generation from the original Thomas Hazard of 1639, the male line of descent being Thomas, Robert, Jeremiah, Robert, Jeremiah, Rowland,

John Maglone

ARIOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

Rodman. Rowland Hazard, her grandfather, married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Chloe Hammond, who came from Newport to North Kingstown and settled on the Hammond homestead near Stuart's mill when she was but thirteen years of age. Rodman Hazard, father of Mrs. Maglone, was a settler of Wickford, and like many others bearing his name, was remarkable for his size, strength of character and other characteristics of that remarkable family.

CHAPTER XII.

VILLAGE OF WICKFORD.

Situation of the Village.—Early Traders and Their Places of Business.—Notes of 1849.—Banks.—Jonathan Reynolds.—John J. Reynolds.—Pardon T. Hammond.—Hotels.—Thomas C. Peirce.—Fire Engine Company.—The Annaquatucket Temple of Honor.—Jocelyn Council, No. 6.—Uncas Encampment.—Mails.—Washington Academy.—Libraries.—Sea Captains.—St. Paul's Church—Baptist Church.—Methodist Church.—Stephen B. Reynolds.—Alfred Blair Chadsey.

THE village of Wickford is situated on an arm of the bay in the town of North Kingstown, about twenty miles from Providence, and ten from Narragansett Pier. It has two hotels, three churches, two banks, two mills, and a number of places where trading and other business is carried on. The population is about eight hundred. Wickford is on the popular route to New York and Providence by steamboat to and from Newport, connecting with other boats at that point. The steamer "Eolus" makes three trips a day between Wickford and Newport, connecting at Wickford Junction with the Shore Line railroad, thus enabling those who desire to go or come from New York by land, to save the sail to Wickford, which takes a little over an hour.

Lodowick Updike owned the land in and around Wickford, and from him deeds were made to others, who soon established a center of business at this point. Daniel E. Updike was an early trader in Wickford. His residence was on the site of that now occupied by Doctor Church. He was not a son of Lodowick Updike, as has been erroneously stated. Gilbert Updike probably erected the first building in the place solely for use as a store. He traded from 1805 to 1825. His store was afterward owned and known as the Sherman House. It was kept by Nathaniel Sherman, father of Judge Sherman. He conducted it many years.

Before and just after the beginning of the present century there were more stores in the village than at the present time.

The old ship yard was then on grounds occupied by C. A. Chadsey's tenement houses, and trade centered about that point rather than where it does at the present time. Richard Vaughn built a store where Charles Baker's stand is now. It was run as a store by Henry Vaughn. David Barber also kept a store where James Case, a colored man, now lives, and a Mr. Manchester in the gambrel roofed house next to it; and where William E. Cozzens since lived was kept by Mr. Gideon Freeman many years. Mrs. Esther Freeman, his widow, not long since died at the age of 93 years. She was a very charitable woman, and gave liberally to the Episcopal church. They were there in trade before 1812.

Benjamin Fowler, the first president of the Narragansett Bank, in 1804 sold West India goods on the corner of Fowler and Main streets. He died August 5th, 1818, in the eightieth year of his age. Mr. Peleg Weeden, his successor in the bank, kept a jewelry store. He died in October, 1839. His wife, Mrs. Mary Fowler Weeden, died in 1858. He was the father-in-law of Nicholas N. Spink.

George Fowler, the father of Benjamin Fowler, owned property now owned and occupied by Christopher Wightman. The old elm that now stands there was planted by George Fowler, and also the willow which stands at the head of his grave. He died April 14th, 1782, in the ninetieth year of his age. His wife, Mary, died in 1774. His son, Benjamin, built the house there now before the revolution. He kept a store there, and later his son-in-law, Peleg Weeden, used it for a silversmith's shop. Thomas Wightman, son-in-law of Peleg Weeden, built the ell part in 1849. Henry T. Chadsey's mother was a sister to Thomas Wightman. Where the widow of Henry Fowler now lives was the former residence of John Fry, a noted sea captain, who died at sea in 1837.

Benjamin F. Spink's house was built near the middle of the last century, and was used for a public hall, for singing schools, etc. It was built for a hotel. The property is now owned by John S. Gladden. It was the only public hall in the place for many years.

The Narragansett Hotel was, as tradition states, the third house built in the village. Mrs. Cook avers that her father was mustered into the war of the revolution in that house, and that Washington was there. H. M. Reynolds, now the oldest trader in the place, says he learned his business of Isaac Spencer, who

had a store on Main street. Nathaniel Sherman kept store in the Updike house, and traded for many years. He was the father of Judge Sylvester G. Sherman, who lived in the house now owned and occupied as a residence by H. T. Chadsey. Mr. Chadsey bought this property of him in 1830. The Updikes were not successful merchants.

In the double house where Philander Thomas lives, Richard Thomas, his grandfather, carried on business in 1801. A. M. Thomas, his son, succeeded, and traded from 1831 to 1859, when Philander Thomas came in, and they continued the business until 1887, when A. M. Thomas died, leaving the son to continue. The Thomas family are descendants of one John Thomas, of Wales, who came here in 1662. He was driven from home by the enactment of that year. He settled first in Swansea, Mass. He came to Portsmouth, R. I., in 1688. Richard Thomas, above mentioned, was justice of the peace from 1802 to 1846.

In the old store above mentioned Mr. R. Thomas kept in one end and Mr. J. G. Chadsey, father of H. T. Chadsey, kept a store in the other end. Afterward they moved to where the post office now stands, and kept there until 1849, when the buildings were burned. The brick block was erected the next year, however, and the Thomases continued in trade right along. From 1825 to 1849 the firm of Chadsey & Son sold dry goods and groceries. Calico then was worth two shillings a yard.

Jonathan Reynolds, father of Governor John J. Reynolds, opened a store in the house in which he lived in 1809. He continued trading until 1835. In 1851 he was killed by an engine at Davisville, R. I. John J. Reynolds continued his father's business until 1886. John J. Reynolds, president of the North Kingstown Bank, succeeded his father in that position.

The house now owned by Stephen B. Reynolds, the last house on the wharf, was built by Mr. Cottrell, and owned and occupied afterward for many years by Beriah Gardiner. In the September Gale of 1815, the water came up to the second window. The marks left by the scraping of the anchor of a brig on the end of the building can still be seen.

William Hammond was born March 3d, 1776. He married Alice Tillinghast November 8th, 1790, and he built the house now owned and occupied by the daughters of Pardon T. Hammond in 1792. William Hammond was one of the original founders of the North Kingstown Bank. He was extensively

engaged in the shipping interests of the village, and at one time had a store in a part of his dwelling house. He was the son of William and Chloe Hammond. He was appointed surveyor of the port of North Kingstown by President James Madison April 23d, 1816. He died September 24th, 1827.

Judge Tillinghast's house was built in 1786. Groceries were kept here also in an early day. In short, as it will be seen, dwelling houses were used in part for store rooms, there not being a building erected distinctively for such purposes for many years after the Updike store.

J. G. Chadsey, above mentioned, came to the place in 1812. He afterward moved to Newport, but returned in 1816. He manufactured plaided goods and operated a mill and spun his own yarn. This was put up in webs of about 100 yards each and taken by families to their homes and woven there. In this way Mr. Chadsey gave employment to many people not only in North Kingstown but also in surrounding towns. He was born December 2d, 1780, and died May 26th, 1873. H. T. Chadsey, his son, now eighty-two years of age, has been a very prominent man in the place. He has been notary public since 1870, is justice of the peace, and has been and is still one of the most successful auctioneers in the country.

Mr. A. B. Chadsey, his brother, was in business with his father from 1837 to 1842. In 1844 he moved to Leicester, Mass., and engaged with Stephen Draper and John C. Brown in manufacturing scythes, afterward removing to Troy, N. Y. In 1852 he returned to North Kingstown, and engaged in farming until 1881.

Ishmael Eldred came to Wickford in 1826, and built the house in which he had his harness shop, and lived for many years. His shop is now back of his house. His son, William A. Eldred, is in business with him.

In 1849 Daniel Smith came to Wickford and took up his quarters in the little store in which he still trades. The building was erected by George T. Nichols some years before that. When Mr. Smith came to the place, the following persons were doing trading in the village: Captain John Westcott, grocery; C. Allen Chadsey (at the wharf); Stanton W. Congdon, proprietor of the Narragansett House; Henry R. Reynolds (just opposite the hotel); Richard Thomas next; Noel Freeman, manufacturer of jewelry; Jonathan Reynolds, father of John J. Reynolds, where the latter now lives; Eliphalet Young, apothecary, where John H. Weeden

now lives; Jeremiah G. Chadsey, Rufus Sweet, George Holloway, Samuel Peirce, Isaac C. Champlin, where Joseph Seeley now is; William Brown, shoe maker; George P. Thomas, H. N. Reynolds, who is still trading at the same place; Henry Rathburn, stone cutter; Gideon Hunt, paint shop; James Eldredge, just opposite, carrying on a large jewelry manufacturing establishment, in which he sometimes employed as many as sixty or seventy hands; Stephen D. Reynolds, where the lumber yard is now, and Ishmael Eldred, the harness maker. Among those above mentioned and others still who are now in business should be mentioned; The Hunts, Thomases and Reynolds, who were prominent. Succeeding Gideon Hunt, came David and Daniel, and now George F. Hunt, who is also regarded as a skilled fresco painter. H. N. Reynolds began business in 1836; Joseph F. Seeley came in 1883, succeeding S. H. Farnham, who succeeded Isaac Champlin (this building used to stand across the street where the brick one is now); Daniel Spink, successor to his father Daniel Spink, Sr., who started a meat shop in 1854, has been doing business there himself for twenty years; V. L. Ennis, fancy groceries, began January, 1888. The store building now occupied by Potter & Page was built by William H. Allen in 1870. Isaac Reynolds commenced selling lumber in Wickford in 1812. His son succeeded in September, 1859. He died in January, 1864, aged 82 years. Stephen sold to Charles T. Straight in September, 1866. The Sherman Brothers are now extensive dealers in this line of goods. The firm consists of Alpheus W. and William W. Sherman. They are practical builders, and they are dealers also in builders' hardware. They succeeded Mr. Straight in 1884.

Benjamin Baker was a sea-faring man. He was here as early as 1800, and sailed small vessels between Wickford and New York. His sons, David S., Samuel and Thomas, followed the sea. Thomas began business in Wickford in 1854. He went to California in 1849, and brought away three barrels of gold dust. It was put in the New York Exchange on exhibition by James Bishop & Co., the owners of his vessel. Prior to this time he commanded the brig "J. Peterson," in the Mexican war. He carried troops for the government.

Daniel Wall kept a hardware store on the corner of Main and Brown streets. He closed in 1868 and died in 1870. His grandfather, Daniel Wall, built the house where Edward C. Gardner now lives, in 1802.

W. W. Congdon began the livery business in 1851. He succeeded his father. He was conductor on the Wickford railroad for fifteen years. His livery stables are well equipped and he is deserving of the good patronage he receives.

M. J. Ryan, grocer, came to the village in October, 1886, from Bellville, where he had been prior to that time two years in trade.

Charles H. Church began the drug business in 1874. He was successor to his brother, who was here twenty or twenty-five years before him.

The village of Wickford has one good grist mill. It is operated by John B. Peirce & Son. John B. Peirce went into business about 1870. The mill was burned in February, 1885, and immediately rebuilt.

The woolen mill is owned by William Gregory. It was built in 1865 by Walter Chapin for a bobbin mill. He made satinet cloths until 1871, when he failed and the property passed into the hands of S. H. Vaughn. Mr. Gregory bought the property in 1881. He employs seventy-five hands. The products of the mill in 1887 amounted to $175,000. Its capacity is $200,000.

Banks.—The Narragansett Bank was chartered in 1805, with a capital stock of $50,000, with liberty to increase to $300,000. November 11th, 1805, the bank elected its officers. The directors were: Benjamin Fowler, Philip Tillinghast, William Hammond, Jr., Robert Eldred, Samuel Carter, Benjamin Reynolds, Elisha R. Potter, John Hagadorn, William Carpenter, George ————, George Perry, Rowse Babcock and Samuel D. Allen. Benjamin Fowler was elected president, Samuel E. Gardiner cashier. The president and cashier were annually re-elected to their respective offices until 1818, when Mr. Fowler died, and Willet Carpenter was elected to fill out the unexpired term. In 1819 Peleg Weeden was elected president, and re-elected until 1833, when he resigned, and Euclid Chadsey was elected. He served until 1836, when he resigned and Ezra D. Davis was elected. He held the office until 1860. In April, 1829, Thomas P. Wells was elected cashier in place of Samuel E. Gardiner, and served about one year, when his health failed him, and Samuel Briggs was elected in 1830. In 1837 Nicholas N. Spink was elected cashier in place of Samuel Briggs, and served until the bank was closed, the charter surrendered and the capital united with the North Kingston Bank. In 1860 Ezra D. Davis resigned as president, and Joseph Spink was elected, and served until the close of the bank, in 1865.

Wickford National Bank.—When the United States national bank system was established, the state banks very generally surrendered their charters and organized under the national system. The North Kingston and Narragansett banks, with capitals respectively of $75,000 and $50,000, were doing business in Wickford, and both exerted themselves to obtain separate charters, but the national authority insisted upon their uniting, which was finally done, under the name of the Wickford National Bank, and the president of the North Kingston and the cashier of the Narragansett were unanimously elected to those offices in the new bank, and the directory of the two retiring banks (eighteen in number, including the retiring president and cashier) were elected directors of the Wickford National Bank. Of this number, seven still survive, the youngest member of the board being the first removed by death.

The North Kingston Bank was chartered in October, 1818, as the "South Kingston Bank, to be located at Little Rest" (now Kingston), but after holding a few meetings there, and being unable to get the capital stock readily taken, that location was abandoned, and the charter in 1819 was amended to the North Kingston Bank, to be located at Wickford, and was that year there established. Daniel Champlin of Exeter (well known as Judge Champlin), was elected president, and Pardon T. Hammond cashier. The bank continued in the same building where it was first located during its separate existence (until 1865), with the same cashier. Daniel Champlin was its president from its organization to 1825, George W. Tillinghast from 1825 to 1827, Elisha Watson from 1827 to 1834, Jonathan Reynolds from 1834 to the time of his death in 1851, John J. Reynolds from 1851 to the surrender of its charter in 1865. At that date the North Kingston and Narragansett banks, united under the name of "The Wickford National Bank," located in the building until then occupied by the Narragansett Bank, elected John J. Reynolds president (who continues to hold said office to this date), and Nicholas N. Spink, cashier; Mr. Spink resigned in 1883 and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Thaddeus W. Hunt. Mr. Hunt is superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school, and is a grandson of Gideon Hunt, a staunch supporter of early Methodism. In an attempt December 15th, 1870, to blow open the vault of the bank, the building was burned, but the would-be robbers failed to secure any plunder. The present two-story building of

pressed brick, with free stone trimmings and slate roof, was then erected and furnished with a good substantial vault, with all protection available.

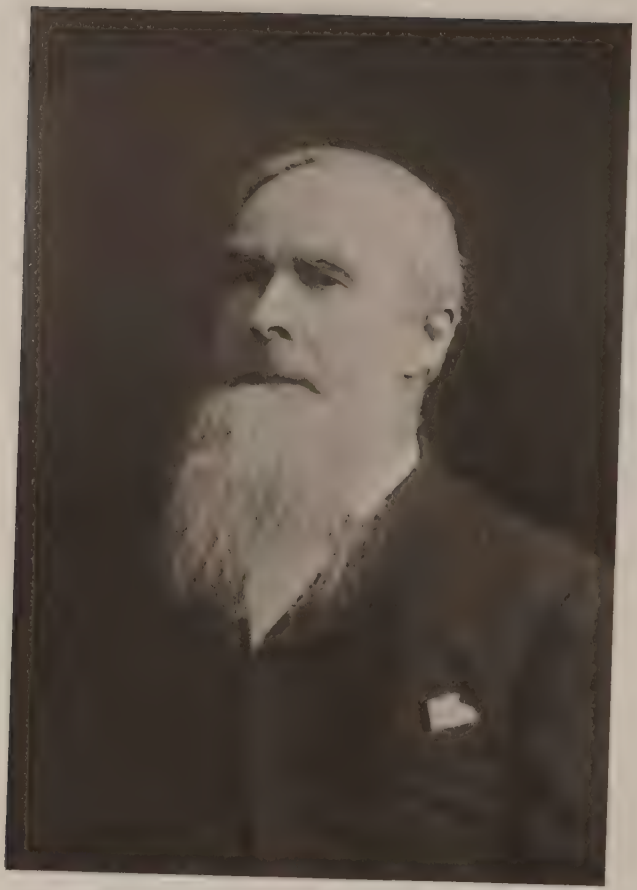
The Wickford Savings Bank was incorporated by an act of the general assembly in 1855. The incorporators were: Jeremiah G. Chadsey, Jeremiah Carpenter, Joseph Congdon, Vincent Gardner, Pardon T. Hammond, Gideon Freeborn, Syria H. Vaughn, Horatio N. Reynolds, Henry Fowler, James W. Northup, Charles Allen, James Elder, John J. Reynolds and Alfred B. Chadsey. The first president was Horatio N. Reynolds, and he still acts in that capacity. The first treasurer was Pardon T. Hammond. He was succeeded July 1st, 1866, by Stephen B. Reynolds. He had been in the board of directors prior to this time for a period of ten years. His son Joseph G. Reynolds succeeded him as treasurer of the bank July 1st, 1887. The bank declares annual dividends from net earnings in lieu of paying depositors interest. These dividends have been five per cent. for some years.

Jonathan Reynolds.—From best information obtained of the ancestry of the Reynolds family of North Kingstown, it is understood that three brothers, William, John and Christopher (weavers by trade), from Gloucestershire, in England, were at the island of Bermuda; that from thence William came to New England, Christopher settled in one of the Carolinas, John remained in Bermuda, and his son John afterward settled in Pennsylvania. We next hear from William in Providence, R. I., in 1636, where his name appears in the Rhode Island colonial records in connection with Roger Williams. Later on he is there named in various transactions. A few years afterward, probably about 1646, he was one of the purchasers, with Roger Williams and others, of a large tract of land in the vicinity of what is now North Kingstown, settling in the northerly part thereof. From these and other reasons, it is evident that when Roger Williams was banished from Rehoboth in Plymouth colony, Mass., Mr. Reynolds was one of his adherents and followers. The line of descent to the subject of this sketch, Jonathan Reynolds, of North Kingstown, was as follows: William Reynolds, James, James, Peter, John, William, Jonathan. The latter William was born in 1753 and died in 1841, from a fall down a flight of stairs, he being nearly totally blind. His first wife was his second cousin, Esther, daughter of John Reynolds, son of James. She

was born in 1755 and died in 1822. By her he had eight sons: Jonathan, Nicholas, James, Silas, Zebulon U., William Job, Samuel W. and Daniel; and one daughter, Esther. His second wife was Mary Razee, widow, who died in 1847, aged 92 years. William Reynolds' brothers Benjamin and Daniel married sisters of his first wife. He was a house carpenter by trade, and built many of the houses now standing in Wickford.

Jonathan Reynolds was born in North Kingstown March 31st, 1774. He was killed by an engine at Davisville, on the New York, Providence & Boston Railroad, September 12th, 1851. He married January 20th, 1803, Mary, daughter of Nicholas and Anne Spink (a descendant of Robert Spink, who settled in this town in 1661). She was born March 25th, 1773, and died in 1851. Their children were: Esther C., Helena M. W., Mary M., Hannah A. U., John Jonathan and Peter. Previous to 1805 Mr. Reynolds worked at house carpentering, filling various minor offices. At that time he established a retail variety business, which he prosecuted very successfully until 1835, when he relinquished it to his son. He was town clerk from 1813 to 1836, was a director of the North Kingston Bank from 1819, and president thereof from 1834 to the time of his death. The following extract from an article contributed to the *Providence Journal* by some friend, is but a just tribute to his memory and worth:

"In North Kingstown, 12th inst., Hon. Jonathan Reynolds, in the 78th year of his age. Mr. Reynolds was one of our most prominent citizens, and from his close connection with the affairs of this town for the past 50 years, might truly be said to have been of it a living record. During that time he has been selected for the highest political and social preferments within its gift, having for several years represented it in both branches of the Legislature of this State; for upwards of 20 consecutive years been elected its Town Clerk, and for nearly 20 years previous and at the time of his death was President of the North Kingston Bank. Not only in public life did he stand prominent in our community, but in the various relations of private and social life; as an ever kind and indulgent parent his memory will ever be cherished in grateful remembrance; as a man of sterling integrity, untiring industry, a sentinel always on duty, an open-handed, public-spirited citizen (in this he leaves with us no compeer), this community has in his death suffered an irreparable loss."



Th. Jon. Reynolds

ARIOTYPE E. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

JOHN JONATHAN REYNOLDS, son of Jonathan, was born in North Kingstown, December 7th, 1812. In October, 1835, he succeeded his father in business, and continued in it till October, 1886, when he retired. During his life he has been an active member of the national republican, whig, law and order, national union and republican parties, as they succeeded each other. He represented his town in both branches of the legislature, and in 1854 was elected lieutenant-governor of the state. He was also a trustee of the State Normal school in 1860, and a delegate to the National Union Presidential Convention in 1864. April 9th, 1840, he married Hannah Congdon, daughter of Benjamin and Phebe (Bailey) Congdon. She was born June 21st, 1814. Five children were born unto them: James, who married Ellen A. Chadsey, daughter of Alfred B. and Susan (Nichols) Chadsey; Joseph C., who died February 26th, 1848; Mary, who married Elias J. Foote, then at Trenton, N. J.; Emma, and Joseph W., who died April 14th, 1880.

Governor Reynolds in 1836 was elected a director of the North Kingston Bank (of which board he is the only survivor), and in 1851, on the death of his father, was elected president thereof, which office he held until August, 1865, when, under the national banking act, the bank was with the Narragansett Bank merged in one institution, under the name of the Wickford National Bank. He then became president thereof, and continues to this date (1889).

From March, 1824, one year he attended school at Plainfield, Conn., then noted for its educational facilities, which attracted pupils from all sections of our country. Afterward he attended various schools in his native town. He was for several years a trustee of Washington Academy, continuing such until the adoption of our public school system, when the trustees presented the building and grounds to the school district then organized, and dissolved. Later he became treasurer of said district, and finally after (in connection with others) improving by exchange of lands the form of their grounds and enclosing them substantially (being a liberal contributor to the expense thereof), retired.

Although Mr. Reynolds has never considered it his duty to unite with any religious denomination, he has during his mature years been an attendant of the Episcopal church. From 1847 he has been a vestryman of St. Paul's, at Wickford, and by performing

his duties in that relation, as well as contributing to its temporal wants, evinces his interest in its welfare.

PARDON T. HAMMOND, the eldest of seven children of William and Alice Tillinghast Hammond, was a great-grandson of Joseph Hammond, who was born in England November 16th, 1690, and in 1738 bought a farm or tract of land in Pettaquamscutt purchase, since known as the Hammond farm, in North Kingstown. The older citizens of Washington county will readily recall the memory of the only cashier the old North Kingston Bank ever had from its formation in 1818 until its transfer into the combined corporation now known as the Wickford National Bank, in 1865. This long term of forty-six years of responsible activities includes many of financial perplexity and doubt, as 1817–18, 1829, 1837 to 1839, 1857 and 1861. Many who are yet with us well remember the trials and anxieties of those times, which were so closely connected with the then infant industries of our manufacture of textile fabrics, which have now become the success that enables them to maintain themselves in the fluctuations of markets and the white heat of competition.

The boyhood of Mr. Hammond was in those years of long ago, when the strain and doubt of the revolutionary era was but just relieved, and the interest of our people in the wild impulses of our French allies to establish fraternity and equality over the whole nation, was universal and intensely sympathetic. As a mere boy, when Jefferson became the political head of the nation of which his views were to become accepted maxims in public affairs, and finally to condense into the statutes of later years, before the close of the second term, and during the acrimonious warfare of the old republican and federal parties, the boy had reached well nigh on toward manhood, and impressions and ideas of duty as to measures and policies both personal and political, had been settled for the three score years remaining of that long and honored life.

During the four score years from his birth, in January, 1792, until his decease in his eighty-first year, he lived among the same people and continuously held the confidence of his elders, and the respect of the junior generation who have already taken the vacated places of those who were his cotemporaries. In February, 1823, he was married to Roby H. Stanton, the daughter of Daniel and Ruth Stanton, of South Kingstown; and for a period lacking but a few months of a half century their wedded life was

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one of mutual respect and affection, as of those whose hopes were one as to earthly and also eternal relations.

The tender lessons of maternal sacrifice were enshrined in his thought for all after time by the death of a loving mother when he had but attained his nineteenth year, and her conscientious devotion to the young family she had borne, and the Maker she had been taught to honor and obey, reproduced in him those traits which, brightening with the many years he was permitted to remain on earth, drew heart and hope toward a purer realm, and in his turn he did his best to impress the lessons of faith, hope and charity upon the children of his love. As an aim and also an attainment, to leave the world better than he found it, to create aspirations for a purer life, to maintain a purpose, to gain and defend the right amid the clash of parties and the narrowness of sects, to encourage that virtue of patience which thinketh no evil but always extends a helping hand to him who needs it most, his life on the inner side was bright with the glow of noble aim, and of a hope that in its results the better part was yet to be.

HOTELS.—There are two good summer hotels in Wickford that bring renewed life to the village each season, and which are doing much toward opening up the place as a seaside resort. Aside from these, two other houses are open as hotels for the traveling public. The Narragansett Hotel, before mentioned, was in all probability in operation before the revolution. William Hammond lived there before he built his own house in 1792, and Pardon T. Hammond was born there in 1792. Following Mr. Hammond (but not immediately) was Bryer Eldred, then Lodowick Thurston, who changed the old bar-room into the present sitting room. In 1839, Stanton W. Congdon bought the property and it is still owned by his children. In 1859 Mr. Congdon died, and his widow managed the business till the summer of 1888, when she died. The Wickford House, just opposite, is said by some to be the older house. Robert Eldred kept a hotel here at the same time Bryer Eldred kept the Narragansett House. It was used for many years as a residence simply, but George L. Prentice opened it in 1886 for a hotel, since which time it has had a large patronage.

Besides the above, the well known and popular Cold Spring

House, at Cold Spring Beach, is deserving of more than a passing notice. Its genial proprietor,

THOMAS CONGDON PEIRCE, was born in the town of North Kingstown on the 17th of September, 1829. He is a descendant of Giles Peirce, one of the early settlers of the King's Province. His son John Peirce, however, had a son Giles who became a resident of Block Island, and was there during the tumultuous times of the revolution. John Peirce, son of the last named Giles Peirce and father of Thomas C. Peirce, was born on Block Island in 1766. In 1785, the father with his family moved to North Kingstown, and settled on the farm now occupied by John Frank Peirce. The old gambrel roofed house formerly occupied by the original Peirce stood near the present structure erected by the father of the present occupant in 1872.

John Peirce was twice married. By his first wife he had no issue. He married his second wife, Miss Sarah Brown, daughter of Stoutley Brown, who bore him two children: John B. Peirce, born July 19th, 1827, and Thomas C. Peirce, the subject of this sketch. John B. Peirce was the popular town clerk of North Kingstown for a period of thirteen years, was state senator two or more times, and when a resident of Providence was an alderman of the Seventh ward of that city. He died in 1884.

Thomas C. Peirce followed farming as an avocation until the age of nineteen years, when he and his father went to Providence, the former taking a clerkship under his brother, who was then in the grocery business. This was in the year 1848, and on the 8th of July following his father died.

In 1849 the gold fever broke out and the two brothers departed for California. They sailed in the ship "Hopewell," commanded by Captain George Littlefield, in company with one hundred and five others, leaving Warren, R. I., January 28th, and after a stormy passage of one hundred and ninety-three days around Cape Horn, reached the port of San Francisco. A company of twenty-four persons, including the brothers, had been formed before sailing, the object being a mutual association for the protection of each other's interests in the search of gold. This company soon disagreed among themselves and then disbanded. A second company was formed, consisting of fifty persons, but the result not proving satisfactory, Mr. Peirce formed an alliance with Mr. Aaron A. Sargent, and the two went into the business of loading and unloading vessels. These two ambitious

W. C. Peirce

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COLD SPRING HOUSE. WICKFORD, R. I.

T. C. PEIRCE & SON.

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youths now entered upon their new undertaking with every reasonable hope of success, but their little barge was overloaded on its first trip, and with all its precious freight sank to the bottom of the sea; but the owners of the cargo graciously raised their barge, and permitted them to continue in their employ until all accounts were satisfactorily adjusted. This being done, Mr. Peirce, contrary to the wishes of Mr. Sargent, returned home on the ship "South America," having been gone two years lacking two days. Mr. Sargent since that time has represented California in the United States congress two terms, and one term as senator, and subsequently was sent as minister of the United States to Germany.

Upon Mr. Peirce's return to Rhode Island he was married to Amy A. Brown, daughter of Elisha W. Brown, October 20th, 1851, at Wickford, R. I., by the Reverend Daniel Henshaw, rector of St. Paul's church. Mrs. Peirce's death occurred May 13th, 1882.

Mr. Peirce resumed farming after his return from California, and continued this business until 1879. At that time he removed from the old home place to Wickford for the purpose of educating his children, locating for that purpose in Alfred Reynolds' house, near the village. It was during this time he conceived the idea of running a summer hotel. The friends of Mr. Peirce, however, hardly favored the project, fearful of such an expensive venture, and so, contrary to their judgment, he purchased the present site and erected his house in 1881. The building was begun February 14th, and guests were admitted June 24th of the same year. The house is pleasantly situated on the western shore of Narragansett bay, and being but a few rods from the beach, commands a broad view of one of the most beautiful sheets of water on the coast. The shore affords unequalled opportunities for bathing, fishing and boating, and the same may be enjoyed at any time with perfect safety, and for which every convenience is afforded. Cold Spring Beach, which extends in front of the house, has long been noted as the finest on the bay, and is entirely free from the dangerous undertow so prevalent in surf bathing. The original structure was 37 by 75 feet, with an ell 22 by 28; the front three stories high and the ell two stories high. Since that time other additions have been built, making in all seventy-five rooms.

So popular is this seaside resort that probably more persons

have been turned away than the number accommodated, the rooms often being engaged for twelve months hence. Among the number who have enjoyed the hospitality of the Cold Spring House should be mentioned the names of George W. Updike, Judge Medill, J. B. McKellar, Judge Farron, Honorable H. Overstolz, ex-mayor of St. Louis, and their families. There were others from St. Louis, all representing wealth and social position in that city, who have been regular patrons of Mr. Peirce since the opening of the hotel.

The children of Thomas C. Peirce are as follows: John Frank, born August 17th, 1852; Christopher Phillips, born September 28th, 1854; Thomas Wayland, born November 21st, 1859, and Amy Ann, March 6th, 1869. The oldest son, John Frank Peirce, is a farmer, and resides at the home place. He married Miss Emma Spink of Quidnessett. Christopher P. Peirce married Miss Hattie L., daughter of Horatio L. Waldron of Providence, and is of the firm of Thomas C. Peirce & Son, proprietors of the Cold Spring House. He is also postmaster of Wickford, having been appointed to that position by President Cleveland, February 1st, 1887. Thomas Wayland Peirce married Hattie, daughter of Doctor Robert K. Sunderland, a well known physician of this place. Mr. Peirce is a carpenter, and resides in Wickford. Miss Amy Ann Peirce is at the present time pursuing a course of study at the female seminary at Norton, Mass.

Mr. Thomas C. Peirce is a staunch democrat, and has found time during the past years of his busy life to represent his town in the general assembly of the state two terms. He was elected in 1875, and re-elected in 1876, receiving large majorities in both elections. As a man he is honest in his convictions, indefatigable in his purposes, and has not only secured for himself an independent living, but an honored name in the community in which he resides.

The Wickford Fire Engine Corporation was chartered in 1805, and showed much enterprise for so small a community in procuring a machine and preparing itself for its work. A few years of activity were followed by intermittent periods of lukewarmness and interest, discouragement and success, to its present efficient condition, having at this date a No. 1 Hunneman Engine, purchased in 1850 (the third since organization), and a first

class Button machine, purchased in 1885, also a good building of ample dimensions to accommodate them and the apparatus of the Fire Hook and Ladder Company.

For several years previous to 1816 its meetings were held at the "Inn of George Tennant," for which one dollar per meeting was paid. From 1816 to 1828 its meetings were held free of expense at the dwelling house of Jonathan Reynolds, thence to 1843 at the Washington Hotel, kept by Henry J. Congdon (the expense being paid by contribution), after which they were again accommodated gratuitously at the office of Sylvester G. Shearman (afterward associate judge of the supreme court of Rhode Island), and by the Baptist society in their chapel until 1850, when their engine house furnished a suitable place for meeting. Benjamin L. Peckham was secretary from 1805 to 1808, Jonathan Reynolds from 1808 to 1835, John J. Reynolds from 1835 to 1854, Henry T. Chadsey from 1854 to 1886, from which time frequent changes occurred.

SOCIETIES.—*The Annaquatucket Temple of Honor, No. 16*, was chartered September 2d, 1875. The charter members were: Reverend M. M. Williams, Charles S. Geer, Isaac H. Whitney, Peleg Briggs, George H. T. Cole, Warren H. Dyer, James Bedford, James Eldred, James A. Thomas, Thomas J. Peirce, Charles Sisson, Edward E. Bownen, Asa Sisson, James H. Hewbrick, Charles Stafford, Walter S. Cole, Samuel C. Sweet, Henry S. Congdon, H. G. O. Gardner, John D. Cranston, Jeremiah Carpenter, Jonathan T. Nichols, Elyn A. Wood, John H. Cranston, Charles G. Champlin, Caleb T. Bowen, James B. Brayman, A. G. Straight, T. D. Nichols, W. H. Gardner, A. J. Johnson, J. G. Reynolds, H. B. Church, Charles E. Potter, George P. Rose, W. H. Bicknell, Isaac G. Niles and James W. Bedford. The list of past worthy chief templars is as follows: Charles Sisson, Elyn A. Wood, J. B. Brayman, A. J. Johnson, H. E. Tourgee, H. G. O. Gardner, Charles Stafford, J. A. Thomas, G. B. Briggs, J. H. Kingsley, W. C. Lewis, E. C. Gardner, Clarke Potter, H. J. Bownen, S. B. Knight, A. W. Sherman.

Jocelyn Council, No. 6, was instituted December 1st, 1886, and named after the Reverend George B. Jocelyn, of Indiana. The past chiefs of this lodge have been: William H. Bicknell, Edward C. Gardner, Charles Potter and Henry J. Brown.

Uncas Encampment, No. 14, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 3d, 1873, at Providence, and removed to Wickford after 1876.

Beacon Lodge, No. 38, was chartered December 25th, 1874. William Townsend and thirteen others were the petitioners.

The *Royal Arcanum, Narragansett Council*, was chartered April 28th, 1884. Andrew J. Johnson and thirteen others were the charter members. Past grands: Albert W. Fisk, Joseph Mellor, William Horsfall, Joseph A. Rathbun, Samuel C. Congdon, Byron Kingsley, Andrew J. Johnson, Absalom M. Gardner, Benjamin A. Wilson, William A. Thomas, George C. Soule, William G. Sherman, John J. Spink, Thomas J. Peirce, William W. Roberts, Albert F. Ellsworth, Marcus Maglone, Thomas Holloway, George E. Gardiner.

MAILS.—In an early day mails were few and far between. As early as 1830 Wickford had three mails a week. At that date Samuel Peirce held the post office, and John Babcock ran a stage coach from Kingston Hill to Providence, through Wickford, three times each week, carrying and delivering the mail and passengers each way. Daniel Champlin subsequently, with four-in-hand, drove the stage, coming and going at the appointed hours.

In after years the mail was given to the Stonington railroad to carry, and was left at what was called the Junction. From there it was brought to Wickford by Abial Sherman, and still later by Stanton W. Congdon. Then commenced a daily mail from Providence. Then the only conveyance to Newport from Wickford was by the good old sloop "Resolution" (called the "Reso") Captain David S. Baker, and to Providence by water by the sloop "Lucy Emeline," Captain Vincent Gardner. Sometimes the voyage was accomplished in a few hours, and often the day was spent, and night coming on ere the old "Reso" was seen to double the point of Connecticut, or the "Lucy Emeline" to come in past the shoals of Quansett.

Soon commenced the agitation of the Wickford & Newport railroad and Stonington Steamboat Company, and finally, in 1871, through the efforts of S. H. Vaughn, both railroad and steamboats were put into operation. Now Wickford receives and sends three mails daily. The changes in and around the Wickford harbor are also numerous. Upon the South White Rock now stands a permanent beacon, placed there by the government; also a can buoy near the James Ledge; and on old Gay Rock at night a beautiful light from the towers of the new building recently erected there. Christopher Peirce, the present postmaster, took the office in 1887.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.—The first meeting under the articles of association was held March 10th, 1800, at the house of Oliver Spink, in Wickford. The meeting was organized by the election of Peter Phillips, chairman; Benjamin Fowler, treasurer; and William G. Shaw, clerk. A committee was appointed to draft a charter and draw a petition, to be presented to the general assembly to be held in June. At a subsequent meeting the following named persons were elected trustees: Lodowick Updike, George Thomas, Thomas Rumereil, Benjamin Reynolds, John Allen, William Ellery, Robert N. Auchmuty, Daniel Lyman, Samuel Elam, John Brown, Joseph Reynolds, Peter Phillips, Benjamin Fowler, Daniel E. Updike, William G. Shaw, Ray Greene, Walter Channing, Christopher G. Champlin, Asher Robbins, John G. Clark, William Hunter, Philip Tillinghast, Robert Eldred, Thomas P. Ives and Nicholas Brown.

The first meeting of the trustees under the charter was held the 27th day of August, 1800. At that meeting Samuel Elam was elected president, Peter Phillips vice-president, Benjamin Fowler treasurer, and Daniel E. Updike secretary. At this meeting an offer of four acres of land was made to the trustees as a suitable place for the edifice, by Mr. Nicholas Spink and Ann, his wife, and Mr. John Franklin and Hannah, his wife, which offer was gratefully accepted. Mr. Samuel Elam of Portsmouth, also gave $100 as a present, and as tradition has it wanted the institution named Elam Academy, but Daniel E. Updike persisted in calling it Washington Academy. On November 4th, 1801, the building committee reported the work nearly completed, but there was a deficiency in the treasury.

Alpheus Baker of Newport, was elected the first principal, and Remington Southwick assistant teacher. The school commenced as early as 1802, with but seven scholars, but the number was soon increased to one hundred. Alpheus Baker resigned in November, 1806, and Remington Southwick went up the Ten rod road to survey for a contemplated turnpike, and on his return home was thrown from his horse and instantly killed. They were succeeded by Wilbur Tillinghast, Linden Fuller, Amanuel Northup and his brother Carr Northup, Barton Ballou, Mr. Wood and Francis Chappell, Esq. Mr. Chappell commenced his profession first as a teacher of select schools in the village of Wickford, and taught about forty years, beginning in 1815.

In November, 1833, his excellency John Brown Francis was

elected president, Jonathan Reynolds vice-president, Pardon T. Hammond secretary, and Joseph C. Sanford treasurer. The first three named gentlemen above were elected year after year until the institution became the property of school districts 3 and 4.

The first Monday in June, 1833, William D. Upham, assisted by Miss Caroline Whiting, commenced teaching. Mr. Upham's salary was $100 per quarter of twelve weeks, and one-half of the proceeds from tuition that might occur above the regular salaries. The principal's pay amounted for the year by this method to $427. Miss Whiting's amounted to a little more than $200. Miss Harriet Hall and Miss Margaret Grafton were assistants part of the time. Mr. Upham resigned November 21st, 1836, and was succeeded in March, 1837, by William H. Taylor. He was hired for six months for $225. Subsequent teachers remained for short periods each, and the interest in the school soon waned. Francis Chappell occupied a room in the building for free schools several years, in connection with his select schools.

May 27th, 1848, steps were taken to lease the building, and on the 10th of June following the trustees (Pardon T. Hammond, Esq., secretary) leased the academy to school districts No. 3 and 4 for the term of ninety-nine years, at one cent per annum, the district keeping in good condition the building and fences. Thus it continued till September 8th, 1874, when, by incendiarism, it was burned to the ground.

The building was conveniently arranged. It was sixty by thirty feet. There were on the first floor one room thirty by twenty-four feet, and two recitation rooms, one on either side. The second floor was just the same, though not so high studded. This building stood on a hill overlooking a small cove or sheet of tide water on the north, and facing the Ten rod road on the south.

The present edifice was constructed in 1875. An insurance of $2,000 was realized on the old building, and this, with a tax of $9,500 on the ratable property of the district, footed up the cost of the new one. It was erected on the foundation of the old, eight feet longer and five feet wider. There are two school rooms (one on either side of a ten foot hall), twenty-three by thirty-three feet, with dressing rooms on the outer side of each, and closets for washing hands. The rooms are hard finished, and furnished with patent desks and chairs, one for each scholar. The school is graded.

LIBRARIES.—Soon after the establishment of the academy, the nucleus of a library was commenced by subscription, and nearly three hundred volumes were placed in the institution for the benefit of the teachers, scholars and people of the village. This library was selected from the most approved authors then extant, but, strange to relate, the reading public allowed this valuable treasure to become scattered and lost.

A library was gotten up in 1821 at a cost of $176.79, by an association of the citizens of the village, called "The Library Sociciety." It numbered 223 volumes, and was sold at auction January 24th, 1829, each shareholder receiving his portion of the proceeds. There is at present a small circulating library in the village, where a fee of a few cents is charged for the use of books.

SEA CAPTAINS.—Wickford has been noted for its many captains, or masters of vessels, both foreign and coastwise. Of those who were old-time captains, serving as late as 1841–42, may be mentioned: Captain William Baker, Sr., schooner "Dispatch;" William Baker, Jr., sloop "Elnora;" Abel T. Baker, sloop "Emily;" also three other brothers, Joshua, Lodowick and Benjamin, all having borne the same title; Beriah Gardiner, schooner "Convert;" Nicholas V. Gardiner, sloop "General Battey;" Ezekiel M. Gardiner, sloop "Hellen;" James A. Gardiner, sloop "Advance;" David Gardiner, sloop "Lucy Emeline;" Vincent Gardiner, sloop "Hope"; Captain Jeremiah Gardiner, who sailed on foreign voyages; Captain John McLawlen, schooner "Reaper;" Christopher Phillips, George T. Nichols, Amos Rogers, Joseph Hamilton, George H. T. Cole, Henry Fowler, William H. Lewis, Thomas Gardiner, of the barque "Bell," and Jeremiah Gardiner, of the barque "Casco," both of whom engaged in the Spanish trade; John Westcott, of sloop "Huntress;" William Holloway, master of Newport packet sloop "Resolution" (some 70 or 75 years ago); Captain Joseph Congdon, who doubled Cape Horn eight times, six as master of his vessel; Thomas Baker, of barque "Undine;" Samuel Baker, David S. Baker, and Thomas Holloway, also of the old "Reso."; James Reynolds, sloop "America" and steamer "Eolius"; Jesse Steadman, sloop "Blackstone;" Peleg W. Whitman, of steamer "Eolius"; Joseph Congdon, Jr., now in the revenue service, and others still living, all of whom deserve honorable mention.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—At the beginning of the eighteenth century there was not a single edifice in the Narragansett country for the worshippers of the Episcopalian church, although the territory at that time had been settled for more than sixty years, and the state had a population by the middle of the century of 30,000 inhabitants.

The first building intended for the worship of the Church of England in Rhode Island was erected in Newport, and was, after various vicissitudes, long since destroyed. In 1707 the second church was raised, in the Narragansett country, about five miles south of the present site now occupied by that building. In 1800 this structure was removed to Wickford, and now stands on a short street or lane a few hundred feet from the main thoroughfare of the place, and is reached by a winding pathway. For years the church has been the subject of a tradition, the legend being that it was moved surreptitiously by some of the residents of Wickford, who, on a quiet night by means of ox teams, drew it from McSparran Hill to Wickford. This, however, is a fabrication. The size and form of the structure would forbid its removal in the manner alleged. Unlike the religious edifices of the present day, the entrance is in the center of the side facing the lane. The building is painted a deep brown shade, and the scars caused by the blowing down of the steeple in 1865 have been obliterated by modern clapboards. Over the entrance is a small black tablet with the inscription in letters of gilt:

BUILT
A. D. 1707.
REMOVED
A. D. 1800.

Time has dealt gently with the interior of the building, but some of the old brass trimmings are gone. The pews were formerly all of the high-backed box pattern, but in the center these have been removed and sixteen slips built in their place. The original chancel was on the east side, and a small round pulpit, quite high and reached by a single flight of stairs, stood where the present one does. The chancel was removed early in the present century.*

At a meeting of the society of St. Paul's in April, 1791, Walter C. Gardiner was appointed lay reader. He afterward became rector of the church and continued as such until 1794, when Rev-

*For history of St. Paul's prior to 1800, see history of South Kingstown.

erend Joseph Warren was elected rector and officiated until the autumn of 1805.

At a meeting of the society on the 3d day of December, 1799, while the Reverend Mr. Warren was rector, it was voted (nine to two) to remove the edifice of St. Paul's from the site where it was originally erected in 1707, five miles further north to the village of Wickford. It was also voted to build a new church on the site given by Doctor McSparran for that purpose on McSparran Hill, so-called, for the accommodation of the part of the parish residing in South Kingstown, and that the rector preach alternately in Wickford and South Kingstown. The church edifice was removed to Wickford, but none was ever built on the lot given by Doctor McSparran. The site on which the old church stood and the burial ground attached, where the ashes of so many of its members repose, still belong to the Episcopal church.

Mr. Isaac B. Pierce, of Newport, was chosen lay reader of St. Paul's in Wickford and officiated in that capacity from 1809 to 1813. The Reverend James Bowers was elected rector of the same church in 1812 and continued services in the same parish, but mostly in the south one until the year 1814. The church again became vacant until 1817, when Lemuel Burge was chosen lay reader and officiated two years. The parish was then supplied by the Reverend Patrick H. Falker for about one year. The Reverend Mr. Burge having obtained orders returned and continued rector from May, 1820, to Easter, 1834. The church at Tower Hill in South Kingstown having been built when Mr. Burge was lay reader and consecrated in November, 1818, he performed services in the North and South Kingstown churches alternately. In June, 1834, the Reverend Francis Peck became rector and officiated until Easter, 1844, when, on account of ill health he resigned. In the following autumn Reverend John W. Rouse was elected rector, and succeeding came Reverend Mr. Henshaw, 1849–53. The Reverend Mr. Flanders, who was unable to be present, was settled over the parish in 1853 and following him came the Reverend Mr. Sanderson, and then the Reverend Mr. Goodwin from April 6th, 1869, to July 20th, 1874; Reverend George Magill, 1875 to 1876; Reverend William Ayers to October, 1886; Reverend Albert J. Thompson 1887.

The parish of North Kingstown was divided in 1832, and after the division services were continued in the Wickford and Tower Hill churches by their respective pastors.

First Baptist Church.*—A meeting house for the use of Baptists was built in Wickford before a Baptist church was organized. Fifty men formed themselves May 3d, 1816, into a society for this purpose. The estimated cost was $3,000. The building was only 40 by 50 feet. The charter required that two of the three directors should be members of a Baptist church, but any person could be a member of the society who owned a pew. No spiritual or doctrinal or even moral qualification was required, but the society has no voice in the election of pastor and only the church is responsible for the pastor's support.

A church of twenty-four members was formed in 1822, but it made no progress and in 1833 its name disappeared from the minutes of the Warren Association. Another church was formed in 1834 with three male and ten female members, and that church, through the smiles of a gracious Providence, continues to this day.

The history of the church may be conveniently divided into periods comprehending the several pastorates with the intervals. The first pastor was the Reverend B. C. Grafton. During his ministry the church advanced in numbers and spiritual strength. It rose from thirteen to fifty. At two distinct times more than common interest was awakened in those who were without, and twenty were baptized. The meeting house was entirely remodeled, at an expense of $2,658.89. The church even then, in its period of comparative weakness, when aided by the state convention, began to manifest interest in objects of benevolence, especially in foreign missions. When the church was only two years old and had less than fifty members, it entertained the Warren Association with its thirty-two churches. There were present thirty-four ministers, besides other delegates and numerous visitors. After the session Brother A. B. Chadsey was ordained as deacon, and the Lord's Supper was administered to a large number of communicants. This first pastorate of five years ended in 1839. Mr. Grafton was an active and faithful servant of Christ, thoroughly evangelical in doctrine, discreet, prayerful, zealous, of comprehensive benevolence, educating the little dependent church to give to objects external to self, and was an earnest preacher of the truth. He died years ago in Cambridge, greatly beloved.

The next period embraces the pastorate of Reverend J. R.

* By Reverend N. M. Williams, for the Narragansett Association.

Stone. Mr. Stone was ordained June 6th, 1829, in Wickford, when only twenty-two years of age. The ordination was immediately followed by a series of meetings, but the effort did not result in conversions. A ten days' meeting was held in the autumn, at which meeting the pastor received the aid of two of his ministering brethren. The conversion of many was the result. In 1841 the church ceased to receive aid from the convention, but has since been a contributor to the support of new and feeble churches. The latter part of 1841 and the early part of 1842 were made memorable by another special outpouring of the spirit. Members of the church engaged in personal effort by going from house to house, and by upholding the hands of the ministers who came to the pastor's aid. These labors were greatly blessed. Thirty-nine persons, from the age of thirteen years to seventy, of both sexes, were received to the fellowship of the church. It was many years since some of these had been in a meeting house, and some of the baptized had been notorious on account of their vices and infidelity. It was a period of revival throughout the state, 1,224 being added to our churches by baptism. In the year ending in September, 1843, thirty-eight more were baptized. Mr. Stone closed his labors November 30th, 1843, having been pastor four years and six months, in which he baptized one hundred. The church increased from fifty to one hundred and fifty-seven.

The years 1843 and 1844 were years of severe internal trial. According the minutes of the Warren Association in 1844, Samuel S. Baker was a licentiate of the Wickford church. Two years and ten months elapsed before another pastor was obtained. Then the church called Adoniram Judson Chaplin, son of Doctor Jeremiah Chaplin, first president of Colby University. He had just graduated at Madison Theological Seminary, Hamilton, N. Y. He was ordained in Wickford September 21st, 1846. His pastorate continued two years and seven months, and must be regarded chiefly in the light of preparation for the pastorates which were to follow. As a result chiefly of the severe trials of 1844, the number of the church fell from one hundred and fifty-five to ninety-two.

During the fourth period Reverend A. H. Taylor was pastor. His ministry continued three years and three months. The church increased to one hundred and thirty-one. The right arm of the Lord was made bare in the salvation of souls, and the

church felt constrained to say, "The Lord hath done great things for us whereof we are glad." Mr. Taylor is dead. He was a good minister of Jesus Christ.

The fifth period includes the pastorate of Reverend J. E. Cheshire in which, continuing two years and six months, nothing worthy of note occurred.

The sixth period is marked by the ministry of the Reverend William F. Nelson. The church again increased in numbers and became larger than ever before. The closing year of Mr. Nelson's pastorate was distinguished by large additions to nearly all the principal churches of Rhode Island, and upon the church in Wickford descended a most refreshing shower. In this period fifty-five were added by baptism, $300.76 were contributed to benevolence, of which $196.51 were given to foreign missions.

In the year 1858 the church was the means, through its letter to the Warren Association, of causing the appointment of a committee to investigate a subject which was then agitating the public mind. It was very widely felt that the United States government was showing a strange partiality in the appointment of chaplains for the army and navy. It took its chaplains chiefly from one sect, and that one the smallest in the land—the Episcopal; and what was still more remarkable a chaplain of the Baptist denomination was made the object of abuse unless, in performing his official duties, he was ready to use the prayer book of the Episcopal church. The allusion to these abuses made in the letter of the Wickford church caused the Warren Association to refer the subject to a committee consisting of Doctor Wayland, Doctor Barnas, Doctor Henry Jackson, Honorable B. B. Thornton and Honorable Thomas G. Turner. The committee were empowered, if they should deem it expedient, to prepare a memorial to be laid before the next congress. It is well known that the efforts made in Rhode Island and elsewhere were successful in arresting this evil.

Mr. Nelson completed his pastorate April 1st, 1859, the length of which was thus three years and three months. He died in Washington March 4th, 1875, leaving behind him an unblemished record. He was a man of well furnished and well balanced mind. He was a devout student of the Bible and a faithful preacher.

The pastorate of Reverend Edward Bell was the seventh period. It was characterized more by preparatory work than by

conversions. It was a time of planting rather than reaping. The pastor was an excellent Christian man and a discriminating preacher. The church was favored with several conversions in the seventh year of his pastorate, and the entire number baptized in the eight years and two months of his work was eighteen. The smallness of the result is in some respects not surprising. Within ten years and four months one hundred and thirty-eight had been added to the church -one hundred of these by baptism. Some had removed to other towns and some had lost interest in the Christian cause. The churches of the Baptist denomination could do as some other churches do—retain all the unworthy in nominal fellowship, swelling their number beyond all propriety, and could allow absentees to retain a nominal connection instead of taking letters of dismission to other churches. The church in Wickford has been watchful with respect to both these classes, and accordingly in Mr. Bell's pastorate it considerably reduced its number by dismission and exclusion. This was undoubtedly a needed preparation for the revival in the next pastorate. It is one form of usefulness but it attracts little notice from the outside world. It should be added that in the early part of Mr. Bell's ministry the meeting house was enlarged by an addition to the northern end. The number of new pews was fourteen. The expense, including painting and frescoing, was $814. Mr. Bell's son, Jonathan E., was licensed to preach. Mr. Bell was born in England and died in Providence.

The eighth period embraces the pastorate of Reverend Justus Aldrich. The period was marked by large additions to the three Baptist churches in the town, the number added being two hundred and thirty-eight. Many of the church were greatly quickened, and the total number baptized was eighty-four. The church had increased from thirteen to one hundred and ninety-seven. Mr. Aldrich closed his pastorate in October, 1870, after much faithful labor and in impaired health. It is deeply to be regretted that during the long period of eight months the numerous converts were without the benefit of pastoral oversight. During most of the time, however, the public duties of the Sabbath were performed and with much fidelity by Reverend S. W. Field of Providence.

The ninth period included the pastorate of N. M. Williams. It began in June, 1870, and continued till February, 1877. The additions to the church during that time numbered twenty-seven

but the losses were unusually large, because besides the ordinary decrease by death and removal a large number of members who had proved unworthy were cut off from membership. The whole loss was seventy-four and the net loss forty-seven. During this time improvements upon the chapel were made at the cost of $1,000, and the meeting house was carpeted and the walls painted and frescoed at an expense of $800.

In April, 1877, Mr. Freeman T. Whitman, a student of Brown University, was engaged as stated supply. Besides filling the pulpit on Sundays, he spent his vacations with the people, and the arrangement proved advantageous. He closed his engagement in September, 1878, to enter on a course of theological study. During the period seventeen were added to the church, and the losses were fourteen.

In May, 1879, Reverend L. W. Frink of Moosup, Conn., entered upon the pastoral charge of the church. During his ministry a revival was enjoyed, and the additions to the church by baptism and letter numbered forty-one, while the losses were twenty-nine, making a net increase of twelve. Mr. Frink closed his pastorate in October, 1883, to accept a call from a church in Marlboro, Mass. It was at the beginning of this pastorate that the church first put in operation the weekly envelope system of contributions for salary and other expenses, which is still maintained.

The present pastor is Reverend F. D. Blake, formerly of Oakland, Me., who entered on his pastorate March 23d, 1884. The chapel has been renovated at a cost of $300, and improved means of lighting the church have been adopted at a cost of $100. The additions to the church have been eight, and the losses thirteen. The membership in May, 1888, was 143.

Eleven persons have held the office of pastor. Five hundred and sixty-eight persons have been members of the church. The office of deacon was held for many years by Alfred B. Chadsey and Stephen D. Reynolds. The vacancies made by their resignation were filled by the election in the year 1856 of Jeremiah Carpenter and Joseph Congdon. Deacon Carpenter still holds the office, but Deacon Congdon, after a life of great faithfulness and usefulness, died suddenly April 25th, 1888, and his successor has not yet been chosen. The clerk of the church is Thaddeus W. Hunt, and the treasurer is John O. Lewis. The superintendents of the Sunday school have been: S. D. Reynolds, Reverend

Mr. Bell, Walter Nichols and J. T. Nichols. The office is now held by T. W. Hunt, who was elected in March, 1871.

METHODIST CHURCH.—There have been Methodists in the village of Wickford for a hundred years and more. The first preaching known to have been held in the place was at the house of Peter Phillips. The event was brought about in the following way: Mr. Phillips was over in Bristol, R. I., and heard the Reverend Jesse Lee preach in that county and invited him to come and preach in his house in Wickford. The reverend gentleman accepted the call, and from that time (which must have been in 1791–92 or 93) to the present time there has been more or less preaching by the Methodists in this place. The eccentric Lorenzo Dow, of Coventry, Conn., (who began his labors in the ministry about the year 1792 or 93) preached in Wickford a number of times. The church for the first three quarters of a century had its various successes and failures, the latter of which were so serious and great at times as to imperil its existence. At one time the worshippers in this church were hardly recognized as a body of orthodox Christians, and but little countenance was given them by the other religious denominations in the place. In this way the society struggled, feeble in numbers, financially weak, sometimes having a pronounced following, but never sufficient strength to have regular worship and a house to meet in until a few years ago. Father Hunt, of precious memory to many yet who recollect him, Lydia Potter, Charles Henry Rose, John Willis and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Cozens and Aunt Avis, are among the number who upheld the cause of Methodism in years past and gone. In the year 1882, new life became infused into the society. John Willis, Reuben C. Secor and wife Mary J. Secor, Lydia Potter, Mary Gardiner, Doctor George C. Soule and his wife Anne C. Soule, and William W. Roberts, organized themselves into a class, and the hopes of Methodism from this time forward began to brighten. They hired a little room owned by John Hull, and now occupied as a store by Mrs. S. A. Waldron, and held regular services whenever they could obtain a preacher. Their beginnings were small, having to start with but six settees, twelve chairs, a stove and six bracket lamps loaned them by John Willis. The church had twelve members in the beginning of this work, but in two months two withdrew from the society and one backslided, leaving a membership of but nine. This little society at first secured the services of Professor William H. Bur-

dick, of East Greenwich Academy, who preached for them one year on Sabbath mornings, and during the summer time also held services in the evening. Reverend F. D. Blakeslee, principal of East Greenwich Academy, often preached for them, and sometimes because of the feebleness of the society, without compensation. Following him came William L. Newhall, William N. Starr, John A. Hughes and others as supplies from time to time.

In the year 1884 Reverend J. E. Fischer supplied the pulpit for a period of seven weeks, during which time there were thirty-five additions made to the church. On June 1st, 1885, Reverend Mr. Fischer baptized a number of converts. On this occasion at their love feast, one hundred and twenty-five testimonies were given in one hour's time. The rite of baptism above mentioned was the first the little church had observed, and the occasion was made one of general rejoicing. The church next occupied Vaughn Hall, offered them without rent by Parley M. Matthewson. They remained here six months. On January 2d, 1886, the church dedicated its new building. The lot was given by Doctor G. C. Soule. The Reverend F. C. Newell is pastor, and the membership at the present time is about one hundred. The membership of the church is divided into four classes, led by the following named leaders: 1st class, Reuben Secor; 2d class, Mrs. A. C. Soule; 3d class, Doctor G. C. Soule; 4th class, Joseph Lord.

The society at the present time is imbued with new life and spiritually is in the enjoyment of its privileges as a church.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

STEPHEN B. REYNOLDS.—Three brothers of the Reynolds family left England and settled in the British American colonies about the year 1630. Christopher of this number finally removed to one of the Carolinas; John remained in Bermuda, where they at first landed, and William, the progenitor of the subject of this sketch, located, on the 20th of August, 1636, in North Kingstown, Washington county, R. I. From the colonial records it appears that he engaged in the purchase of land, and soon became prominently identified with local affairs. In 1638 he received a deed of land from Roger Williams. He had three sons—James, John and Samuel.

James[2], of this number, also appears to have been an influential and public spirited citizen, his name figuring in the transfer of

Stephen B Reynolds

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property, in petitions to the crown for relief from various oppressive acts, and as the incumbent of many offices. Among the children born to James and his wife Deborah, was a son James, Jr.[3], the date of his birth being October 3d, 1650. He settled at Sand Hill, married, and had children: Henry, Robert, Joseph, Peter, John and James. The children of Peter[4] Reynolds were John, Jonathan, Peter and a daughter. The last named John[5] was twice married, his first wife having two children: Phebe, born June 2d, 1747, and Welthan, born April 2d, 1749. The children by a second union were: Anna, born August 9th, 1751; William, July 19th, 1753; Benjamin, April 19th, 1756; and Daniel, June 3d, 1760. The children of William[6] Reynolds were: Jonathan, born March 31st, 1774, died September 12th, 1851; Nicholas, born December 22d, 1775, died June 19th, 1822; James, born April 7th, 1777, died November 18th, 1856; Silas, born October 17th, 1782, died July 22d, 1814; Zebulon, born November 15th, 1786, died December 15th, 1837; Esther, born August 19th, 1788, died July 14th, 1833; William Job, born March 19th, 1791, died July 14th, 1833; Samuel W., born April 13th, 1795, died in 1863; and Daniel, born May 13th, 1797, died March 23d, 1821, in the East Indies.

William Job[7] Reynolds married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Davis. Their children are: Stephen Booyer[8], James Wyners, Hannah Wyners, Benjamin Davis, Susan E., Dolly Davis and William Job. The eldest of this number and the subject of this biographical sketch, Stephen Booyer, was born November 26th, 1811, in Wickford, where he has during his whole life resided. Here, after the customary period at school, he learned the carpenter's trade. His inclinations leading to the life of a mariner, his trade was at an early day abandoned for the more perilous and exciting career of a sailor. His first experiences were those of a common sailor, from which he rose to the command of a schooner, and finally to the principal ownership of a vessel engaged in trade with West India and the ports of the Gulf of Mexico, of which he was captain. Captain Reynolds finally tiring of this wandering life, which necessitated long absences from his home and family, enjoyed several years of leisure. He had been since 1856 in the board of directors of the Wickford Savings Bank, and was in 1866 elected its treasurer, holding the office until 1887, when he was succeeded by his son, Joseph G. Reynolds. He is also a director of the Wickford National Bank.

He has been from the first identified with the interests of Wickford, and a willing promoter of the various projects that add to its growth and prosperity. Formerly a whig, and at a later day a republican in politics, he has not participated in the struggle for office, nor been ambitious for public distinction. In religion his sympathies are with the Baptist church, of which he is a regular supporter.

Captain Reynolds married August 7th, 1843, Harriet C., daughter of Beriah Gardiner. Their children are: Charles B., Stephen Eugene, Thomas A., Joseph G. and Benjamin G. Mrs. Reynolds is a lineal descendant of George Gardiner, who died in 1677. He married first Herodius Hicks Long, and a second time Lydia Ballou, to each of whom were born seven children. The birth of Nicholas, a son by the first union, occurred in 1654, and his death in 1712. He had three sons: Nicholas, Ezekiel and George. The eldest of these, Nicholas, married in 1709 Mary, daughter of Thomas Eldred, of Kingstown. Nicholas, one of their eight children, known as Esquire Nicholas, was born at Kingstown, December 10th, 1710, and died in 1801, a large land holder and owner of many slaves. He was twice married, having by the first union eight, and by the second four children. Nicholas, his son by the first marriage to Martha Havens, daughter of William Havens of North Kingstown, was born March 2d, 1738, and died June 6th, 1815. His first wife was Honour Brown, daughter of Beriah Brown. She had no children. He married in 1762 Deborah Vincent of Exeter, who had eight children. His third wife was Ruth Tillinghast. His son Beriah, who was born November 16th, 1771, and died February 12th, 1853, married first Phebe Gardiner October 21st, 1792, and second Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and granddaughter of William Hammond, October 25th, 1808. Harriet C., wife of Stephen B. Reynolds, born March 11th, 1815, is a daughter by the last marriage.

Alfred Blair Chadsey, son of Jeremiah G. and Avis (Wightman) Chadsey, was born in Newport, R. I., September 13th, 1815. He is a descendant of William Chadsey, who was born in Wales, Great Britain, in 1692, and came to Newport, R. I., in 1716, and soon after crossed the bay, purchased a farm of about one hundred acres in North Kingstown, three miles north of Wickford, on which he settled. In 1719 he married Susanna, daughter of Jabez Greene and sister of the father of General Nathaniel Greene, who was second in command to General Washington of

the American armies in the revolutionary war. With her he lived after marriage sixty-eight years, having eight children, and both died within three months of each other in 1787, on the farm where they first settled. Their children all married and lived to old age, and two of their grandchildren died in their hundredth year.

Jeremiah G. Chadsey, father of A. B., was in the third generation from William, and was born in North Kingstown December 2d, 1780. His wife, the mother of A. B., was born in North Kingstown October 7th, 1780. They were married August 16th, 1804, and lived together after marriage sixty-eight years and nine months. They had nine children, three of whom died in infancy. The others (Euclid, Henry T., Emily G., Alfred B., Frances L. and Maria), each married, all having children, and they in turn nearly all married with the same result. Jeremiah G., above-mentioned, was characterized not only by bodily but mental vigor. His intellect was constitutionally clear and exact; He was educated at Plainfield Academy, Conn.; was a teacher in East Greenwich Academy in 1805 6, and principal of the Warwick Academy from 1807 to 1811, when he relinquished teaching and entered on the manufacture of cotton yarn, which in turn was made into cloth by the slow process of hand loom weavers, of whom he employed about six hundred in families in the towns of North Kingstown, Exeter, Richmond, South Kingstown and East and West Greenwich, at the same time keeping a large variety store in Wickford, from which the webs were dispensed, the cloth returned and the weavers paid in goods. This was continued in Wickford from 1812 to 1842, his son Henry T. being in partnership with him from 1826 to 1837, and Alfred B. from 1837 to 1842, when the business was discontinued. The father, J. G. Chadsey, then purchased several tracts of land in and adjoining the village of Wickford, in the cultivation of which he was successfully engaged for many years, and largely benefitted his fellow-townsmen in giving new impulses to agriculture. He was very fond of mathematics. Astronomy was his favorite study, and in 1807 he constructed for his own gratification an entire almanac, calculating the eclipses. He served two years in the Rhode Island senate. He was a member of the Baptist church from 1816 to the time of his death, in 1873. His piety partook something of the type of his mind. He seldom rose to a high degree of spiritual fervor, and almost never fell into depression.

Alfred B., the subject of this sketch, was educated in the primary schools and at Washington Academy in Wickford, securing a good education in the higher English branches. In 1834 he taught a district school, and in 1835 entered his father's store as bookkeeper. In 1837 he was taken into partnership with his father, which continued till 1842. In 1844 he removed to Leicester, Mass., and with Stephen Draper and John C. Brown engaged in the manufacture of scythes. The firm in 1844, after erecting suitable buildings at the state dam across the Hudson river at Troy, N. Y., removed their business to that city. Mr. Chadsey with his family resided in Troy till 1851, when he sold to his partners his interest in the business and returned with his family to Wickford, where in 1852, at the solicitation of his aged father, he undertook the management of the homestead farm, an occupation to which he became greatly attached, and for many years in addition to growing the ordinary farm crops he has made a specialty of growing field and garden seeds in great variety, for which he always found ready market only at wholesale. Several varieties, such as onion, beet, carrot and turnip, were grown by the ton and distributed in many of the states of the Union to wholesale dealers. His study of agricultural science was not only a necessity, but rapidly grew into a fondness to which he applied himself with devotion and much pleasure. For many years he compounded his chemical fertilizers which he found to be much cheaper and of equal value of those sold in the market. Mr. Chadsey's connection with agricultural societies aided much in expanding his ideas in the line of methods and improvements so indispensable in the prosecution of farming pursuits. The intimate relations into which he was brought with nearly all the practical and scientific farmers of the state, gave opportunity to compare notes and experiences which were found to be mutually valuable. He was many years a member of the standing and executive committees of the State Agricultural Society, and a constituent member in the organization of the Washington County Society. In 1880 he was president of the state society and was reelected in 1881, but felt obliged to decline its acceptance on account of distance from its headquarters in Providence. Mr. Chadsey has by appointment prepared some papers on agricultural topics, which were read before the society, and many others which have been published in agricultural and other papers.

In 1854-5 he served as member from North Kingstown in the

A. B. Chadsey

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Rhode Island house of representatives; was four years president of the town council of North Kingstown, and superintendent of schools for six years. He was appointed by President Lincoln, during the war of the rebellion, provost marshal of the Second District of Rhode Island, and served till the close of the war. On his retirement from the office of provost marshal the following item was found in one of the daily papers of Providence :

"Capt. Chadsey has won the love and respect of all with whom he has come into personal or official relations since he has borne the office, and if all had imitated him in courtesy, in gentlemanly bearing and deportment, and in his modesty and zeal for the interest of both country and state, we should have enjoyed a greater harmony and peace. We tender our regrets to Capt. Chadsey that we are to lose the quiet smile with which we have so long been greeted by him, and trust that in the enjoyment of his home in Wickford he will not forget his fellow-citizens in this city, whose respect he has universally won."

Politically he was a whig and then a republican and a pronounced anti-slavery man, always prominently identified with reformatory movements.

After the terrible conflict between the North and South, peace being restored and the Southern states reconstructed, Mr. Chadsey, together with hundreds of others of the republican party, felt that the party, which by divine Providence had been instrumental in the abolition of negro slavery and preserving the Union, whose overthrow had been so desperately threatened by its enemies, should next, under the same divine leading, exert its great moral power to abolish the drink slavery; and after repeated promises and rebuffs and years of waiting, a few hundred were led by their convictions and want of sympathy and co-operation on the part of the republican party, to step aside and organize an aggressive movement looking to the abolition of the liquor traffic. The prohibition party was organized and the warfare began. In 1876 Mr. Chadsey was placed on the ticket as candidate for lieutenant-governor. In 1877 he was appointed by the governor a member of the board of state charities and corrections for the term of six years, and was reappointed in 1883 for a similar term. In 1884 he was nominated as a candidate for congress from the Second District of Rhode Island. He has served on the board of trustees of the Wickford Savings Bank since its organization in

1855, and on the board of directors of the Wickford National Bank since its organization in 1865.

Mr. Chadsey married (first) September 14th, 1835, Susan, eldest daughter of Captain John Nichols, of Wickford. She was born October 18th, 1813, and died August 18th, 1879, having become the mother of three children: John A., died young; Ellen A., married James, son of Hon. J. J. Reynolds; and Deodata, married Reverend J. E. Fischer. Mr. Chadsey married (second) October 27th, 1880, Annie E. Avery, eldest daughter of William D. and Eliza H. Avery, of Providence. Mr. Chadsey had two brothers, Euclid, deceased, and Henry T., and three sisters, Emily, deceased, who married Henry H. Wightman; Frances L., who married Sheffield C. Reynolds; and Maria, deceased, who married Reverend C. L. Woodworth. Mr. Chadsey united with the Baptist church when in his seventeenth year, in July, 1832. His conversion to Christ he has ever regarded as the crowning blessing of his life, and has never ceased to feel most deeply his accountability to God, his maker and redeemer, as the source of all power and blessings.

CHAPTER XIII.

TOWN OF SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

General Features.—Erection of the Township.—Town Clerks.—Township of Narragansett.—Freemen.—Early Births.—Reminiscences.—The Hazards, Robinsons, Rodmans, Watsons, Perrys, Sweets and other Families.—Amusing Incidents.—Short Sketches by Jeffrey W. Potter.—A Suicide.—Schools.—Town Farm.—Tower Hill.—Presbyterian Church.—Narragansett Pier.—Hotels.—Other Objects of Interest.—St. Peter's by the Sea.—Presbyterian Church.

SOUTH KINGSTOWN is the largest town in the state. It contains an area of 77.9 square miles. Its ponds are large and numerous, and may become a source of great wealth by means of well tested systems of fish culture. Its swamps, though extensive, may be converted by drainage into excellent agricultural lands, and its forests of rhododendrons are of remarkable beauty and size. There are but few towns, probably, on our continent that contain so many rivers and brooks, springs, coves, islands, hills, points, beaches, rocks, swamps and other minor localities of historic interest. Inasmuch as these natural features are of historic interest, and have a direct bearing when determining the character of the town, we give below the list in full, as prepared by Mr. Amos Perry, superintendent of the census of 1885:

"*Villages.*—Wakefield, Narragansett Pier, Peace Dale, Rocky Brook, Kingston (Little Rest), West Kingston, Usquepaug (formerly Mumford's Mill), Glen Rock (formerly James' Mill), Perryville, Burnside, Green Hill, Narragansett Ferry, Mooresfield, Tower Hill (an important point in the Pettaquamscutt purchase, and the county seat from 1729 to 1752), Bridge Town and Gould.

"*Minor Localities.*—Point Judith, Backside, Little Neck, Great Neck, Tucker Town, Waits' Corner, Rodman's Corner, Curtis' Corner, Watson's Corner, Dockary's Corner, Columbia Corner, Armstrong's Corner, Matunuc, Sugar Loaf, Stony Point, Tower Hill Heights, Boston Neck, Harley's Mill (formerly Biscuit City), Glen Rock, Special Deep Hole, Sedge Beds, Flats, The Narrows,

The Burbank, The Sewal Purchase, The Glass House, The Casey House, Governor Arnold's House.

"*Lakes and Ponds.*—Salt or Point Judith Pond, Lake Narragansett, Lake Worden or Great Pond (the largest body of fresh water in the state, Indian name *Pesquamscot*), Green Hill, Potter or Six Miles, Trustons, Yawgoo, Sherman or Hundred Acre, Barber's, Tucker's, Lake Tefft or Larkin's, Silver Lake or Kitt's Pond (has no visible outlet), Card, Westquage, Lake Matunuc, Wash or Whitehall, Perry, White, Long, Cedar Swamp, Pier, Little Comfort, Lily, Lily Pad, Thirty Acre, Rum, Spectacle, Hope, Duck, Turtle, Frog, Babcock's, Wild Goose, Money, Teel Pond, Goose, Plain, Tower Hill, Knowles, Snake, Gardiner's, Holleys, Cubit's, Tug, Well, Crying Child, Reed, Hot-house, Rutter, Pettaquamscutt.

Reservoirs.—Wakefield Mill, Ice House Pond, Harley's Mill, Barber's Mill, Glen Rock, James' Mill, E. F. Watson's, Wells' Mill, Usquepaug, Lawton's, Mooresfield, Fresh Meadow, Peace Dale, Fiske's, Rocky Brook, Long Trough, Sprague, Holburton, Sea Side Mill.

"*Rivers and Brooks.*—Pettaquamscutt or Narrow, Pawcatuck (South Kingstown side), Saugatuck, Queen, Usquepaug, Chippuxet, Shickasheen or Miskianza, Indian Run, Willson's Brook, Wild Cat, Gardner's, Sherman Town (South Kingstown side), Rum (back side), Brown (back side), E. F. Watson, Smelt, Broad Rock, Old Saw Mill, Casey's, Silvia's, Tobey Neck, Brown's Brook (South Kingstown side), Factory, Mink, Niles, Champlin's, Wilcox, Old Mill River, Brenton's, Babcock's, Tucker Town, Wolcott, Marsh, Yawgoo, Cranberry, Moore's, White Horn, No Bottom, Rocky Brook, Stony Brook, Peckham's Creek, Sucker, Locke, Wells, Muddy, Alewife, Holley Chappell, Matunuc, Genessee.

"*Springs.*—Iron Mine, Gin, Lewis, Birch, Mt. Hope, Phillips, Stepening, White Oak, White, Billington, Dead Man, Big Boiling, Tub, Trout, Austin, Mineral, Corey, Rock, Sheldon, No Bottom, Broad Rock, Cedar, North Cedar, Eel, Nichols, Great, Indian, White Birch, Bull and Dyer, Square Meadow, Willow, Great Boiling, Pettaquamscutt, Dick, Watson's, Freelove, North, Marsh.

"*Coves.*—Pettaquamscutt, Sand Hill, Fish, Spring, Turner, Smelt Brook, Wheat Field, Congdon, Long, Mumford's, Ladd's, Champlin, Outside, Inside, Beech, Perch.

"*Islands.*—Great, Ram, Little Comfort, Hazard, Gooseberry, Cedar, Beef, Pine Tree or Plato, Jonathan's, Beach, Gardner, Cummock, Spectacle, Sage.

"*Hills.*—Tower Hill (Pettaquamscutt), Kings Town (Little Rest), McSparran, Sugar Loaf, Little Sugar Loaf, Rose, Green, Kitt's, Ferry, Tefft's, Old Mountain, Burial, Weston, Wood, Jumping, Whaley's, "The Hills," Cubit, Dugway, May, Briar, Rose, School House, Watson's, Winter, Christian, Carpenter's, Sheldon, Strawberry, Indian Ridge, White, Broad, Upper Mountain, Lower Mountain, Laurel, Niles, Chimney, Oatley, Ned's, Freelove, Locust, Hanna.

"*Points*—Point Judith, Black, High, Thomas, Black Hill, Frank's Neck, Rye, Elm Tree, Buttonwood, Ram, Allen, Crown, Great Meadow, Little Meadow, Horse Shoe, Gooseberry Island, Jumping Hill, Succotash, Case, Stony, Rocky, Bonnet, Cormorant, Tobey, Long, Rutter, Rowland's, Wolcott, Reef, Harvey's, Locust Hill, Nichols'.

"*Beaches.*—Narragansett Pier, Rocky Point, Westquage, Little Comfort, Sand Hill, Wolcott.

"*Rocks.*—Pettaquamscutt, Broad, Rolling, Wild Cat, Peaked, Money, Peggy, Porphyry Ledge, Queen Anne, Indian Spring, Fanning's Table, Prospect, Old Man's Face, Clump, River Rocks, Horse Shoe, Whale, Bass, Daniel, Twin Brothers, Bog, League, Gunning, Quahaug, Flat, Indian, Black Point, Blue, Hale, Pieced, Tucker's Plain, Great Plain, Lock's, Old Cottrell, Jacob's Ladder, Comet, Bonnet, Old Sow's Back, Saddle, Mountain, Spring, Horse Shoe, Dickens' Reef, Drum, Round, Reef Point, Short Point, Long Point, Wolcott Point, Sunken Reef, Poonnock, Hopkins. Glen Rock ledge has been worked, also a ledge at Mooresfield.

"*Swamps.*—Great (its area is nearly five square miles), Cedar, Hemlock, Tefft, Tucker's, Babcock's, Genessee.

"*Woods.*—Ministerial, Borland, Dockary's, Potter's, Tefft's, Wilson's, Brown, Yawgoo, Wait's, Genessee.

"*Groves.*—Commodore Perry Place, Walnut, Minute Lot, Robinson's.

"*Historic.*—Training Lot (Carter hung there, May 10, 1751), Hanging Lot (Thomas Mount hung May 27, 1791), Ministerial Lot, Ordination Oak, Indian Run Fort, Slave Pen, Tan Yard, Tucker's Fort (1842), Commodore Perry Place, Dorethea's Hollow, Wager Weeden's Fountain, Hand Poles, Dale Carlia, The Breach, Smelt Weir, Hazard's Castle, Memorial Tower, Druid's Dream, Site of the Great Swamp Fight, Dec. 19, 1675, The Bonnet, naval battle, 1814, E. A. Noyes homestead, former home of Jemina

Wilkinson) Wilkinsonians, Gen. I. P. Rodman born at Rocky Brook, Aug. 18, 1822, died Sept. 30, 1862, R. F. Gardner's House, at one time Lafayette's Headquarters, Bull's Garrison House on Tower Hill, burnt by the Indians, December, 1676, Indian Burying Ground near White Pond, the Sewal School Fund, acquired from a grant of land made in 1695 by Judge Samuel Sewal (1652—1730) of Salem Witchcraft notoriety, the income once appropriated for the support of the Kingston Academy is now spent by the school committee of the town; a fund for the support of the Congregational church of the town was acquired in the same way. The history of this town has an intimate connection with the Pettaquamscutt purchase of 1658, provision for the maintenance of religion and education resulting therefrom. Soldiers' Bronze Monument, 1886 (Westerly Granite Pedestal). The house of John G. Clarke, completed in 1886, is built of granite and finished in woods all obtained from his farm, which was included in a grant made by Kachanaquant, a son of Canonicus, in 1664."

The earliest census report published of South Kingstown was in 1730, at which time it contained a population of 1,523; it now has a population of 5,549.

The town of South Kingstown was set off from North Kingstown by an act of the general assembly February 26th, 1722-23. Pettaquamscutt, however, was first settled January 20th, 1657 8. On this date Quassuchquansh, Kachanaquant,and Quequaquenuet, chief sachems of Narragansett, for £16 and other considerations mentioned in the deed, sell to Samuel Wilbor, John Hull, of Boston, goldsmith; John Porter, Samuel Wilson and Thomas Mumford "all the land and the whole hill called Pettaquamscut bounded on the south and southwest side of the rock with Ninigret's land, on the east with a river northerly bounded two miles beyond the great rock in Pettaquamscut westerly bounded by a running brook or river beyond the meadow, together with all manner of mines, etc., they to have free ingress and egress on the sachems' lands." They also grant them all the black lead in a place called Coojoot. Witnessed by John Lawton and Philip Lang and signed only by Kachanaquant (2d Vol., page 147, Ancient Land Evidences). Quassuchquansh signed a similar deed, together with Kachanaquant, of the same date (see same record).

Kachanaquant having agreed, January 29th, 1657, to convey to the same men another tract, confirms the former sale and con-

veys a tract "bounded as followeth—beginning two miles from Pettaquamscut Rock and runneth to the head of the great river 40 rood and goeth northerly from the Pettiquamscut Rock and turneth north east and from said head goes north and north west by a river called Monassachuet ten miles and from that bound turns and runs west by south ten miles or twelve miles on a square and what it wants north to be made up etc. for £135, dated June 24th, 1660." Witnessed by William Wilbor, Mathew Wilbor, John Rounds, etc. (See same record as above.)

Appended to this deed is a confirmation made several years after by three sons of Kachanaquant. Having purchased of Ninigret seven miles square, *i. e.*, seven miles from Pettaquamscutt Rock, and all the land between said rock and the sea, March 20th, 1657, they were obliged to obtain a confirmation of the sale February 28th, 1661, from Wanomachin, another sachem, who also conveyed to them all his lands seven miles west and southwest of the Great Cedar swamp together with the swamp (page 150).

About twelve years afterward the purchasers (of whom there were now seven, William Brenton and Benedict Arnold having been admitted by them), obtained another deed from Wanomachin, who in the deed is called sachem of Nayhantic, conveying "a tract of land running south and west from the rock at Pettaquamscut in that part of the said colony above mentioned, and containing and including all the land between the river Mustogage which runneth from the said rock to the sea south and southeast, and the river Saugotogkett, which lyeth west from the former river and runneth into the ocean" (page 153).

Wanomachin had delivered siezin in the English form in April, 1661, and the certificate of it is witnessed by Anthony Low, John Tift, Eber Sherman (page 155).

February 25th, 1661, they obtained another deed of Kachanaquant, consenting to have their lands laid out, and "what is wanting northerly at the head of the great river pond shall be made up westerly, or any part of my land adjoining, i. e. to say along the Great Cedar Swamp and all my lands in the northwest side of said swamp, as also beyond the second Indian path that goes to Pequot northwest of that path." This was to make up the twelve miles square. He acknowledges himself in debt to them "£13–15s. for 13 coats a pair of briches."

In the Massachusetts records is found a protest made by some

of the Indians against the Pettaquamscutt purchasers. "Wemosit, otherwise Suckquansh, Ninicraft, Quequakanut, otherwise Gideon, chief sachem of the Narragansett and Neantick countries, having received much injurie by Samuel Wildbare and others of his companie, they pretending title to Point Jude and other lands adjoyneing, and have indeavoured to possess themselves forceably of the same both by building and bringing cattell, we having given them warning to the contrary, and they not taking warning, nor endeavoured to drive their cattell from of the lande, but they resisted and one of them presumed to shot of a gun at us. Now we knowing we have not sould them any land there, and being thus injuriously dealt withal by them, we are forced to make our com— to yourselves, the Commissioners of the United Collonies, hereby protesting against the said Samuel Wildbare and companie for their so unjust actings, and crave that this our protest may be received by you and kept upon recorde with you as our acte and deede, and crave that it may not be offensive to any English if that Samuel Wilbare and his company will not come to any faire trial, either before yourselves or some other indifferent judges, if then we endeavour to drive your cattell away, or take any corse whereby we may dispossess them. That is our acte and deed we have put to our marks and seals in the presence of these witnesses this 9 Sept. 1662."

This protest was made to the commissioners of the colonies, and they wrote to Rhode Island concerning it. (See Hazard's collection of state papers, II, 443.)

South Kingstown was set off and incorporated as a separate town in February, 1722. No regular town meeting was held, however, until 1723. This meeting was held at the house of Ichabod Sheffield, probably in January, 1723. John Watson was chosen moderator and Robert Hannah was chosen clerk. John Watson and John Babcock were chosen representatives. The second meeting was held March 4th, 1723. Job Babcock, John Watson, Ichabod Sheffield, William Gardiner, Jonathan Turner and Isaac Sheldon were chosen councilmen; Peleg Mumford, Joseph Mumford and Benjamin Reynolds, constables; Ichabod Sheffield, town treasurer; Solomon Carpenter, town sergeant. On June 10th, 1723, it was voted that a town house should not be built. On November 20th, 1723, Stephen Hazard and John Watson were chosen representatives to sit in the general assembly at Newport. The meeting was held at the house of Ichabod Sheffield.

The town of Narragansett was set off from the town of South Kingstown by an act of the legislature in the January session of 1888, but as all matters pertaining thereto are not as yet satisfactorily settled, we will only give Section 1 of that act, which reads as follows:

"Section 1. All that portion of the town of South Kingstown and being within the following boundaries, that is to say, commencing in Narragansett Bay at the easterly point of the boundary line between the towns of North Kingstown and South Kingstown, thence running westerly on said boundary line to the center of Pettaquamscutt river, thence southerly and southwesterly by the centre of said river and of Pettaquamscutt Cove to a brook which empties in said Cove, and which brook is the dividing line between the property of Edward W. Davis and the Narragansett Improvement Co.'s land, thence Westerly following the Northerly line of said Edward W. Davis' land to the highway, thence Westerly across said highway to the line dividing the property of the heirs of Jeremiah P. Robinson from the property of Samuel A. Strang, and following said line to the Silver Lake or Kits pond, thence following in a Westerly direction the Southerly shore of said Silver Lake to a line which divides the lands of the James B. Kenyon farm from the land of the heirs of Christopher C. Robinson, thence following in a Westerly direction to the Northerly line of said James B. Kenyon land to the Point Judith Pond, and continuing thence to the center of said Pond, thence Southerly through said Pond a straight line to a point midway between the Narrows, so called, thence Westerly midway through said Narrows to a point midway betweeen Betty Hull Point and Cummock Island, thence Southerly through said Pond a straight line to a point midway between Gardner's Island and Beach Island, thence Southerly a straight line through said Pond to a point midway between Gooseberry Island and Little Comfort Island, thence a straight line to the center of the breachway and to the Atlantic Ocean, and thence following said Ocean and Narragansett Bay Easterly and then Northerly to the point of beginning, is hereby incorporated into a District by the name of Narragansett, and the inhabitants thereof shall have and enjoy the like benefits, liberties, privileges and immunities and be subject to like duties and responsibilities as the several towns in this state generally enjoy and are subject to, except as is hereinafter provided."

The town clerks of South Kingstown have been: Robert Hannah, from June, 1723, to June, 1736; Benjamin Peckham, to June, 1743; Thomas Hazard, to June, 1747; Samuel Gardner, to June, 1748; Thomas Hazard, to June, 1749; Jeffrey Watson, to June, 1753; William Potter, to June, 1779; James Helme, to June, 1812; Silas Brown, to June, 1827; Thomas R. Wells, to June, 1853; Powel Helme, to January, 1858; John G. Perry, to June, 1887; Howard B. Perry, present clerk.

FREEMEN OF SOUTH KINGSTOWN.—"A list of freemen belonging to South Kingstown taken from ye Records of ye Late Kingstown September ye 16, 1723. The former List (See North Kingstown) bearing Date the 12th of December, 1696: Moses Barber, Nathaniel Niles, Henry Gardner, Samuel Hopkins, Thomas Hazard, Stephen Hazard, William Congdon, Joseph Hull, William Gardner, Samuel Warden, jr., Samuel Helme, John Watson, jr., James Kinyon, Robert Hannah, George Babcock, Thomas Potter, Robert Potter, Jonathan Turner, John Shelden, jr., Ichabod Potter, Christopher Allen, Daniel McCooun, Joseph Cass, jr., Solomon Carpenter, Abiel Sherman, Stephen Wilcox and son, Nathaniel Gardner, Robert Cass, Henry Gardner, Ephraim Gardner, Benjamin Sheffield, Edmond Sheffield, Daniel Smith, George Hazard, Nathan Niles, Thomas Joslin, John Kinyon, Peter Boss, William Robinson, Richard Mumford, Daniel Knowles, William Mumford, Robert Knowles, Stephen Hazard, jr., Robert Hazard, jr., Joseph Mumford, Jeremiah Sheffield, Emanuel Cass, George Hazard, son of Thomas; John Gardner, Benjamin Mumford, Benjamin Hazard, Thomas Potter, jr., Ichabod Potter, jr., Peleg Mumford, Joseph Congdon, William Clarke, Ephraim Bull, Thomas Kinyon, George Babcock, jr., John Potter, son of Thomas, Samuel Barber, John Browning, Pasco Austin."

EARLY BIRTHS.—William Congdon (son of William and Mary) was born ye 25th day of December, 1698. The children of Robert and Elizabeth Potter were: Marburg, born ye second day of february, 1697-8; Martha, born ye 10th day of August, 1699. George Babcock was married to Elizabeth Hall the 28th day of November, 1694. Mary Babcock was born to them the 20th day of September, on the 6th day of the week, 1695; George Babcock was born April 9th, 1699; David Babcock December 22d, 1700; Jonathan Babcock March 22d, 1702; Elizabeth (daughter of George) March 16th, 1704.

The births of the children of Joseph Cass and Hannah his wife: Joseph, July 16th, 1678; William, May 27th, 1681; Mary, December 2d, 1682; Hannah, July 6th, 1687; Margaret, August 20th, 1690; John, November 20th, 169—; Emanuel, November 2d, 1699.

Children born to Moses Barber and Susannah his wife; Dinah, January 5th, 1692–3; Lydia, February 24th, 1693–4; Samuel, November 8th, 1695; Susannah, October 23d, 1697; Thomas, October 19th, 1699; Joseph, October 16th, 1701; Martha, November 30th, 1703; Ruth, June 23d, 1705; Benjamin, March 10th, 1706–7; Mary, March 13th, 1708–9; Ezekiel, March 6th, 1710; Abigail, January 6th, 1712–13.

Mary Place (daughter of Enoch and Mary) was born October 16th, 1697.

The children of Ephraim and Mary Bull: Mary, born July 30th, 1693; Rebeckah, July 27th, 1697; Content, November 24th, 1699.

The children of Ephraim and Hannah Bull: Ephraim and Hannah, twins, born April 18th, 1702, "in ye night."

Thomas Mumford, September 14th, 1706.

James Allen, June 15th, 1688. He was son to Christopher and Elizabeth Allen.

John, son to William and Elizabeth Brown, was born August 6th, 1708.

Margaret Smith, daughter to John and Mary Smith, was born October 2d, 1708.

Ruth Robinson, daughter to John and Mary Robinson, was born March 12th, 1708.

Elizabeth Gardner, daughter to Elizabeth Gardner, was born May 17th, 1708.

Bathsheba Smith, daughter to John and Mary Smith, was born April 7th, 1710.

Henry Gardner, son to Henry and Abigail Remington, was born February 25th, 1691; Ephraim, January 27th, 1693; William, October 27th, 1697.

Mary Robinson, daughter to John and Mary, was born September 30th, 1705.

Children of Stephen and Elizabeth Hazard: Mary, July 20th, 1695; Hannah, April 20th, 1697; Susannah, April 20th, 1699; Stephen, November 29th, 1700; Robert, September 12th, 1702; Samuel, June 29th, 1705; Thomas, July 28th, 1707.

The children of Joseph and Lacy Hoxse: Zebulon, August 11th, 1697; Mary, September 15th, 1699; Joseph, November 25th, 1701; Ann, August 1st, 1704; Gideon, July 3d, 1706; Lodowick, September 27th, 1708; Ann, December 10th, 1716; Zebulon, September 21st, 1718.

Sarah Robinson, daughter to John and Mary Robinson, was born January 22d, 1706–7.

The children of John and Sarah Potter: Martha, December 20th, 1692; John, May 20th, 1695; Samuel, September 2d, 1699; Sarah, April 15th, 1704; Susannah, September 17th, 1706–7; Samuel, July 28th, 1715.

The children of Samuel and Mary Brown: Sarah, December 12th, 1703; Mary, July 17th, 1705; Jeremiah, October 29th, 1707; Penelope, October 27th, 1709; Samuel, November 5th, 1711.

The children of Rouse and Sarah Helme: James, May 7th, 1710; Sands, August 21st, 1711; Rouse, February 11th, 1712–13; Nathaniel, December 17th, 1714; Benedict, February 17th, 1716; Simeon, December 15th, 1718; Benedict, 2d, October 3d, 1720.

The children of Samuel and Mary Brown: Elizabeth, October 28th, 1713; John, November 14th, 1715; Freelove, January 29th, 1717; Zepheniah, December 23d, 1721.

Children of Ezekiel and Ann Johnson: Ann, July 24th, 1718; Elizabeth, March 5th, 1719; Benjamin, May 5th, 1722.

The children of Joseph and Mary Sheffield: Joseph, April 5th, 1711; Mary, September 9th, 1712.

REMINISCENCES OF THE FREEMEN.—Moses Barber was born in 1652, and died in 1753. In 1692 he married Susanna Wait. Their children were: William, Moses, Dinah, Lydia, Samuel, Susanna, Thomas, Joseph, Martha, Ruth, Benjamin, Mercy, Ezekiel, Abigail, Daniel and Ann. The old Barber house stood on a knoll near the present residence of Mrs. Luke Clarke.

Nathaniel Niles was born in 1642. He married Sarah Sands, February 14th, 1671, and died December 22d, 1727. His son Samuel Niles, born in 1674, had three wives—Elizabeth Thatcher, Anne Coddington and Elizabeth Whiting. Samuel Niles moved to New Shoreham, where he was attacked by the French privateers at the time they landed and plundered the inhabitants. This raid was made July 3d, 1689, when he was fourteen years of age. In the year 1700 he accepted a call to preach at Block Island. In 1745 he published "*Tristia Ecclesiarum.*" He also wrote other books, one of which, "God's Wonder Working Providence for

New England in the reduction of Louisburg," was in verse. Nathaniel Niles, brother of Samuel, born in 1677, was justice of the peace in 1709. In 1740, under appointment by the assembly, he built a watch house at Point Judith. The watch kept in these houses by the different towns was placed under regulations of the council of war.

Henry Gardner was appointed on a committee to lay out the highways of South Kingstown in 1703. Many of these roads are still in use. The Hazards of South Kingstown are and have been numerous. They descend from Thomas Hazard, the ship builder, who was born in 1610 (see sketch).

Joseph Hull was a preacher. He was born in 1652, married Experience Hooper in 1676, and in 1681 the first meeting for worship by the Quakers was held at his house. He was fined £7 for beating the sheriff for prosecuting him because of his religious belief, but the fine was afterward abated. He was minister of the denomination that built a house of worship at Mashapaug in 1702.

Samuel Helme was one of the elder brothers of Rouse Helme, a very influential man in South Kingstown. Rouse Helme for a number of years, beginning in 1714, was deputy. In 1720 he was clerk of the assembly, and was judge of the superior court for over twenty years. He and Francis Willett, appointed by the assembly in 1723, drew a copy of all the records belonging to South Kingstown from the records of the late Kings Town. The charge made for the work was £60.

Robert Hannah was town clerk from 1723 to 1736, inclusive. He died in 1736.

Thomas Mumford is spoken of as purchaser of a large tract of land in Pettaquamscutt of certain Indian sachems in 1658. In 1668 he and his wife, Sarah Sherman Mumford, sold Peleg Sanford of Newport 1,000 acres of this land for £25. His son, Thomas, born in 1656, married Abigail, who was murdered by a slave belonging to him. The murderer, a negro, drowned himself to prevent being taken alive. The assembly ordered his body to be disposed of in the following manner, as a terror to others perpetrating like barbarities: his head, legs and arms to be cut from his body and hung in some public place near Newport, and his body to be burned to ashes. In 1708 Mr. Mumford deeded 180 acres of land in Point Judith to his son George. He and his wife were buried in the Mumford burying ground.

Benjamin Congdon, as early as 1671, bought of William Brenton and Benedict Arnold and others 230 acres in Narragansett, near "Pettacomscott," and in 1710 he and seventeen others bought 7,000 acres of vacant lands in Narragansett. His children were: William, Benjamin, John, James, Elizabeth and Susanna.

THE HAZARD FAMILY.—The Hazards are a numerous family. Watson, in his "Historic Tales of Olden Times," says Mrs. Maria Hazard, of South Kingstown, R. I., mother of the governor, died in 1739 at the age of one hundred years, and could count up five hundred children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren—two hundred and five of them being then alive. A granddaughter of hers had already been a grandmother fifteen years. "Probably," says Updike, "this instance of Rhode Island fruitfulness may match against the world." The Hazards have descended from Thomas Hazard, who emigrated from Wales about the year 1630 to the Jerseys, and came to Rhode Island in 1639. His name appears among the elders appointed April 28th, 1639. Thomas Hazard died in 1677. The Hazard family take their name, says Willis P. Hazard, from the two words "*has*," high, and "*ard*," nature, meaning of high disposition, proud, independent. These two words are of the ancient British or Welsh language, spoken and written by the people of that name, and more nearly allied to the Gallic than the Teutonic. The name was originally spelled Hasard. As a race they are strongly marked, strong physically, of good stature, of vigorous frame, with rather a square head, high forehead and complexion fair, a little inclined to florid. The coat of arms handed down through generations has three escalops and three bars, with an escalop rampant for a crest. The motto adopted is "*Sinceritas;*" "Be just and fear not."

Thomas Hazard[1] came over from Wales in 1630 or 1632. He is said to have first visited Jersey, then to have gone to Boston, where he was made a freeman in 1636, then to Long Island, where he founded Newtown, then to Rhode Island. His son, about four years old, came with him, and he was the only son who crossed the sea with him as far as can be ascertained. His children were: Robert, George, Jeremiah, Benjamin, Stephen, Jonathan and Thomas. From these sons a numerous issue have descended, and many of them distinguished men. George Hazard, who was deputy governor of the colony from 1734 to 1738, was a

descendant of the first settler. He lived and died in South Kingstown.

Thomas Hazard (College Tom) was a descendant of the first settler in the fourth generation. He entered college, but having been early indoctrinated in the faith of the Quakers, he became conscientious respecting collegiate honors, and left the institution before the regular period of conferring degrees. He married Elizabeth, the daughter William Robinson, and settled on his farm in his native town of South Kingstown, near Tower Hill. Mr. Hazard was comely in person, large in stature, and of great physical strength. He was a preacher of the Society of Friends for forty years before his death, and tradition speaks of him as a strong, forcible and argumentative speaker. He was deservedly popular in his denomination, and was the first in his society that advocated the abolition of negro slavery, and traveled much as a public Friend, preaching the doctrine of emancipation among his brethren.

Mr. Isaac P. Hazard, in a communication to Mr. Updike, says: "My grandfather's mind had once (if not oftener) been turned to the subject of slavery when directed by his father to oversee some slaves at their labor on a very hot day. He took a book and sat under the shade of a tree, but from the extreme heat he could not, even in that situation, keep comfortably cool. This led him, while the laborers were toiling in the heat, to contrast slavery with freedom, and he became thoroughly convinced of the error of holding slaves. This conviction he communicated to his father, and signified to him his intention of cultivating his farm by free labor. His father at that time being the largest farmer and one of the largest slave holders in New England, and considering his son's views, if persisted in, would greatly injure if not ruin himself and neighbors, endeavored to dissuade him from it, but finding him determined, threatened to disinherit him if he persisted. The subject occasioned a coolness between them for some time. He persevered in what he believed to be his duty, expecting from the firm and unchangeable character of his father and family to be disinherited."

He commenced cultivating his farm with free labor, and labored himself in the cause of negro emancipation, visiting various parts of New England and New York to promulgate his views. Mr. Jeremiah Austin was an overseer or manager of his farm. He also shared the views of Mr. Hazard on the subject of

negro emancipation, and finding himself after the death of his father the possessor of a single slave, his sole inheritance, he freed him and worked himself as a day laborer. In person Mr. Hazard was large, full six feet in height, and weighed about two hundred and fifty pounds, and possessed great strength both in body and mind. He died at South Kingstown August 26th, 1795, aged about 76. He lived on the farm owned by William T. Nichols, and was buried in the Friends' burial ground, near where the Tower Hill House now stands. His children were Sarah and Rowland. The daughter died young.

Rowland Hazard[8], the founder of the mills at Peace Dale, was born April 4th, 1763, and died at Washington Hollow, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1835, aged 72. He married Mary Peace, who died in 1853. Their children were: Isaac Peace, born in 1794; Thomas Robinson, born in 1797; Elizabeth Gibson, born in 1799; Rowland Gibson, born in 1801; William R., born in 1803; Joseph Peace, born in 1807; Isabella Wakefield, born in 1810; Mary Peace, born in 1814; and Anna, in 1820. Rowland Hazard engaged early in mercantile pursuits, but was finally ruined through the operations of Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees, under which there were no less than seven ships and other vessels confiscated of which his mercantile firm was sole or part owner. He returned to South Kingstown and engaged in the manufacture of cotton and wool lindseys, about the beginning of the present century.

Thomas R. Hazard, the author of "Recollections of Olden Times," was a son of Rowland Hazard. He was born in South Kingstown, R. I., January 3d, 1797, and married Frances Minturn, daughter of Jonas Minturn, of New York, October 12th, 1838. Thomas R. Hazard wrote the work above referred to when over eighty-one years of age. "Recollections of Olden Times," besides giving a history of the Robinson, Hazard and Sweet families, and from which we have by consent copied freely, contains also a sketch of the romantic life of the unfortunate Hannah Robinson. The narrative and genealogies first appeared simultaneously in the *Newport Mercury* and *Narragansett Times*, in the latter part of the year 1877 and early part of 1878. Their perusal excited considerable public interest, which led to their publication in book form. The work was issued in 1879. The style is vigorous, terse and healthful throughout, and the subjects under discussion very ably treated. The author, in

speaking of himself, says: "Thomas R. Hazard, the compiler of these tables, has been an earnest worker in the cause of what is called modern spiritualism since the year 1856, and whatever may be his merits or demerits otherwise, he has no higher ambition than that his name should be handed down to coming generations associated with this fact alone."

Governor George Brown's house afterward became the homestead of Geoffrey Hazard, called Stout Geoffrey. This house was in Boston Neck. Mr. Hazard, in his "Recollections of Olden Times," in speaking of this giant in strength, says: "Stout Geoffrey, if the half is told be true, must have approached nearer in physical strength to the fabled Hercules than almost any other man known in modern times. I have heard old people say that Stout Geoffrey was remarkably broad across the shoulders and so thick through the chest than when he stood with his face fronting you his head looked as if it were set unnaturally far back on his shoulders, and that when his back was toward you it looked as though he stooped, his head seeming to project so far in the contrary direction. Most marvelous stories used to be told and vouched for within my memory of the feats of strength performed by Stout Geoffrey, and also those of a sister who married a Wilcox. There may now be seen on the lawn in front of Rowland Hazard's house at Peace Dale, in Narragansett, a blue stone weighing by the scales sixteen hundred and twenty pounds, that Mr. Hazard had drawn with oxen some years ago from Stout Geoffrey's homestead in Boston Neck, with which the following tradition is associated. Several negroes were engaged in laying a wall on the premises when Stout Geoffrey, chancing to observe a large stone lying near by that they had neglected to build into a wall, asked why they had left it out. 'Cos, massa, it be too heavy,' was the reply. Thereupon Stout Geoffrey stooped down, and taking the stone partly on his knees, carried it some twenty feet from the wall, and dropping it on the ground, said: 'Let that stone lie there until a man is found strong enough to put it back again.'"

It was said that Stout Geoffrey and his sister would alternately lift in playful sport, a full barrel of cider -thirty-one gallons— by the chimes and holding it up drink at its bung; a thing hard to believe in these degenerate days.

Isaac Peace Hazard was born October 3d, 1794, in South Kingstown, R. I., at the residence of his grandfather, Thomas

Hazard (known as "College Tom") on the southeastern slope of Tower Hill, near where William T. Nichols now lives. He was the oldest of the nine children of Rowland Hazard and Mary Peace, his wife. In 1789, Rowland Hazard had in connection with his cousin, Stephen Ayrault Robinson, established a mercantile business in Charleston, S. C., under the firm name of Hazard & Robinson. As a consequence he spent much of his time in Charleston, though he did not make it his permanent residence. The firm had consignments of merchandise from the North, and in looking after these business connections Mr. Hazard made his headquarters at his father's house in Rhode Island.

It was, however, in Charleston that he met and married his wife, Mary Peace, in 1793, and it is evidence that he still regarded South Kingstown as his home that he brought his bride to his father's house, and there his elder children were born, though the business in Charleston was continued for a number of years. Isaac Peace Hazard was therefore a true South Kingstown boy; he grew to manhood amid surroundings which imbued him with the true Rhode Island spirit. Throughout his long life he took great pride in his native state. He particularly admired that independence in thought and judgment, that rugged individuality which is a most marked feature of Rhode Island character.

He had the advantage of attending the Friend's school at Westtown, near Philadelphia, Penn., an excellent institution, where the students were most carefully instructed in mathematics, and in all the English branches; foreign languages, ancient and modern, were not included in the course of study.

On leaving this school he returned to South Kingstown, and at once began to assist his father in business. This was about 1810 or 1811. Some years previous the business in Charleston had been broken up by heavy losses of vessels taken by French privateers; losses for which the United States government subsequently was paid by France, but for which nothing has ever been paid to the losers. Rowland Hazard and his sons were, however, wise enough not to waste their energies in seeking redress from the government. They set to work to regain by labor the fortune which had been so unjustly taken away. Manufacturing was in its infancy. As early as 1750 there are indications that Thomas Hazard paid hand loom weavers for several kinds of cloth, both linen and woolen, which he had woven and kept for sale in his store, but not till about 1800 is there any intima-

Isaac Peace Hazard

tion of an organized industry. At that time there was a fulling mill at Peace Dale, R. I., and Rowland Hazard bought an interest in it in 1802 and soon after set up a carding machine and a spinning jenny with Joseph Congdon and John Warner Knowles. When Isaac and his brother Rowland returned home from school they found these machines in operation and the manufacturing industry actually begun. Still much of the spinning was done by hand. The rolls of wool were made on the card, they were put up in bundles and taken on horseback to the different families where spinning was done on the large hand wheel. Afterward the yarn was collected, arranged for weaving, and put out again to be woven on hand looms. The attending to this work, involving as it did long hours in the saddle, in all weathers, gave ample occupation to the young men.

Isaac Peace Hazard may thus be said to have grown up with the manufacturing industry in the United States. The year of his birth (1794) witnessed the starting of the first carding machine in this country. This was by Schofield in Massachusetts. He himself actually saw as a boy the starting of the first carding machine in Rhode Island between 1802 and 1804. Subsequently keeping pace with the inventions as they were made, he, with his brother, built up a large and flourishing industry at Peace Dale.

It was at Peace Dale that the greater part of his life was spent. He took a most kindly interest in the welfare of all his neighbors there. He was constantly appealed to for advice and assistance, and no one whom he could aid ever applied to him in vain. He possessed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

He never sought political power or office, but in response to the earnest solicitations of his townsmen he on six occasions represented the town of South Kingstown in the general assembly, viz.: August 28th, 1838, April 17th and August 27th, 1839, April 20th and August 30th, 1842, and April 5th, 1843, there being at that time semi-annual elections for the general assembly in Rhode Island.

He, in connection with his brother, Thomas R. Hazard, of Vaucluse, on the island of Rhode Island, became very much impressed with the necessity of improved and more humane methods in the care of the insane and of the poor. The personal investigations of Thomas R. Hazard and the reports he made brought about a revolution in the state and a very general

reform. The two brothers, working together, were largely instrumental in securing the establishment of the Butler Hospital for the Insane, which Cyrus Butler liberally endowed. Rowland G. Hazard also aided in obtaining the necessary funds, so that the three brothers are connected with the founding of that beneficent institution.

From the organization of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company, in 1848, he was the president of the company until he retired in 1864. His brother, Rowland G. Hazard, was the treasurer, but the names of the offices do not indicate with any exactness the duties which each discharged. They divided the conduct of the business between them, working together harmoniously. After his retirement from active business in 1864 he went to live with his sisters in Newport, R. I. He there was loved and honored by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and as he entered into the decline of life, he appeared a striking example of a beautiful and happy old age.

He was never married, but continued to live in Newport with his sisters until he died on the 28th of March, 1879. He lies buried at Peace Dale, in the Oak Dell Cemetery, among scenes with which he was so familiar, and among the people whose welfare he had so much at heart. His monument bears the following inscription:

ISAAC PEACE HAZARD,
BORN IN
SOUTH KINGSTOWN, R. I.,
OCT. 3, 1794,
DIED IN
NEWPORT, R. I.,
MARCH 28TH, 1879.

He was a man of broad and active benevolence, prompt to denounce injustice and ever ready to befriend all whom he could serve.

ROWLAND GIBSON HAZARD, the third son of Rowland Hazard and Mary Peace, his wife, was born in his grandfather's house on Tower Hill, South Kingstown, October 9th, 1801. His family for several generations had been extensive farmers in the neighborhood. Tradition asserts that the son of the first immigrant, who settled in Newport, came to Narragansett in 1671. By a deed in the possession of the family, dated 1698, portions of the Pettaquamscutt purchase, amounting to nearly a thousand acres, were conveyed by Judge Samuel Sewall to Thomas Hazard, the grandson of the first settler. These lands include the present

Thomas P. Hazards

IN HIS 83rd. YEAR, 1879

ARTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

site of Peace Dale; the whole of Little Point Judith Neck, and the lands upon which Narragansett Pier now stands. To this original purchase more land was added, until the Hazards were among the largest landholders in New England.

It was from such a vigorous race that Rowland Gibson Hazard sprung. In early childhood he was taken to Bristol, Pa., to the home of his maternal grandfather, Isaac Peace. He attended school in Burlington, N. J., across the Delaware, and in Bristol, and in 1813 was sent to Westtown school, an excellent school under the charge of the Society of Friends, of which society his parents were members. Here he remained five years and developed a strong taste for mathematics, discovering some new modes of demonstration in conic sections. This school gave him a thorough training in the branches it taught, and though he lamented his want of a classical education, yet by his own reading he early acquired a knowledge of classical history.

In 1819 Mr. Hazard returned to Rhode Island, and with his brother, Isaac Peace Hazard,* took charge of the manufacturing business at Peace Dale, in which their father was engaged. Linsey-woolsey and goods chiefly sold at the South were then made. Under the management of the brothers, the business largely increased. From 1833 to 1843 Mr. Hazard made yearly visits to the South, and had the opportunity to see the workings of slavery, an institution which he abhorred. In New Orleans, through his efforts, many free negroes unjustly detained in the chain-gang were released. His speech on the fugitive slave law in the Rhode Island legislature, in 1850, while generous and appreciative of the slave owners' position, is a powerful denunciation of the institution.

In 1835 Mr. Hazard published his first *Essay on Language*, though the title page bears the imprint 1836. This was published anonymously, and attracted the attention of Dr. William Ellery Channing, who discovered the author and came to Peace Dale to see him. This acquaintance ripened into friendship, and acting on the advice of Dr. Channing, Mr. Hazard began to reflect upon the problems of free will and necessity, which finally led to the publication of the book on *The Will* in 1864. Of this book Dr. E. G. Robinson remarks: "For subtle analysis, for originality of argument, for lucidity of statement, for ingenuity and freshness of illustration, and for conclusiveness of reasoning

* See Hazard, Isaac Peace.

from its premises, no book yet written on the Will is entitled to take precedence."

A visit to Europe in 1864 enabled Mr. Hazard to make the acquaintance of John Stuart Mill, and conversation and correspondence with him gave rise to the book on *Causation and Freedom in Willing*, published in 1869. This is regarded by competent critics as his ablest book, and as the best refutation of the Hume and Mill doctrine of causality that has yet appeared.

This metaphysical work was carried on in the midst of pressing business. Mr. Hazard perceived the necessity for regulating the powers of railroad corporations, and in speeches in the legislature, in 1851 and 1854, enunciated principles which have since passed into the inter-state commerce law. The adjustment of the tariff and national finance occupied his mind. During the war he rendered important service in inspiring confidence in the national credit. After the war the construction of new railroads occupied him.

In town affairs he took an active interest, delivering addresses on public questions, such as bribery and temperance and public schools, before the local societies. He represented the town in both house and senate on several occasions from 1850 to 1880. He gave the present town house to the town in 1877, and took an active interest in the building of the Narragansett Pier railroad.

He married, September 25th, 1828, Caroline, daughter of John Newbold, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He died June 24th, 1888, beloved and respected by his neighbors.

The following list of published writings shows the extent of his work in various directions:

Complete Works of Rowland Gibson Hazard. Edited by his Granddaughter, Caroline Hazard. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1889.

Vol. I.—Language, 1835; The Adaptation of the Universe to the Cultivation of the Mind, 1841; The Bible, 1841; Intemperance, 1843; The Philosophical Character of Channing, 1845; Public Schools, 1845; Character and Writings of Chief Justice Durfee, 1848; The Duty of Individuals to Support Science and Literature, 1855; To Write Well, Write about What You Know Little or Nothing About, 1864.

Vol. II.—Freedom of Mind in Willing; or, Every Being that Wills a Creative First Cause. First published in 1864.

R. G. Hazard

Contents: Of the Existence of Spirit; Of the Existence of Matter; Of Mind; Liberty or Freedom; Of Cause; Of the Will; Of Want; Of Matter as Cause; Of Spirit as Cause; Freedom of Intelligence; Instinct and Habit; Illustration from Chess; Of Want and Effort in Various Orders of Intelligence; Of Effort for Internal Change; Conclusion. *Review of Edwards on the Will.* —Edwards' Definition of Will; Liberty as Defined by Edwards; Natural and Moral Necessity; Self-Determination; No Event without a Cause; Of the Will's Determining in Things Indifferent; Relation of Indifference to Freedom in Willing; Contingence; Connection of the Will with the Understanding; Motive; Cause and Effect; God's Foreknowledge; Conclusion.

Vol. III.—Two Letters on Causation and Freedom in Willing, addressed to John Stuart Mill. With other Papers.

Contents: Letter on Causation; Letter on Freedom in Willing; The Existence of Matter; Our Notions of Infinite Space, 1869; Animals not Automata, 1874; Letter on Causation to Francis Wharton, LL. D., 1878, and Man a Creative First Cause, 1883.

Vol. IV.—Economics and Politics. A Series of Papers upon Public Questions, written on various occasions from 1840 to 1885.

Contents: The Decline of Political Morality, 1840; Letter on Specie Payment, 1843; Speech on the Fugitive Slave Law, 1850; Railroad Corporations and the Public, 1849; Speech on a Bill to Equalize the Charges for Carrying Freight, 1851; Speech on the Railroad Bill, 1854; Bribery, 1854; The Narragansett Speech, 1856; Address to Republican Electors, 1860; Duties on Wool, 1864; Additional Arguments before Committee of Ways and Means, 1864; Woolen Manufactures as Affected by the Tariff, 1866; Our Resources, 1864; Letter to President Lincoln, 1864; Hours of Labor, 1866; How to Resume Specie Payments, 1866; Reconstruction, 1866; Union Pacific Railroad Circular, 1867; Payment of the Five-twenty Bonds, 1867; Inflated Currency, 1868; Our Finances, 1868; Letter on Woman's Suffrage, 1868; Grant and Colfax Speech, 1868; Argument on Constitutional Rights, 1873; The Tariff, 1885.

JOSEPH PEACE HAZARD was born February 17th, 1807, in Burlington, N. J., from whence he a few weeks after removed with his parents to Bristol, Penn., and remained until his thirteenth year, when Peace Dale became his home. At the age of nine years he was placed in school at Westtown, Penn., and pursued his studies at this point until the age of fourteen. He then

busied himself in the mill owned by his eldest brother, and in 1835 erected a woolen mill at Peace Dale, which was operated for several years and subsequently leased, after which he abandoned business. Having a taste for travel, Mr. Hazard acquainted himself thoroughly with the land of his birth, and in 1856 made the tour of Europe, spending much time in the cities of London and Rome, which, with their historic and antiquarian associations, proved especially attractive to him. For many years much of his time was spent abroad until 1879, when he returned to his native land. During the last two years of his tour he made the circuit of the globe, including the islands of Japan and Iceland, and many other interesting but less frequented points. His home for the past three years has been chiefly at Peace Dale.

Mr. Hazard was among the first to foresee the advantages possessed by Narragansett Pier as a popular resort, and at an early day furnished means to aid in its development, and promote its growth as a business center. He is still a considerable holder of land at that point, and in 1846 began the erection of what is known as the "Castle," a picturesque structure surmounted by two towers. Mr. Hazard is in no sense a politician. His sympathies are with the prohibition party, though ever opposed to the claims of a candidate whom he deems an improper person, regardless of party.

ROWLAND HAZARD, eldest son of Rowland Gibson Hazard and Caroline Newbold, his wife, was born in Newport, R. I., August 16th, 1829. His parents moved to Peace Dale, R. I., in 1833, and it was in Peace Dale that he grew to manhood. He attended Nine Partners' School in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1835–6, the Kingston Academy in 1836–7, and later studied Latin and mathematics with the Reverend Thomas Vernon, then living on Kingston Hill. In 1845 he went to the Friends' College, at Haverford, but upon the temporary suspension of that place of learning, concluded to enter Brown University. In the autumn of the same year he entered the Sophomore class in mathematics, and the Freshman in other studies, intending to take only a partial course, as he was not fully prepared in Greek. He soon, however, determined to fit himself for the full course; and by entering the Freshman class gained time from the mathematical work, in which he was in advance, to devote to the study of Greek. He graduated in 1849, ranking in the first third of the class. In the department of mathematics he showed ability, having taken

Jos. P. Hazard

the first prize for three years, and a second prize the fourth year. He also took the philosophical prize for the best essay in that department.

At this time threatening of serious trouble with the lungs obliged him to seek a milder climate, and the winter of 1850–1 was spent at the South with his friend and classmate, Mr. James B. Angell. The winter of 1852-3 was passed with the same companion in Europe, chiefly in Italy.

In 1854 Mr. Hazard married Margaret, daughter of the Reverend Anson Rood, of Philadelphia, and built his house at Oakwoods, in Peace Dale, which has since remained his home.

He has always been active in village and town affairs. At the time of his marriage there was no church in Peace Dale, and one of his first cares was the organization of a Sunday school in the school house. February 13th, 1857, in response to his invitation, thirteen people met at his house, and the Second Congregational Church of South Kingstown was organized. In the autumn of the previous year the large stone building, in which is the Peace Dale hall, had been finished from his plans, and the little church worshipped in that. In 1872 he built the present stone church, drawing the plans himself, down to the minutest detail, and almost standing by at the laying of every stone. With the exception of a few contributions, Mr. Hazard bore the expense of the building, and it was presented to the society, free from debt, at its dedication. Mr. Hazard has always had great interest in architecture, and made careful study of the laws of construction. He built the bridge over Pettaquamscutt river, in 1867. The large worsted mill was built after his plans, in 1872, the weaving shed at a later date, and the stone bridges about Peace Dale are all of his building. One bridge of a single stone arch, with a span of forty feet, is said to be the largest single arch in the state. He was largely instrumental in establishing the Narragansett Library, in 1855. In the organization of the High School he was greatly interested, giving the land for the building, and assisting in its maintenance. In everything relating to the improvement of the village and town he has had an active part, suggesting and planning measures for the good of the people. He laid out Oak Dell cemetery, has opened roads through his own lands and those of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company for the convenience of the public, drew the plan of the town house in Wakefield, and throughout his life has

been active in everything which could promote the welfare of his town.

The well-being of those in his employ he has had closely at heart. From 1855 to 1860 he acted as superintendent of the Peace Dale mills, and became thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the business, and the needs of the operatives. In 1864 he became treasurer and senior partner of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company. He remodeled the tenement houses, and inaugurated a policy of building single houses for the operatives, which they were encouraged to buy on easy terms of payment. A system of public gardens had been in vogue, each occupant of a tenement being entitled to a certain amount of land to cultivate. But these before long were abandoned, as each became possessed of his own land. The personal interest of Mr. Hazard in the welfare of all in his employ has had much influence in making Peace Dale an exceptional community, free from strikes and other disquieting influences with which many manufacturing villages are inflicted.

The distribution of profits and the question of the relation of capital and labor has received his earnest attention. After much study of the subject, and after a personal inspection of the co-operative establishments at Rochdale, England, and elsewhere, he decided to introduce a system of profit sharing into the Peace Dale mills. The plan proposed was set forth in the following circular, which, with the consent of his brother, John N. Hazard, he wrote and issued in 1878:

"For some years past the subject of co-operation has been attentively considered by the members of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company. The great depression which has, during that time, existed in the shawl trade has prevented the adoption of any special plan. It would have been useless to offer co-operation to laborers when there was prospect of loss instead of profit. Just here observe that labor can not run the risk of loss. It must have its daily wages guaranteed. This is the real difficulty in making any plan for co-operation. If capital must pay the current wages, and run the risk of loss, the argument seems sound that it should have the advantage of corresponding gain. However just the principle, there has been developed in practice, particularly in Europe, a tendency to bring labor and capital into antagonistic relations. This is a false position. Capital and labor are *inter-dependent*. Their interests are identical. Neither is

R. Hazard

of value without the other, and only when they work together in harmony are the best results attainable. In view of these facts several systems of co-operation have been devised, by which the laborer may obtain a larger share of the product of his labor than usually falls to his lot. The only one which seems to be applicable to the circumstances of the case of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company, is that which the company has adopted as follows:

"The Peace Dale Manufacturing Company proposes, in each year in which there are surplus profits, to divide a sum among all its employees, which sum shall depend upon the results of the year's business. This sum cannot under ordinary circumstances be very large. Before anything can be set apart for it, wages must be paid, interest must be paid, and profit on capital must be paid. Then an amount must be set aside to make good wear and tear of buildings, to replace worn out machinery, and to strengthen the reserve funds, that the company may be able to pass through a year, or a series of years of depression. The importance of this last is seen in the experience of the past five years, when but for the existence of such reserve funds the mills would have been obliged to stop. Out of what is left after all these things are provided for, the bonus for labor must be taken.

"Under present conditions the items before mentioned, on the average absorb nearly all the profits, leaving little or nothing out of which to pay this proposed bonus; whatever is left will, however, feel the full effect of any extra care and attention on the part of the employees. If they prevent waste of material, if they save the wear and tear of machines, if they are diligent so that a large amount of work is performed, the sum out of which the bonus is to be paid will be enlarged. Indeed, in proposing this bonus the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company confidently expects that the increased care and diligence which it will thus be the direct interest of each employee to exercise, will result in a saving which will go far toward providing the means of payment.

"The mode of distributing this bonus will be by making a dividend of so much per cent. upon the amount of wages earned during the year by the persons entitled to receive the bonus. This percentage will be fixed by the directors of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company, in view of the year's results, and if in their judgment, after providing for all other contingencies, there is not enough left to make a dividend of one per cent., no dividend will be made for that year.

"In case of a dividend it will be paid on and after the 20th day of March in each year, to all employees who were in the employ of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company during the preceding month of January, and who were in said employ for at least seven months out of the twelve next preceding the first day of February. The amount of wages earned by each employee during the twelve months next preceding the first day of February, shall be taken (to the nearest whole dollar), as the amount upon which the percentage is to be calculated to ascertain the amount of dividend to be paid each said employee.

"Employees who have been discharged for cause, who have not worked at least seven months during the year ending January 31st, or who have voluntarily left the employ of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company previous to that date will not be entitled to any dividend. This plan of co-operation is adopted as an experiment only. If after trial it fails to accomplish the ends proposed, among which greater neatness, care, and attention in all departments of the works are especially desirable, it will be abandoned. The Peace Dale Manufacturing Company expressly reserves to itself the right to modify or discontinue the plan, whenever it shall deem proper; but it also expresses the hope that its continued working will be productive of only good results."

Mr. Hazard has also been much interested in agriculture and the improvement of breeds of cattle, and is the president of the Washington County Agricultural Society, to which office he was elected at the organization of the society in 1876. Before this society he has annually (with the exception of one year) delivered an address, in which he has discussed not only agricultural topics, such as the different breeds of cattle, the raising of various crops, dairy farming, ensilage and other cattle foods, but questions of general interest, a sound currency, taxation, the tariff and civil service reform. These and kindred topics have been treated with great fairness and ability, Mr. Hazard making it his aim to convince his hearers, among whom are many farmers, of their vital interest in all that pertains to good government. Some of these addresses have been published and widely circulated, and have attracted the attention of scholars.

Mr. Hazard served the town of South Kingstown as moderator for several years, and in the state legislature as representative in 1863, and as senator in 1867 and 1868.

He was the independent candidate for governor in 1875, receiving the plurality of votes, but failed of election in the legislature. His candidacy was regarded at the time as a severe rebuke to party methods of management, which had corrupted the people to an alarming extent. In politics he has always been a republican, but not one who yielded the right of private judgment. In late years, therefore, he has been an independent, voting when it was possible with the republicans, but for the best candidate without regard to party lines.

Mr. Hazard has been interested in the production of lead. He took charge of Mine La Motte, Missouri, in 1875, when the estate was badly run down, and it has required much attention to make it productive.

His active mind has naturally been interested in all new industries. In 1881 he took steps to introduce the manufacture of soda ash into this country. Previously nearly the whole supply had been imported and none had been made by the ammonia process. He was instrumental in organizing the Solvay Process Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., and became its president. The first soda ash made by the ammonia process in America was produced by this company in January, 1884, and Mr. Hazard's large experience and practical wisdom have greatly aided the infant industry. The works have grown from a production of forty tons of ash a day to one hundred and fifty tons a day.

THE ROBINSON FAMILY.—Rowland Robinson built his house before the middle of the last century. It stood about one mile west of Narragansett bay and a half mile north of the old Colonial highway that leads to and from the South Ferry. It was a gambrel roofed house, and including negro quarters was one hundred and five feet in length, but was subsequently cut down to fifty-four feet front. The house has been occupied of late years by Rowland F. Gardiner. The timber for this structure was cut on the estate, and the house was elaborately finished. Mr. Hazard says: "In a recent visit to these premises I took especial note of the middle cross beam that supports the chamber floor over the west front room (this room is 20 by 20 feet). It is twenty feet long and twelve inches square, and is without support underneath its full length; yet I could not perceive that in the century and more that had passed since it was placed there it had sagged or bent in the least degree. All the rooms in the house are finished after the same costly pattern, and most of the fire places orna-

mented with the old-fashioned Chinese tiles. The dining room is 22 by 20 feet in dimensions. On the panel over the fire place, in a back room on the ground floor, is a large, ancient painting in which the artist has in a more graphic than finished style sketched in oil, a stag or deer hunt that occurred on the premises while the house was being built. The huntsmen are depicted fully accoutered in their sporting costumes, with high flap boots, and sitting or rather standing very erect in their stirrups.

"The chamber over the west room was occupied for some time during the revolutionary war by the Marquis Lafayette, and has ever since been designated by the successive occupants of the premises, the Lafayette chamber. In making some repairs some two ounce bullets were found imbedded in the plank in front of this room. Whether there is any historical significance attached to this incident, I have not learned."

A large apartment over the dining room is called to this day the "Unfortunate Hannah's Chamber," from its having been occupied by a beautiful daughter of Mr. Robinson by that name, whose tragic story is told at length in Hazard's "Recollections of Olden Times." The cupboard is still shown in which her lover used to retreat when the steps of her irascible father were heard on the stairs.

Rowland Robinson, the first, ran away from his parents and escaped on board a ship from England to the colonies, and bound himself to a carpenter. By good behavior he soon got advanced in business, and bought from the Indians large tracts of land on which he built partly with his own hands the homestead in Point Judith. He married a rich farmer's daughter, had many children, and from his eldest son, William, the Robinson family are descended. Rowland Robinson was born in 1654 at or near a place called Long Bluff, in Cumberland, England. He came to this country in 1675, and in 1676 married Mary, the daughter of John and Mary Allen, who were from Barnstable, England. Rowland Robinson died at his residence, situated near the pond or cove of Pettaquamscutt river in 1716, aged 62 years. He and his wife were both buried in the Narragansett Friends' burial ground, South Kingstown, about two miles south of Tower Hill village. Mr. Robinson's lands were purchased of the Narragansett Indians. He also purchased largely in the Pettaquamscutt and Point Judith lands. On these lands he built several houses, and sold farms containing from one hundred and fifty to three hundred acres each.

Rowland Robinson's children were as follows: John, who married Mary Hazard in 1703; Joseph, who died in infancy; Elizabeth, married William Brown in 1698; Margaret, who married Thomas Mumford in 1703; Sarah, who married James Barton in 1712; Rowland, who died at the age of five years; Mercy, who married Colonel John Potter in 1714; William, who married Martha Potter in 1717, and his second wife, Mrs. Abigail G. Hazard, in 1727 or 1728; Mary, who married Thomas C. Hazard in 1727; Rowland, who died in infancy; Sarah, who married Charles Babcock in 1725; and Ruth, the twelfth and youngest child, who married Robert Underwood in 1728.

Governor William Robinson was the eighth child of Rowland. By his first wife, Martha Potter, was born Rowland, who married Anstis Gardiner in 1741. The children of Rowland Robinson were: Hannah, born in 1746, married Peter Simons in 1773, who went to Europe after the death of this celebrated beauty; Mary; William R., who married Ann Scott in 1784.

John, the second child of Governor William Robinson, died in 1739, a youth of eighteen years; Margaret married William Mumford in 1745; Elizabeth married Thomas Hazard in 1745; Martha married Latham Clarke in 1747.

Christopher, the first child of Governor William Robinson by his second wife, married Ruhama Champlin in 1752; William married Hannah Brown in 1752; Thomas married Sarah Richardson in 1752; Abigail married John Wanton in 1751; Sylvester married Alice Perry in 1756; Mary married John Dockray in 1756; James married Nancy Rodman; John married Sarah Peckham.

The above gives the heads of families only, but is sufficient in a sketch of this character to show the relationship of the Robinson family to innumerable other ones in South Kingstown who are in one way or another connected.

Following we give the sad circumstances connected with the unfortunate Hannah Robinson. Rowland Robinson was the eldest son of Governor William Robinson by his first wife. He was a gentleman of opulence, and sustained many responsible offices under the state government. His noble mansion is still standing in a good state of preservation, and is one of the remaining memorials of the aristocracy of the past ages. His children were: Hannah, Mary and William. Mary died single, at middle age; William married Ann, the daughter of George

Scott of Newport, and died a short time previous to his father, without issue. Hannah was styled "The unfortunate Hannah Robinson." She was the celebrated beauty of her day, and if unbroken tradition is sufficient authority, the appellation was justly bestowed. The late Doctor William Bowen, of Providence, frequently conversed about her and observed that Miss Robinson was the most perfect model of beauty that he ever knew, and that he frequently visited at her father's; that her figure was graceful and dignified, her complexion fair and beautiful, and her manner urbane and captivating; that he was passionately fond of her, and proposed to her a matrimonial union. She replied that his wishes to promote her happiness were highly flattering; that as a friend she should ever entertain for him the highest respect, and in that character should ever be extremely gratified to see him; but that she was bound to disclose to him, however reluctant she felt to give him pain, *that she was engaged.* He further observed that though disappointed in the hope he had so ardently cherished, the refusal was imparted with such suavity and tenderness, united with personal respect, that though disappointed, he felt consoled. The late Hon. Elisha R. Potter, Judge Waite and others who knew Miss Robinson, fully confirmed Doctor Bowen's testimony in respect to her personal beauty and accomplished manners.

Mr. Peter Simons, a young gentleman of Newport, became early attached to Miss Robinson; they had been schoolmates and the attachment was reciprocal. Her father, without any apparent reason, was hostile to the connection, and his efforts were unwearied to prevent their union. Mr. Robinson in temperament was constitutionally irritable, rash and unyielding. His antipathies, when once fixed, no reason or argument could remove. Mr. Simons had early in life become attached to Miss Robinson; it had been reciprocated; their dispositions were congenial; time had cemented their affections; she had plighted her faith, and no promise or threats could induce her to violate the vows she had made; she could become a martyr; she could suffer, but she could not betray her own heart or the faith that another had reposed in her. As might have been expected, the violent and unreasonable measures adopted by her father, instead of subduing, only increased the fervor of their attachment. Her conduct was constantly subjected to the strictest scrutiny. If she walked, her movements were watched; if she rode, a servant was ordered

to be in constant attendance; if a visit was contemplated, he immediately concluded it was only a pretense for an arranged interview; and even after departure, if the most trifling circumstance gave color to the suspicion, he would immediately pursue and compel her to return. In one instance she left home to visit her aunt at New London. Her father soon afterward discovered from his windows a vessel leaving Newport and taking a course for the same place. Although the vessel and the persons on board were wholly unknown to him, his jealousies were immediately aroused, conjecturing it was Mr. Simons intending to fulfill an arrangement previously made. He hastened to New London, arrived a few hours only after his daughter, and insisted on her instant return. No persuasion or argument could induce him to change his determination, and she was compelled to return with him.

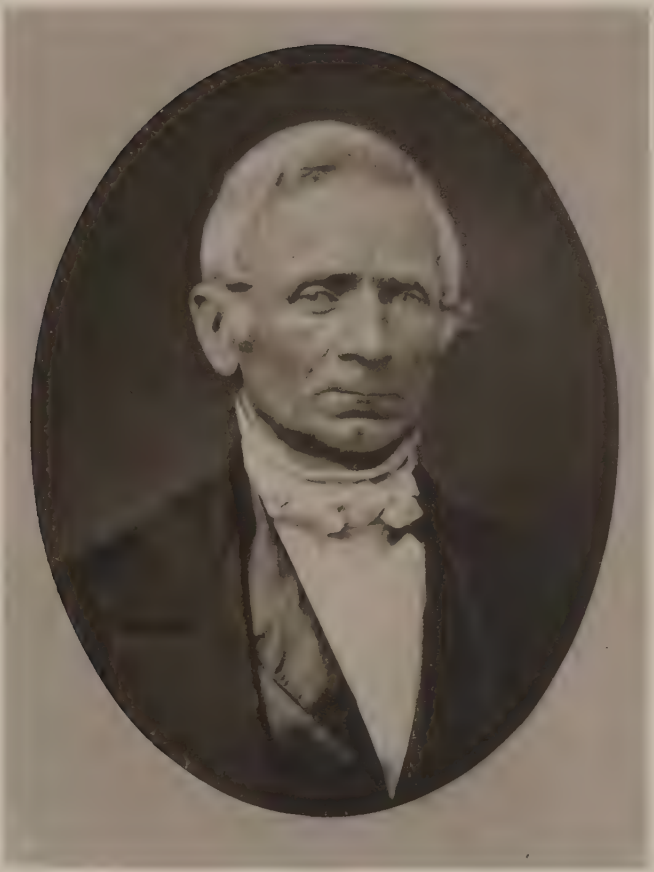
Her uncle, the late Colonel John Gardiner, commiserated the condition of his unfortunate neice. He knew her determination was not to be changed or her resolution overcome by parental exaction, however severe; and aware that the wrongs she had already undergone had sensibly affected her health and would soon destroy her constitution, with a generosity and disinterestedness that belonged to his character, contrived interviews between Mr. Simons and Miss Robinson unknown to her father. The window where she sat and the shrubbery behind which his person was concealed at these evening interviews are still shown by the family residing there. These were perilous meetings, for such was the antipathy of the father, that detection would probably have resulted in instant death for Mr. Simons; but as usual in such cases, their precautions were in proportion to the imminence of their danger.

All efforts to obtain the consent of her father, aided by the influence of her mother, having proved unavailing, and seeing no prospect of his ever becoming reconciled to their union, she abandoned all further efforts to reconcile him to her wishes, and consented to make arrangements for an elopement. Having obtained her father's consent to visit her aunt Updike, near Wickford, she left home, accompanied by the servant who usually attended her. On arriving at the gate that led to her aunt's house Mr. Simons was in waiting with a carriage, as had been previously arranged, and disregarding the expostulations of the servant, who feared for his own safety should he return without

her, she entered the carriage, and that evening they were married in Providence. The intelligence of the elopement, when communicated to Mr. Robinson by the servant, roused all the fury of his ire. He offered a reward for their apprehension, but no discovery could be made. Every friend and relative became accessory to their concealment. Even the name of the clergyman who performed the nuptial ceremony could never be ascertained, but the anticipated happiness of the beautiful and ill-fated lady was destined to be short lived. The severity with which she had been treated, the unkind and harrowing perplexities she had endured, had so materially affected her health and preyed upon her constitution, that in a few short months the fairest of her sex exhibited evident symptoms of a speedy decline. At the urgent solicitation of her mother, Mr. Robinson finally permitted the daughter once more to return; but it was too late, the ceaseless vigils of a mother's love could not restore her, and in a few short weeks this beautiful and unfortunate woman, the victim of a father's relentless obstinacy, expired in the arms of her husband.

SYLVESTER ROBINSON was born in South Kingstown, R. I., July 16th, 1798. He was great-grandson of Governor William Robinson, grandson of John, and son of Benjamin Robinson. His mother was daughter of Governor George Brown. In the *Newport Herald*, March 19th, 1791, published by Peter Edes, in Thames street, Vol. V., No. 211, is found this quaint notice of the marriage of his father: "At *South Kingstown*, *Mr. Benjamin Robinson* to *Miss Elizabeth Brown*, eldest daughter of *Mr. George Brown*,—a young lady of singular merit, and highly adorned with every social and domestic virtue." Modest and unpretentious, she was yet a woman of fine intellect and integrity of character, softened and blended with a large charity. In her gentle ministrations to the sick or poor neighbor, shame even did not restrain the kind hand from helping. Her example and influence in the early training of her sons was so potent and long-abiding, that it would be difficult to find four men in one family who throughout life exhibited finer moral characters; their names were synonyms for honesty and truthfulness.

Sylvester, the third son, received a common school education only. He was, however, ambitious from a boy, of an inquiring mind, that seized every opportunity for improvement. A good reader, he became well informed upon the topics of the day, and



Sylvestus Robinson

ARTOTYPE E. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

in advancing years was the trusted friend and adviser of many of his townspeople, with whom he had seen the town, with its few scattered houses, rise into flourishing villages.

At the age of fourteen he entered the store of his uncle, Rowse Babcock, of Westerly, and there was carefully trained in the routine of business. To this training he owed the success that he afterward obtained. In 1821 he returned to his native town and bought of Christopher Congdon a small property in Wakefield, where he opened a store, the second in the place. Being content with a small store and comparatively small profits, his motto being "make haste slowly," his success was uninterrupted from the first, and in 1846 he erected the large building, where he continued the business until his death, and where his son and grandson succeeded him. The homestead, with its large and somewhat quaint arrangement of rooms, was built in 1831.

In 1841–2 he became interested in the temperance movement, known as the "Washingtonian," first started in Baltimore, Md. In this he worked with the zeal and ardor that characterized any enterprise in which he took part. This work was so thorough that soon there was a marked change in the town; the drunken father became a respected citizen, the children decently clothed and sent to school. For a number of years it was impossible for a man to obtain an intoxicating drink nearer than the next town of Charlestown.

In 1841 he was chosen president of the Wakefield Bank, a place made vacant by the retirement of William A. Robinson. He held this position until his death, in 1867. How well he performed the duties of the place can be best shown by an extract from a set of resolutions adopted by the board of directors:

"Resolved, That this Association has sustained a very great loss in the death of our much esteemed and lamented president and friend, *Hon. Sylvester Robinson*, who for nearly twenty-four years, has filled that office with faithfulness and ability, and although his wisdom and fidelity in the administration of its affairs have ever been appreciated by this Board, were never so fully realized as now, when we are forever bereft of his presence and counsel."

Mr. Daniel M. C. Stedman, cashier of the Wakefield National Bank, and treasurer of the Savings Bank for many years, in speaking of Sylvester Robinson, says: "He was a man of positive convictions. Whatever he undertook was with his whole heart. I well

remember the persistency and anxiety with which he labored to extricate the banks from the embarrassments they suffered in 1857. We worked almost day and night to save them from utter failure; and I now look back over those years of incessant toil and anxiety with the greatest satisfaction. There was never any misunderstanding or unkind word between us in all that time. It is a pleasant thought to me that he lived to see the desire of his life accomplished—the banks and the church free from embarrassment, with bright prospects for the future."

He represented his town several times in the general assembly, being sent as senator. Although often urged to accept of this position, when a nomination was equivalent to an election, his party being in power, it was rarely he could be persuaded.

Quoting again from Mr. D. M. C. Stedman, and old friend and co-laborer, who knew and loved him well: "Although he was not early connected with the abolition cause, yet we all remember with what enthusiasm he entered the republican party, and raised a flag for John C. Fremont. From that time, and during all the dark days of the war, no man was more hopeful and confident of its final success. He had no soft word for 'copperheads,' but was always true and loyal to his country. Such a man and such a life, is worthy to be kept in remembrance by any community."

He united with the Baptist church in December, 1838, and from that time until his death was an honored member. "No one loved the old church better than he, always trying to do something for its prosperity. Some of its best social meetings were held in his own home, nearly always attending the noon-day prayer meetings that were held in the room over what is now Mr. Robert Rodman's counting room, and also the west room of the bank. He paid at one time nearly $4,000 to free the church from an old and oppressive debt."

He filled a large place in the growth and advancement of his town, early identifying himself with all its interests. He was exceedingly liberal in his views; a man of ready sympathy and charitable to the poor; his friendships firm and lasting. Undeniably there was in his tastes and manner a trace of the patrician, inseparable possibly from his birth, training and precedents. The native refinement and courtliness was an outgrowth of the holiness and purity of his life. He was a kind and considerate husband, a tender and indulgent father.

He married October 9th, 1822, Eliza, daughter of Joseph Noyes

and granddaughter of Colonel Joseph Noyes, an officer in the army during the war of 1776. They had three children: Benjamin F., born January 9th, 1824; Eliza Anne, born 1826; and Hannah Babcock, born 1833.

Benjamin F. Robinson alone survives his father, after whose death he was made president of the Wakefield National Bank, a position he has held ever since. At twenty-one years of age he entered his father's store as a partner. Like his father he has always been greatly interested in the advancement of his town and the best good of his townspeople. He has a persistent energy of character that works in a quiet way, working for results and not for honor for himself. There has been small place for the "*Ego*" in his labors or character. He could say with Abou Ben Adim, "Write me as one who loves his fellowmen."

Indirect results of his persistent working upon the intelligence of the people can be seen in our Riverside Cemetery, our Narragansett Pier Railroad, stone roads and many other important works. He married in 1854, Caroline, daughter of Hon. Samuel Rodman, and has three sons: Benjamin F. Robinson, Jr., in business with his father in Wakefield; Samuel Rodman Robinson, a cattle man in Colorado, and Rowland Rodman Robinson, M. D., a graduate of Harvard University.

JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON.—The subject of this biographical sketch began his business life as a poor boy. He had, it is true, the advantage of a long line of ancestors noted for honorable and praiseworthy conduct, and this alone always endows the youth about entering upon the career of manhood with an independent and fearless spirit. Among the first settlers of Rhode Island, those ancestors were contemporaneous with Roger Williams, who settled in Providence in 1636, since which time their descendants have been known in all parts of the land, in the pulpit, the forum, on the bench and in almost every branch of business. On the paternal side, William Robinson, six generations removed from the subject of this sketch, was a prominent man in Rhode Island. Sturdy and industrious, he became well known in the province as one of its valued citizens, and was frequently called to positions of high responsibility. Governor William Robinson was the great-grandfather of Christopher Robinson, a prominent and wealthy man of his time in the state. The latter was the father of George C. Robinson, the father of the subject of this biography. George C. Robinson was a man of great energy and commercial

enterprise. He followed the sea as a profession, and so great were his ability, integrity and manly qualities, that he soon became captain of a ship in the East India trade, and pushed his prow to the shores of countries as remote from his native land as any who sailed the then almost unknown seas. He married the daughter of Jeremiah Niles Potter, while quite young, and was suddenly stricken down, while at Canton, China, at the age of thirty-two, leaving five small, fatherless children without direct parental means of support. Of these Jeremiah P. was the eldest.

The American progenitors of the families of Niles and Potter were among the first settlers of Rhode Island and of the highest respectability and standing. Jeremiah Niles was a man of large possessions, and for many years was judge of the superior court, holding commissions from both kings, George II. and George III., some of which are still in possession of the family. Beside this he held other positions of trust. John Potter, whose family was also among the original settlers of Rhode Island, was a man of wealth and high character. One of his sons married into the Niles family, and had a son named Jeremiah Niles Potter, who was the father of Mary Niles Potter, the wife of Captain George C. Robinson, and the mother of Jeremiah Potter Robinson. It will thus be seen that Mr. Robinson traced his lineage on both sides, through many generations of honorable men and women, and his christian names are taken from the two distinguished families on his mother's side. The family on his father's death having been left in straightened circumstances, Mr. Potter, quite a landed proprietor, took his daughter and her children to his home in South Kingstown, near the present village of Wakefield, and gave his grandchildren such advantages as the locality afforded until able to undertake the struggle of life for themselves, the mother remaining on the homestead until her death.

Jeremiah Potter Robinson was born August 18th, 1819, in South Kingstown, R. I., and early developed an independent and fearless spirit. When about twelve years of age, having been used to labor and toil on the farm, and having enjoyed but limited advantages of education, he went to Newport and entered the grocery store of his uncle, Stephen A. Robinson, where he attained the position of accountant. Here he remained about two and one-half years, when he for a short time returned to his grandfather's farm. In 1836, at the age of sixteen, he went to

Jeremiah P. Robinson

New York, determined from that time to "paddle his own canoe." New York was then a comparatively small city, but to the adventurous boy it was his ideal of an opportunity to make himself a man. He applied to various business houses for employment, visiting nearly all parts of the city, but failed to discover anything that met his idea of properly starting on his business career, until, after long and weary search, he was employed by the firm of E. P. & A. Woodruff, jobbers in fish, salt and provisions. Under this arrangement he was to be boarded in the family of his employers, for which he was to give his labor for two years, he clothing himself. He soon exhibited those qualities which, as he advanced through life, bore him ever on to success. His pay was steadily increased, and by strict attention to business, steady habits and pleasing demeanor, he drew the attention of many leading business men, and flattering offers were made him to leave his old employers. He, however, stood by them, and attended to their affairs so faithfully that at the end of the fourth year he was offered and accepted a partnership in the firm. From that time he held a high place in the commercial world. He immediately took charge of some of the most important interests of the concern. On the death of Mr. E. P. Woodruff, the style of the firm was changed to A. Woodruff & Robinson. This firm soon added the warehousing and storage departments to their other business, thus becoming the pioneers in this line. Mr. Woodruff later retired from the house, and the business was continued by Messrs. J. P. & G. C. Robinson. Thus in a comparatively short time, Mr. Robinson rose from a boy working for his board, to the head of one of the largest and most prosperous houses of its kind in the metropolis. It is a fact that, with the exception of two years spent in Front street, his business desk stood for almost half a century on nearly the same spot, and business was transacted on what is practically the site of the old house whose service he entered as a poor boy.

Sometime about the year 1843 Mr. Robinson began to look with much interest across the East river from his then home in New York upon the growing city of Brooklyn, and soon purchased large blocks of real estate on the Brooklyn river front, improving the same by building upon them warehouses and piers. He was thus among the pioneers of the great warehouse system of that city. A few years later, with William Beard, he became interested in the water front in South Brooklyn, and be-

gan the work of planning and constructing the great Erie basin and the adjoining basins, building piers and warehouses, until at this time there is a wharfage and dockage of several miles where vessels are laden and unladen. It is the largest and most comprehensive dock system in the world, and destined to play an important part in the commercial interests of both New York and Brooklyn. Mr. Robinson was ever watchful of the rights of laboring men, and both in theory and practice indicated a desire to ameliorate the condition of the honest laborer. In his great business projects much care was taken to pay each laborer liberally for extra service, the result being great faithfulness to the interests of their employer. Mr. Robinson was one of the prominent supporters of the great East river bridge enterprise, and as a bridge trustee gave intelligent attention to all the details of its progress and management. He honorably filled the position of president of the board of trustees through the most trying period of the work.

Mr. Robinson was married at the age of twenty-four to Miss Elizabeth Dewitt, of Cranberry, N. J., the children of this union being two sons and three daughters. One of his sons, Mr. Isaac Rich Robinson, resides on the homestead, which is retained in the family as sacred to the memory of his grandfather Potter, six hundred and fifty acres adjoining being also in possession of the family. His son Jeremiah P. Robinson is largely interested in the business his father established. Mr. Robinson and his family worshipped at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, of which Reverend Doctor Richard S. Storrs is pastor, and were liberal contributors to its support as well as to all its charities. Personally Mr. Robinson was a popular and liberal-minded gentleman. He was courtly but not ostentatious, and not fond of pomp and parade, but rather of modest comfort and real social entertainment among men and women of brains and heart. In politics he was accredited to the democratic party, but political garments sat so loosely upon him that he found no difficulty in throwing them off when the party went astray, either in men or measures. He was often importuned to run for office, but persistently declined. Successful for himself, kind, helpful, generous to the poor, and useful in the community, his death, which occurred in Brooklyn on the 26th of August, 1886, was universally regretted.

Governor John Potter's House, that stood a mile or more north of Peace Dale, was built and finished throughout in palatial

style. The stone steps leading to the front door were circular in form and very lofty. The ceilings of the lower rooms were nearly or quite twice the ordinary height. The Italian artist who had been employed to embellish the walls of this house painted a full length portrait of Governor Potter's daughter on the panel over the fireplace in one of the chambers. Tradition asserts that the perfidious Italian, taking advantage of the father's prolonged absence on one occasion, painted himself kneeling at the feet of Miss Potter. This so irritated the old gentleman that he drove the artist from his house and erased the image. Miss Potter, however, eloped, and was united in wedlock to the fascinating stranger.

THE OLD ABBEY was an elegant mansion, built by Judge William Potter. It stood about a mile north of the village of Little Rest, now Kingston. About the year 1780 Judge Potter became a devoted follower of Jemima Wilkinson, and to accommodate her and her adherents made large additions to the already large mansion, and from this cause probably it was called the Old Abbey. Updike says: "In consequence of his devotion to this artful woman Judge Potter was compelled to mortgage his estate, and finding it impossible to redeem it in its deteriorated condition, he finally, in 1807, sold the remainder of his interest in it and settled in Genessee.

"The late Hon. Elisha R. Potter purchased the homestead, but the elegant garden, with parterres, borders, shrubbery, summer house, fruit orchard, his ancient mansion, with the high and costly fences, out-houses and cookery establishment, and the more recent erections for the accommodation and gratification of the priestess of his devotions, were in ruins, and within a few years the whole buildings have been removed."

A similar fate as that which attended the Potter estate has attended many others, and to such extent that where once stood elegant mansions there are now only to be seen dilapidated walls, and loose boulders overgrown with briars and bushes. Such are the footprints of Time on this once fertile and beautiful farming country.

THE RODMAN FAMILY.—The Rodmans were among the earliest settlers in Kingstown. We find the birth of Doctor Thomas Rodman's first child recorded there in 1707. He married in 1706 Katharine, daughter of Colonel Thomas Fry of Newport. Doctor Thomas Rodman was the third in descent from John

Rodman of Barbadoes, the founder of the family in America, who was banished from his native land for stern adherence to his religious principles. In "Rutty's History of the Quakers in Ireland," page 366, published in 1751, we find: "In the year 1655, for refusing to remove his hat in the assizes in *New Ross* (where he was summoned as a witness) was John Rodman committed to Gaol by Judge Louder, kept a prisoner for three months and then banished his country." "It is probable that upon his banishment John Rodman went to Barbadoes. His will was recorded in the secretary's office in Barbadoes, December 4th, 1686. His oldest son, Doctor Thomas Rodman, came to Newport from Barbadoes in a yacht, of which John Bryer was master. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and clerk of the monthly, quarterly and yearly meetings of Rhode Island for thirty years. He was also the first clerk of the New England meeting, which position he held until 1718. He was an eminent physician and surgeon, chiefly celebrated as an obstetrician, and was sent for in difficult cases to go great distances. Doctor Thomas Rodman built a house at the corner of Thames and Ann (now Touro) streets, which was afterward removed to Bridge street. This house was afterward the residence of Doctor Clarke Rodman, Doctor William Hunter, Doctor Isaac Senter, Doctor Benjamin Case, and other persons of distinction."

For his second wife Doctor Thomas Rodman married Patience, widow of Robert Malines, and daughter of Peter and Ann Easton. From this marriage descend the South Kingstown branch of Rodmans. His third wife was Hannah, daughter of Governor Walter Clarke. The name Clarke as a given name has often been repeated in the South Kingstown families. They do not have the Clarke blood.

Doctor Thomas Rodman, oldest son of Doctor Thomas Rodman of Newport, settled in South Kingstown, on a tract of land containing a thousand acres, "more or less," that was granted to his father in order to retain his services for the town of Newport. This land was given to Doctor Thomas of South Kingstown by his father. He added largely to the original inheritance by purchase, his son Samuel and grandson Daniel also increasing the estate until the family owned nearly all the land enclosed on the east by the Saugatucket river, north by the highway, west by highway, reaching in many places and extending over in some, the highway on the south. The greater part of the Dockray estate, so called, was bought from Robert Rodman.

Daniel Rodman, grandson of Doctor Thomas, also bought of George Hazard, in 1775, one hundred and seventy acres in Point Judith "known as Little Neck," "for five hundred and twenty-five good Spanish milled dollars." Rowland Robinson also sold to Daniel Rodman, in 1773, "a certain tract of land in Point Judith with dwelling house, stable and other houses thereon."

Daniel Rodman owned on Kingston, then called "Little Rest" hill, an estate given to him by his father, Samuel Rodman, which he sold in 1777 to Powel and James Helme "for seven hundred pounds, lawful money." The large double house still standing (1888) is known as the Helme house. Daniel Rodman was a merchant. He held many important offices, not only in the town, but in the state. At one time he was one of a committee appointed by the general assembly to draft a letter to General Washington. He moved about 1777 to Connecticut, and from thence to New York.

Doctor Thomas Rodman was probably the first physician settled in South Kingstown. It is also probable that he helped to build the first meeting house, for in 1748, we find that he gave to the Society of Friends and to their representatives, William Robinson, Samuel Rodman and others, "for the consideration of forty shillings a piece of land containing one acre more or less on which stands a certain meeting house, in which the people called Quakers meet adjoining to the southern end of the farm of Benjamin Hazard, son of George Hazard, deceased." This land was bought in 1720 by Rowland Robinson, Thomas Rodman and others, of Benedict Arnold. The property was to be held by them, "their heirs and the heirs of them" for the use of the Friends as a place of worship forever.

On this land was the Quaker burying ground. Rowland Robinson, the first of the name in Kingstown, and his wife were laid here side by side. Many years afterward a descendant of Rowland Robinson removed the mouldering bones of his ancestors to the cemetery in Wakefield.

Isaac Peace Rodman bought (about 1852) the Tower Hill farm, on a part of which now stands the Tower Hill House. He also bought the old Quaker meeting house, and moving it across the road to his own land, converted it into a dwelling house which is still standing near the hotel. He also soon after bought the old Episcopal church which stood on Tower Hill. Of this he made a barn near the house. It had been long unused as a place of worship.

As each of the sons of Doctor Thomas Rodman arrived at the age when he was entitled to a vote, he was given by deed twenty-five acres of land "more or less," thus qualifying him to become a freeman or voter. At his death his lands and houses were equally and justly divided amongst his sons; daughters in those days, it seems from the wills of the old landholders, were provided for by giving them fifty pounds and a husband. To Samuel and William was given his homestead with several hundred acres of land. This house now standing in the village of Rocky Brook, in which four generations of Rodmans were born, remained in the family until 1817, when it was sold by James and Clarke Rodman to Rowland Hazard. In 1838 it was again in the possession of the Rodmans. Samuel Rodman, seventh in descent from the first John Rodman, of Barbadoes, bought the Rocky Brook property of Thomas R. Hazard. The house is now owned by descendants. For nearly one hundred years the Rodmans bought land which, though often divided by will and deeds of gift, was never sold. Like Mr. Sprague, father of Ex-Governor William Sprague, when asked to sell land, they could have made the same answer: "We buy land; we do not sell."

In 1777 Daniel Rodman, grandson of Doctor Thomas Rodman, made the first sale, the next was by Benjamin, son of Doctor Thomas Rodman, in settling the estate of his brother Robert in 1783. Robert was, as he writes himself in a transfer of property to his nephew William, a "gentleman," while Benjamin writes of himself as "yeoman." However this may be, Robert spent his estate royally as became a "gentleman," and died insolvent.

Benjamin Rodman, youngest son of Doctor Thomas Rodman, was born in 1726 and died in 1821, living to be nearly one hundred years of age. He married Hannah, daughter of Nathaniel Niles, who built and occupied the house now standing near the village of Wakefield, named quite recently by Thomas R. Hazard "Dalecarlia." At one time this house was occupied by Samuel Hazard, about whom Doctor William H. Hazard tells the story that Samuel had a beautiful daughter who sickened and died when sixteen years old. Doctor Hazard meeting the old gentleman soon after, expressed his sympathy for him in the loss of his daughter. Said Mr. Hazard, "Yes, doctor, I had rather have lost the best cow in my yard." To Benjamin and Hannah were

born seven daughters, remarkable for their beauty and sweet voices. One daughter, Deborah, married Joseph Congdon, who built on land previously sold to him by Deborah, in 1807, the house now standing in Peace Dale, owned by the Hazards, in which Rowland G. Hazard lived for many years.

Samuel Rodman, son of Doctor Thomas, was a prominent man in the business of the town. He added much to his inheritance by purchase. That he was honored and loved by his brethren seems to be shown by a pathetic clause in the will of his brother Thomas, which reads: "I wish to be buried in the yard of the Friends' Meeting House, as near as possible to the body of my brother Samuel." He inherited his father's house, in the building of which was used good old English oak, brought from the mother country ready framed. The late Honorable Samuel Rodman, in repairing the old house in 1846 for the use of his eldest son, Isaac Peace Rodman, had the old stone chimney removed; the shell cement used in building had become nearly as firm as the stones. On a stone built in the chimney was the date 1742. In this old house where so many Rodmans first saw the light were born four of General Isaac Peace Rodman's children.

In 1786 Robert and William Rodman, sons of Samuel and grandsons of Doctor Thomas, made a division of the property given to them conjointly by their father, Robert retaining the house, where were born to him fourteen children. William built on his land, not far from the homestead, a large house now standing owned by Samuel Arnold Rodman, a descendant in the ninth generation of John Rodman of Barbadoes. William was a bachelor. Fond of good company and good cheer, he always had one or more friends among his gentlemen acquaintances ready to share his home and help to squander his goodly inheritance; consequently he is soon found selling his land, and finally renting a part of his house. At one time Christopher Raymond Perry was his tenant, and here, in the great west chamber, his son Oliver Hazard Perry was born.

The old Rodmans were Quakers, peace-loving, law-abiding people, consequently the name is rarely found in state or colonial records; in connection with lawsuits or criminal cases never; rarely in the records of the war. As the old ancestor gave up his native land for an adherence to his Quaker principles, so here his immediate descendants, though not royalists and

never treacherous to the interest of the colony, were ready to leave the new home and the fair estates they had builded up, rather than take part in shedding the blood of their fellow-man. For this reason the name is rarely seen amongst the many who fought for and won our independence. Neither is the name found amongst those who brought in large bills for shoeing a horse or nursing a sick soldier. Such services, if rendered, were probably gratuitous. This course would be in keeping with the large-hearted generosity that has always been a distinguishing characteristic of the family. In the sixth generation of the Narragansett Rodmans, to the peace-loving was added ease-loving, and there remained for the seventh no broad acres to cultivate, but a work of labor and love, to restore some of the old glory to the ancient name.

Two sons of Clarke Rodman, Daniel and Robert, are known in the town, not only as men who have made large fortunes, but as men of sterling integrity of character. Daniel owned the village of Mooresfield and the manufacturing property at Glenrock. He left a fine fortune to his children. His son, Daniel B. Rodman, says of his father: "He owed his success in business to his industry, perseverance and economy, coupled with these two principles, 'What little you do, do well. Be careful in making business engagements; be more careful in fulfilling them.'"

The line of Samuel Rodman's paternal ancestors is traceable for more than two hundred years. The first progenitor of the family in America of whom we have record was John Rodman, of Christ Church parish, Barbadoes, a planter. He died in Barbadoes in 1686. His elder son, Thomas, a physician, removed to Newport, R. I., and settled there, and from him the direct line of descent was through Thomas, Samuel, Robert and Robert, to Samuel, the seventh in the line from John Rodman of Barbadoes.

Samuel Rodman, the son of Robert and of Elizabeth Hazard, daughter of Stephen Hazard of South Kingstown, was born in South Kingstown, R. I., May 3d, 1800. Both in personal appearance and in character he was said to resemble his great-grandfather Samuel; while he inherited from his mother a strain of the Hazard blood, and with it the will and energy that are necessary to success. He was born in the house that his great-uncle, William Rodman, had builded, and in the great west chamber that had been made historic as being also the birth-place of Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie.

When he was about fourteen years old, his ambition overleaping the narrow bounds of his village life, he left his father's house and went to the central part of the state of New York, then the distant West and the Mecca of ambitious youth. The seven years that he spent there were passed in the family of his uncle Asa Carpenter, who had married his mother's sister, Sarah Hazard. He returned to Rhode Island in 1821, and in the same year he made his first purchase of real estate, buying of Elisha Watson, for four hundred and ninety dollars, six acres of land with a house thereon. This land was once a part of the old Rodman estate, and in this house his eldest son, Isaac Peace Rodman was born, August 18th, 1822. Year by year Samuel Rodman added to his property, gathering up acre after acre of the old paternal lands.

In 1832 he had charge of the Peace Dale mills. In 1835, in company with Attmore Robinson, he bought of John F. Bently, for five hundred dollars, the tract of land with the wharf at Narragansett Pier, since called the "Old Pier," where the famous breakwater, costing twenty-five thousand dollars, was afterward built. Its architects, like those, as it is said, of the second Eddystone light-house, defied God Almighty to overthrow the work: but it was partly destroyed in the first great storm after its completion. During the progress of the breakwater an accomplished French engineer, on examining it, said that it was building on a wrong principle, and that the dock sooner or later would fill with sand. Time has proven the truth of this prediction, for children now play on the beach where once was from fifteen to twenty feet of water.

In 1838 Samuel Rodman sold his rights to the pier property, and bought of Thomas R. Hazard for six thousand dollars, "one hundred and twenty-five or thirty" acres of land in the village of Rocky Brook; and in the same year he built the homestead where seven of his children were born. There were on the property at the time four small houses and a small wooden mill containing one or two sets of machinery. In this mill he began the manufacture of woolen goods that was destined to assume such large proportions. During the following year (1839) he bought of John D. Austin, administrator on the estate of Mary R. Hazard, for three thousand seven hundred dollars, thirty acres of land, on a part of which stood the old Rodman

mansion house and a woolen mill. In 1853 he bought of Jonathan Congdon, for nine thousand dollars, thirty acres of land, with several houses and a woolen mill, containing two sets of machinery; and at about the same time he added to his own farm the Freeman Watson farm adjoining it. This farm once belonged to his great-uncle, William Rodman, who, in the last century had built the house now standing, already mentioned as the one in which Samuel Rodman was born. The small mills on the Rocky Brook estate Mr. Rodman soon replaced by substantial stone buildings, taking all of the stone that he used from his own meadows, which were well named "Rocky." He built pretty cottages for his operatives, made roads, set out trees and beautified the place until it became, both in appearance and in reality one of the thriftiest as well as one of the most picturesque villages in New England. His success as a manufacturer was long uninterrupted, and he became one of the richest mill owners in the state, owning in addition to the Rocky Brook property, a mill in Wakefield, and a fine mill in Newport.

In politics Samuel Rodman was an old-time whig, and subsequently an anti-slavery whig. He represented his town several times in the general assembly. In 1853, when a nomination was equivalent to an election, he was nominated for lieutenant-governor, but for personal reasons he declined the nomination. He was never but once defeated in any election for which he stood as candidate. In 1873, receiving the nomination for congress in the minority party in the western district, he came unexpectedly near an election. His almost uniform success was due in part to his natural energy of character, but still more directly to the estimation in which he was held by his fellow townsmen. In 1841, in conjunction with A. C. Barstow and Edward Harris, he entered enthusiastically upon the total abstinence reform, and its measure of success in his own and in the neighboring villages was largely attributable to his zeal and activity.

For over forty years Samuel Rodman was a member of the Baptist church, and an honor to his communion. But he was not in any narrow sense a sectarian; he was liberal in his religious views and tolerant toward all Christian denominations. He contributed largely toward the building of the new Baptist house of worship in Wakefield in 1852, and was one of its chief bene-

Sam'l. Rodman

factors. During his days of prosperity he aided by liberal contributions in the building of no less than twenty-six other churches; nor did he confine his benevolence to his own denomination. That a house was to be built for the worship of God was a sufficient appeal to his sympathy and help. In the Sunday school of the church he was a devoted and helpful laborer, holding for many years the position of superintendent.

His character was one of great natural energy, yet there were no hard lines in it, and he had a certain gentleness of manner, combined with decision, which made him greatly beloved. During his last illness his former employés came to his house and requested the privilege of sitting up to watch him. "No strike was ever meditated in his mills." Mr. John Eddy of Providence has outlined his character as follows: "A man of great physical strength and power of endurance, of energy and force of character, of mental and moral courage; but these were so united to an active benevolence to all, a generous and conscientious consideration for the rights of others, that his rounded and symmetric personality commanded the respect and love of all who knew him. The relations between him and his employés were those of mutual confidence. He perceived that the truest method of elevating the laborer was to make him independent, and to this end by the sale of lands to them at nominal prices he encouraged his laborers to become land owners."

His hospitality was proverbial. Rarely were the guest chambers tenantless, or were there vacant seats at his hospitable board; while the distinguished guest received no more cordial welcome than the poor and needy friend or relative. A friend, writing to his widow after his death, said: "Mr. Rodman was the most generous man I ever knew, and I have reason to know how generous. He conferred a favor in such a way that the recipient might well question whether he had received or conferred the favor."

Samuel Rodman married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Taylor and Abigail (Oatley) Peckham. She was the mother of all his children, a woman of remarkable strength of character and integrity, and a devoted Christian. The influence of her character and teaching was seen with remarkable clearness in her eldest son, the late General Isaac Peace Rodman. To her husband she was truly a helpmeet—not only in forming the characters of the older children, who came especially under her influence, but as

a wise and faithful counselor in all his business relations. He took no important step without her advice. His second wife, whom he married in 1854, was Mary Anstis Updike, daughter of Hon. Wilkins Updike, of South Kingstown, and author of the "History of the Narragansett Church," "Memoirs of the Rhode Island Bar," and other works.

Mr. Rodman died May 9th, 1882, in South Kingstown, on the Rodman land where he was born, and was buried in the family burying ground. Eight of his grandsons, obeying his request, were his pall-bearers. They were Isaac P. Rodman, Thomas Rodman, Rowland Rodman, B. F. Robinson, Jr., S. Rodman Robinson, S. A. Rodman, Samuel Rodman Thompson and William H. Baldwin, Jr.

We may conclude by saying, in the words of one who knew him well: "A larger-hearted, more whole-souled man than Samuel Rodman, Rhode Island has never produced."

Isaac Peace Rodman was the eldest son of Samuel and Mary (Peckham) Rodman. He was born in South Kingstown, R. I., August 18th, 1822. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, but quite early in life left school, in order to enter in the manufacturing business with his father. He had a passionate love for books and the knowledge that books give, combined with a remarkable memory; his leisure hours were for many years nearly all devoted to study, and thus he was enabled to take his place amongst men of a more liberal education on an equal footing. "He was a man of exceedingly acute and elevated intelligence, reasoned with great sequence and logical force from cause to effect, a believer in the 'Gospel of expedience' in all the ordinary affairs of life." His extensive reading and intimate acquaintance with the classics rendered him a literary critic of no mean order.

E. H. Hazard, in a biographical sketch, written for Bartlett's "Rhode Island Officers," said of General Rodman: "He was extremely modest and retiring in his nature. There were no extravagancies in his life or conduct; his character as a whole was uniform in all its elements.

He was for many years an honored member of the Baptist church; at one time teacher of a Bible class composed of young men; at another, superintendent of the Sunday school. He was liberal in his religious views to all denominations, intolerant only to superstition and narrow bigotry.

Isaac P. Rodman

After a few years of initiatory labor in his father's mills, more especially in office work, he, with his brother Rowland Gibson Rodman, entered into partnership with their father under the firm name of S. Rodman & Sons.

He was for many years president of the town council of South Kingstown, and was a representative for several terms in the assembly of Rhode Island, and also in the senate of that state; a director in the Wakefield Bank, also in the Institution for Savings.

When the president called for seventy-five thousand men at the commencement of the civil war, he was among the first to respond to the call of his country. He raised a military company composed of his fellow townsmen for the Second Rhode Island regiment of Volunteers, and was chosen their captain for his gallant conduct at the battle of Bull Run; Governor Sprague, when the Fourth Rhode Island regiment was mustered into the service, appointed him its lieutenant-colonel and soon after colonel.

He distinguished himself by his gallant conduct in the battle of Roanoke February 8th, 1862, and at Newbern March 15th, 1862. Abbott, in his "History of the Civil War," said in speaking of this battle: "The charge by Colonel Rodman, leading the Fourth Rhode Island regiment, was one of the most heroic deeds of the day." This gallant charge won a brigadier-general's commission for Colonel Rodman. Yet he always insisted that his regiment deserved more credit for their conduct at the battle of Roanoke Island in which they took a conspicuous part, than at the battle of Newbern.

After the capture of Fort Macon April 17th, 1862, General Rodman contracted typhoid fever and was obliged to return home, "broken in health, but crowned with the honors he had won." On his arrival at the Kingston station he was met by a large delegation of his fellow citizens, with the militia companies and bands of music. Overcome by this proof of the estimation in which he was held by his townspeople, and enfeebled by severe illness, he could say but a few words to them. A few weeks later, when the same company again conducted him to his home, instead of the triumphant strains of martial music, the tap of the muffled drum and funeral march alone was heard; no kind words greeted the old friends, for the voice was still forever.

He remained at home but a few weeks; before his furlough

was ended or his health re-established, General Burnside wrote to him that the army was on the eve of a great battle, urging him to return if possible, as there was urgent need for commanding officers; and against the remonstrance of his physician, he hastened back to the field of duty.

At the battle of Antietam, September 17th, 1862, he commanded the Third Division of the Ninth Army Corps, and fell mortally wounded while leading his division to the charge. "Though feeble in health and exhausted from five days and nights of arduous service, he kept in the saddle from early dawn till sunset, when he fell, pierced with a minie ball through his left breast. Surgical aid and efforts of friends were unavailing to save his life; his system was exhausted. His patience in suffering was equal to his courage on the battle-field. He died as he lived, a Christian soldier. His physician, who had witnessed many death-bed scenes, said that for calm, conscious, peaceful resignation, he never witnessed its equal. From the time he left his home in the spring of 1861 to the hour of his fall, his Bible was his daily companion, and was daily read by him. It was found in his bosom, clotted with his blood."

Abbott, in closing a notice of General Rodman, says: "At South Mountain he escaped uninjured. At Antietam, while at the head of his division, and performing the part of a Major-General, a bullet pierced his breast, and he was carried to a house in the rear. There, after the lapse of thirteen days, he died. His remains were buried at his native place, South Kingstown, with the highest honors. He was mourned as a Christian warrior, and as one of the purest and best of men."

The state of Rhode Island brought back his remains amid universal demonstrations of mourning, and laid them in state in the hall of the house of representatives. His obsequies, of a very imposing character, were conducted by the state, amid every demonstration of respect on the part of the citizens. It has also placed his portrait in the Memorial Hall of Brown University at Providence, R. I.

Senator Anthony, in a funeral oration, said of him: "Here lies the true type of the patriot soldier. Born and educated to peaceful pursuits, with no thirst for military distinction, with little taste or predilection for military life, he answered the earliest call of his country, and drew his sword in her defense. Entering the service in a subordinate capacity, he rose by merit

alone to the high rank in which he fell; and when the fatal shot struck him, the captain of one year ago was in command of a division. His rapid promotion was influenced by no solicitations of his own. He never joined the crowd that throng the avenues of preferment. Patient, laborious, courageous, wholly devoted to his duties, he filled each place so well that his advancement to the next was a matter of course, and the promotion which he did not seek sought him.

"He was of the best type of the American citizen; of thorough business training, of high integrity, with an abiding sense of the justice due to all, and influenced by deep religious convictions. In his native village he was by common consent the arbitrator of differences, the counselor and friend of all."

He was buried in the family burying-ground, at South Kingstown, on the 5th of October, 1862.

He married, June 17th, 1847, Sally Lyman Arnold, daughter of Governor Lemuel H. and Sally (Lyman) Arnold. They had seven children, five of whom survive him.

THE WATSON FAMILY is also numerous in this town. John Watson died about 1727. His sons were Samuel, John, William, etc. John had children: Hannah, Ann, John, born 1709; Jeffrey, born 1712; Elisha, born 1716; and Amy. The children of Jeffrey were: Hannah, Jeffrey, Elisha, Marcy, Dorcas, Sarah, William and Bathsheba. The children of John last named were: John, born 1737, father of Judge John; Hannah, Bridget, Job, Mary, Elisha, born 1748, father of Judge Elisha Watson, Esq.; Joseph William Freeman, Isabel and Walter, 1753. The children of Job Watson were: Isabel, Job, 1767; Robert Hazard, 1769; Walter, 1770; Borden, 1772; and John Jay, 1774.

One branch of the family descended from Benjamin Watson, a respected citizen of that name who lived and died on McSparran hill. His children were: Oliver, Samuel, Sylvester, Wescott and Jesse. From these children descended a numerous progeny, many of whom are still residents of Washington county. Oliver Watson was the father of William Watson of Kingston Station. Oliver was born in 1760 and died in 1839. His children were: Sarah, Ann P., Benjamin, Rachel, Mary R., John K., Oliver, William, Hannah, Isabel, Elizabeth, Samuel, Harriet and William.

William Watson built his house at Kingston Station in 1857. He and his brother Oliver Watson have each been directors of the National Landholders' Bank for many years.

Reverend Elisha F. Watson is a lineal descendant of John Watson, who at an early day settled on the Watson farm situated on Tower Hill in South Kingstown. The latter was united in marriage to a Miss Gardner, a sister, as tradition relates, of one of the original purchasers of the Pettaquamscutt tract, and died at an advanced age, about the year 1727. The estate for five generations has remained in the family, and but recently passed into other hands. This tendency to acquire and retain landed property has been a characteristic of the Watsons, and finds an exemplification in the subject of this biography, whose estate will, as a safe and sure heritage, be transmitted to his descendants. Freeman P. Watson, the father of Elisha F., a lineal descendant of the late Judge Freeman Perry, married Phœbe, daughter of JobWatson, of Jamestown. Their children were: Job W., Elisha F., Freeman P. and a daughter, Phœbe W., wife of Stephen H. Tefft.

Elisha F. was born on the 28th of March, 1814, at Boston Neck in South Kingstown, and pursued his early studies under William H. Gaynor, an instructor of repute in those days. He prepared for college at Amherst, Mass., and Bristol, Penn., meanwhile devoting some months to teaching, as an aid toward defraying the expenses attending a college course. In 1837 he entered Brown University, Providence, and was graduated from that institution in 1840. He then began the study of theology at the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, concluding the course under Reverend Doctor Francis Vinton of Newport. He was ordained to the ministry in August, 1843, and for the succeeding three years was rector of St. Paul's church, Tower Hill, and St. Matthew's church, in Jamestown. Mr. Watson was then called to Christ church at Lonsdale, in the same state, and for more than three years had charge of this parish.

In 1851 he returned to South Kingstown and located upon the farm inherited by his wife from her father. In 1860 he filled a pulpit in western Massachusetts; and in 1861, on the outbreak of the late war, joined the Army of the Potomac, as chaplain of the Eleventh Massachusetts volunteers, serving in that capacity for more than three years, with an absence of but two weeks during the entire period. He later acted as volunteer chaplain of the Seventh Rhode Island volunteers, returning to his home in the fall of 1864. Mr. Watson has as an early whig, and later repub-

Elisha F Watson

ARTOTYPE. E. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

lican, been much interested in the political questions of the day. The reading of "Clarkson's Abolition of the British Slave Trade" strongly impressed upon his mind the evils of the slave system, and made him an abolitionist. Hence his labors during the late war were not more directed to the preservation of the Union than the abolition of slavery. In 1834 he became a member of the first temperance society organized in South Kingstown, and is both in theory and practice a strong advocate of temperance, having for his motto: "From the cradle to the coffin, in principle and practice a temperance man." He fills the position of superintendent of schools for South Kingstown, but has sought no other office.

Mr. Watson was married June 6th, 1843, to Mary, daughter of the late John B. Dockray of Wakefield. Their only child, a son Arthur H., is a resident of Providence. Mr. Watson received the degree of A. M. from Brown University in 1843.

THE PERRY FAMILY, of South Kingstown, are descendants of Edward Perry of Sandwich, Mass. Edward Perry came from Devonshire, England. He had two sons—Samuel and Benjamin, who came to South Kingstown and settled at Perryville. From them sprang all the Perrys in Washington county.

In parental line the successors of Samuel Perry[1] were: James[2], James[3], John[4], John R.[5], John G.[6], who is the father of Doctor John E. Perry and Howard B. Perry (town clerk), both of Wakefield; Millard F. Perry, cashier of the Kingston Bank, and also of Mrs. Hattie E. Thomas of Wickford.

John G. Perry[6], above named, is prominent in both county and state. He was town clerk of South Kingstown for nineteen years, and state treasurer in 1887.

Benjamin Perry, together with his brother, Samuel, purchased a thousand acres or more of land covering the present site and vicinity of the village of Perryville. Benjamin was the ancestor of the two commodores, Matthew C. and Oliver H. Perry. Christopher Raymond Perry, the father of these two distinguished men, was a seafaring man. He was united in marriage to Miss Alexander, an estimable lady.

Oliver H. Perry, whose brilliant achievement on Lake Erie has preserved his name imperishable, was born in South Kingstown, August 23d, 1785. Young Oliver received a liberal education, and was an apt scholar. He early imbibed a strong desire for the naval profession, and was admitted midshipman on board

of the "General Greene" in April, 1799, when but fourteen years of age, and set sail for the West Indies. His most brilliant exploit was that of the naval combat and victory on Lake Erie. He was attacked with yellow fever while on an expedition to South America, and died August 23d, 1819, in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

Commodore Matthew C. Perry, his brother, was born in Newport in 1794. His greatest exploit was the celebrated Japan expedition, which he commanded in 1852, in which he conquered a powerful empire. He died in 1858.

THE BROWN FAMILY emigrated from Glasgow, Scotland, and settled in South Kingstown. Governor George Brown was a son of Robert and grandson of William Brown. April 24th, 1768, he married Hannah, granddaughter of Governor William Robinson. Mr. Brown occupied for many years the position of representative in the general assembly. He was associate justice of the supreme court from May, 1796, to June, 1799. In 1799 he succeeded Samuel J. Potter as lieutenant governor of the state, and held the position until 1800. In 1800 Governor Potter was again elected. Governor Brown was a courteous and amiable gentleman, a communicant of the Episcopal church, and sustained an irreproachable character through life. He died January 20th, 1836, in the ninety-first year of his age, and was buried in the church yard at Tower Hill.

THE GARDNER FAMILY.—William Gardner, of Boston Neck, died December 14th, 1732, in the sixty-first year of his age. He was the eldest son of Benoni, and grandson of Joseph Gardner, an emigrant from England and one of the first settlers of Narragansett. William Gardner's first wife was Abigail Remington. They left seven children: John, William, Thomas, Sylvester, Abigail, Hannah and Lydia. Sylvester Gardner, the fourth son of William, was born in South Kingstown, at the family mansion on the farm next south of the Ferry estate, in 1717. Mr. Gardner, upon the advice of his son-in-law, Doctor McSparran, who married his daughter Abigail, decided to educate him for some professional pursuit, inasmuch as he was physically incapacitated for farm labor. Doctor McSparran took charge of his education and placed him in Boston to complete his primary studies, and subquently directed his education to the study of medicine. He was then sent to England and France, where he enjoyed the best advantages for eight years, and returned to Boston an accom-

plished physician and surgeon, being among the most distinguished of his profession in the day in which he lived.

John Gardner, the son of William Gardner, was a resident of Boston Neck. He was married twice. His first wife was Mary Hill, and by her he had children: Anstis, the wife of Rowland Robinson and the mother of the unfortunate Hannah; Thomas and Amos. His second wife was Mary Taylor, the neice of Hon. Francis Willet. Their children were; John, who married Sarah Gardner; Benjamin, Abigail, who married Lodowick Updike; Mary and Sarah, both of whom died young; Lydia, who married Robert Champlin, brother of George and Christopher Champlin.

Mr. John Gardner died July 7th, 1770, on Saturday, and on Sunday was buried in the churchyard of St. Paul's. Sarah Gardner, above mentioned, was the eldest daughter of Captain Samuel Gardner.

Colonel John Gardner was an accomplished gentleman of the old school, and of popular manners. He rose into favor, and was a whig in the revolution. He was elected to the general assembly from South Kingstown for the years 1786–7 by the paper money party. In 1788 and 1789 he was elected by the popular vote of the state a delegate to the confederated congress, but did not take his seat in that body. Colonel Gardner inherited the patrimonial estate, the farm next south of the South Kingstown ferry, containing five hundred acres, reputed to be the most fertile tract in Narragansett. He died in October, 1808, aged 61. His son Robert was some years United States consul in Sweden.

John Case owned the Quaker Hill farm and wood lot in Narragansett, at Tower Hill. He died July 29th, 1770, and gave this farm, his homestead, to the use of his wife as long as she lived, and after her decease, in trust for the use of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the rents, issue and profits to be applied toward the support of an Episcopal bishop of the Church of England when it should please God to send one to preside over the Episcopal church of North America, whose diocese should comprehend the Narragansett district. Prior to that time the profits of the farm should go toward supporting the poor belonging to the Church of England. He also bequeathed $500 for building a church on the lot given Doctor McSparran; $150 for a church in North Kingstown; $50 for a school

house on Tower Hill; and $350 in trust, the interest to be applied to educate poor children in the school house at Tower Hill.

Captain Benjamin R. C. Wilson, the king of whalemen and prince of the sea, was born in South Kingstown May 25th, 1805. At the age of five years he was placed at school, under the instruction of Robert F. Noyes, who was succeeded by William Nichols. At the age of eighteen he sailed from New Bedford on a whaling voyage to the South Pacific ocean. On this voyage he studied navigation and kept the ship's reckoning. He performed his next voyage in the capacity of a boat steerer, and his third voyage as chief mate, and in that capacity he sailed around Cape Horn. He next took charge of a ship and went upon the coast of Brazil, and in ten months and seven days returned with a full cargo. His share amounted to eighteen hundred dollars. He sailed the second time around Cape Horn, and afterward around the Cape of Good Hope and into the Indian ocean. He afterward, in company with Ellet L. Perkins, run the Cory Hotel, in New Bedford. His life was one of adventure, and it reads like romance. He died August 22d, 1869, aged 64 years, and was buried in the Presbyterian grounds at Tower Hill.

The Sweet Family.—The family of Sweets, bone-setters, have made quite a history in the south county, although they are not recognized by the regular profession in the same way Updike, Hazard and other writers have done. These authors accord to this family the wonderful gift of being natural healers of human infirmities, and the cures they have performed, the dislocated joints and bones set to right, where physicians counseled amputation as the only remedy for saving life; and also the remarkable faculty possessed of compounding liniments and washes, and various concoctions made from the roots and barks of trees, etc., etc., and the different and marvelous cures cited in proof thereof, entitle them to professional respect.

Updike says, "that James Sweet, the father of Benoni, emigrated from Wales to this country and purchased an estate at the foot of Ridge Hill, so-called, in North Kingstown, the same in which the late William Congdon, Esquire, lived and died. Benoni had been a captain in the British service, was well informed and of polished manners. He was a natural bone-setter, and progenitor of the race in Rhode Island. He was styled Doctor Sweet, but he practiced in restoring dislocations only. He was a

regular communicant of the church and officiated as a vestryman until his death. 'July 19th, 1751,' says the record, 'died Captain Benoni Sweet, of North Kingstown in the ninetieth year of his age.'

"Job, one of the family, obtained an eminent and wide-spread reputation as a natural bone-setter. During the revolution he was called to Newport to set the dislocated bones of some of the French officers, an operation which their army surgeons were unable to perform. After the revolutionary war Colonel Burr, afterward vice-president of the United States, invited him to New York to restore the dislocated hip bone of his daughter Theodosia, afterward Mrs. Allston. In this operation, which had previously baffled the skill of the city surgeons, Doctor Sweet was successful. The fear of taking the small pox deterred him from accepting Colonel Burr's invitation when first applied to; but this difficulty having been obviated, he embarked in a Newport packet. Doctor Sweet used to narrate the venture in this wise: 'That when he arrived Colonel Burr's coach was in waiting at the wharf for his reception. Having never rode in a coach he objected to being transported in a vehicle that was shut up. He was fearful of some trick, and further he did not like to ride in a thing over which he had no control, but fearing the small pox, he was induced to enter it. He said he was never whirled about so in his life; at last he was ushered into the most splendid mansion that he ever saw. The girl was alarmed at his appearance when he was invited into her chamber. The family surgeon was soon introduced, and he proposed that the operation should be performed the succeeding day, and ten o'clock was agreed to, when other surgeons would attend. But the doctor meant to avoid their presence if he could; he did not fancy learned men. In the evening he solicited an interview with his patient; talked with her familiarly, dissipated her fears, asked permission in the presence of her father just to let *the old man* put his hand upon her hip. She consenting, he in a few minutes set the bone; he then said, now walk about the room, which to her own and her father's surprise, she was readily able to do.'"

Though totally unlearned in surgery, Doctor Job Sweet seldom if ever failed in his bone-setting operations. Mr. Hazard, in his "Recollections of Olden Times," thus speaks of him: "Among many characteristic anecdotes of Job Sweet, it is told that a skeptical young *sprig of science*, falsely so-called, once sent for

the doctor to set his dislocated elbow. The old man went and found his patient apparently in great pain, with his bandaged arm in a sling. He scarcely touched the limb before he discov- the trick and left. He was, however, overtaken on his way home by a messenger, who implored him to return and restore the young man's elbow, which had been really dislocated by the touch of the Doctor's hand as a punishment for deceit.

"On another occasion it is said he was shown through an anatomical hall in Boston by a city doctor. In glancing at a human specimen as they passed along, the old man remarked that there was a little bone put in wrong side up in the foot of the one before him. This was for a time controverted by his learned friend, but he was eventually forced to admit the correctness of the natural bone-setter's assertion, after permitting him to change the position of the bone in question."

Benoni, son of Job, born in October, 1762, removed to Lebanon, Conn., where, until his death, he was very celebrated as a natural bone-setter.

Doctor Job Sweet early in life moved to South Kingstown and settled near Sugar Loaf Hill, where his descendants have continued to practice since his time.

Jonathan, another son of Job, born September 6th, 1765, settled at Sugar Loaf Hill, near Wakefield, where he continued to reside until his death, about the year 1820. Gideon, an elder brother, used occasionally to set bones when Jonathan was out of the way, but on no other occasions.

Job Sweet finally removed to Boston, and his brother William, born October 28th, 1802, of Sugar Loaf Hill, commenced bone-setting, but in accordance with the usages of the family, whereby only one of its members habitually practices in a neighborhood at the same time, he gave way to his brother John, son of Gideon, who had relinquished farming that he might devote his whole time to the business of bone-setting. After a time John removed to New Bedford, and William resumed bone-setting in South Kingstown. Of his children Job, the eldest son, a skillful bone-setter, practiced in New Bedford, and George, the younger son, practices the profession in Wakefield. William N. Sweet, another son of William, lives with Job, but practices principally in Boston and elsewhere. Jonathan, another son, lives in Providence. Thomas, another son, practiced in Providence for ten years, until his death, in 1867. Edward, youngest son of William, lives at the homestead.

Mr. Hazard, in his "Recollections of Olden Times," thus speaks of Jonathan Sweet: "I well knew the blacksmith Jonathan Sweet, of Sugar Loaf Hill, a son of Job, who seldom left home but on extraordinary occasions, and who, when patients were brought to him whose cases had perhaps in some instances baffled the skill of the most renowned doctors, was wont to ask the customer whose horse was left only partly shod, to excuse him a few minutes whilst he put the stranger *to rights*. Having done this, he would charge his patient a pistareen or quarter for the loss of time incurred by the interruption, and return to finish his more important job of shoeing the horse."

Many and miraculous almost have been the operations performed by the Sweets in their natural calling of bone-setting. Doctor William Sweet probably attended thousands of cases, yet he never had a patient die on his hands. It would be impossible to give in a short sketch like this anything of a detailed account of the most difficult ones. A case in point will suffice for the many that might be told. William Whitney went over a drum in Dutee Hall's mill in Exeter. One arm was broken, both badly damaged, both thighs broken, and both legs below the knees broken short off. "Two doctors got there before me, and had just finished sawing off one arm. I fixed up what was left of him in about six hours, and could just as well have saved his arm." This young man got well, but had to peddle for a living owing to the loss of his arm. The Sweet family were indeed natural healers.

ANECDOTES.—In "Recollections of Olden Times" we find the following amusing incident: "William T. Robinson, son of Thomas, and father of Mrs. Mary Hunter, used to relate an amusing anecdote of one of the early Robinsons who, it appears, had joined the Quaker meeting. Governor Brenton had placed him on a farm belonging to him, situated on the south end of the island adjacent to Brenton's Point, and stocked it largely with sheep. In a violent snow storm, such as used to prevail more frequently than of late in New England though I have known several in my day perhaps equally as destructive—these sheep having been left in an exposed position, were driven by the inclement tempest of wind and sleet off the rocks into the sea, where they perished. When Robinson communicated the loss of the sheep to Brenton, the governor being a man of hasty temper, as most of the early settlers of Newport and Kings -now Washing-

ton—counties in Rhode Island seem to have been, he flew into a towering rage with his tenant, and reproached him in unmeasured terms for the loss of the sheep, through, as he charged, gross neglect. To all the abuse heaped upon him Robinson answered not a word, which submissiveness seemed only to increase Brenton's ire, who at last in his frenzy declared that Robinson should pay for the lost sheep, and bid him choose a man to arbitrate their value, while he chose another, which Brenton did on his part *instanter*. It was now Robinson's turn to choose his man. 'Friend Brenton,' said he, 'I know of no one whom I should prefer to trust my interest with than thou. I think I will choose thee for my man.' This was too much for the governor, and he burst into a fit of laughter, told his unmanageable tenant to go back to the farm and he would trust one more flock of sheep to his care."

The extent of Governor Robinson's farming operations may be guessed at from the statement made by one of his daughters, who used to say "that after her father had given several large tracts of land to his sons, including the Governor Sprague, Little Neck and Narragansett Pier estates, he used to congratulate himself upon having his *parlor* and kitchen family reduced in the winter season to seventy persons, all told."

Mr. Sewal owned all the land in Point Judith lying south of Governor Robinson's estate, now constituting a half dozen farms. The Champlins, Potters, Noyes, Babcocks, Gardners, Perrys, Browns, Niles, Brentons and others were also large land owners.

"Rowland Robinson," says Mr. Hazard, "was a fair specimen in temper and manners, and a perfect beau ideal in costume, presence and person of the old-time country gentlemen who constituted the semi-feudal aristocracy of Narragansett. In person he was portly, tall and erect. His features were Roman, slightly tempered with the Grecian type. His clear, blonde complexion inclining to red, and undulating brown hair worn in a cue behind attested his Saxon descent. When in full dress Mr. Robinson generally wore a dark silk velvet or brown broadcloth coat, light yellow plush waistcoat, with deep pockets and wide flaps resting partly on the hips, short violet colored velvet breeches, buckled at the knee, nicely polished white top boots or silver buckled shoes, fine cambric shirt profusely ruffled and plaited at the bosom and wrists, with white silk neck tie to match; the whole surmounted and set off by a looped-up triangular hat on his head, and a stout gold-headed cane in his hand.

"I have heard it said by persons acquainted with Revolutionary *data* that such was the admiration inspired by the fine appearance and courtly bearing of Rowland Robinson, though then far beyond the prime of manhood, who occasionally came to his brother Thomas Robinson's house, in Newport, where Count Rochambeau, commander of the French land forces, resided for a time as a guest, that many of the court officers sought introductory letters to Mr. Robinson, that they might obtain access to and share in the hospitalities of his home in Narragansett. To what extent Mr. Robinson's beautiful and accomplished daughter might have contributed as a further element of attraction, had they seen her when in the zenith of her glory, to the proverbially gallant and *light-o-love* Frenchman, can only be surmised. I do, however, know that a fair cousin of Hannah's, Mary by name, was sent to Narragansett and placed by her parents in the care of her uncle and aunt (my grand-parents), that the lovely maiden might be removed from the society of the numerous young French officers, one of whom, under the cloak of calling at her father's house to see his general, Count Rochambeau, had nearly succeeded, through his blandishments, in persuading the little Quaker beauty to exchange her drab bonnet for a Parisian hat and become his bride before the alarming plot was discovered and its further *denouement* arrested by keeping the lovers separated until his most Christian majesty's land forces took their final departure from Newport."

The homestead house of Thomas B. Hazard, called "Nailor Tom," stood two or three furlongs east of the old Jeremy Niles house, on a pleasant rising ground a little to the east of the Saugatucket river, where it is lost in the Wakefield mill pond; and his blacksmith shop stood on a little, abrupt knoll on the west side of where the road between Peace Dale and Wakefield now runs, nearly opposite the remains of an old mill dam, the first that was built in Narragansett. Nailor Tom's house was said to have been one of the first six houses that were built between Franklin Ferry and the Pawcatucket river. It was here, tradition says, that the crews of pirate vessels used to resort in olden times, when the coast was sparsely settled, and of course it has been said Captain Kidd buried a treasure box here. Thomas R. Hazard, in speaking of Nailor Tom, says: "Thomas B. Hazard was a most remarkable man. His fund of anecdote and old time

historical and biographical knowledge seemed inexhaustible. During most of a long life he kept a daily record of passing local events, which was so often brought into court as evidence that the 'Blue Book,' as it was popularly called, was at length ruled out of court on the alleged ground that its endless memoranda of dates and corresponding events, when sworn to by Nailor Tom, tended to unsettle not only the titles of real estate, but, through litigation, the peace of the community. I learn that the Blue Book is now in the Redwood Library. I think it might more properly be deposited with the Rhode Island Historical Society. Thomas B. Hazard died in 1845, aged ninety years."

THE BROWN FAMILY.—From J. A. Brown, West Kingston, we learn the following concerning the Brown family. He says: "My father's great-grandfather, John Brown, died January 2d, 1764, aged 68 years. He lived near the Great Swamp. His son, Robert Brown, died August 2d, 1794, 60 years of age. His widow, Elizabeth Cook Brown, died November 27th, 1815, 72 years old. His son, my grandfather, John Brown, died at the age of 72 years, and my grandmother, Rebecca Clarke Brown, died April 5th, 1841, 74 years old. Captain Silas Brown, for many years town clerk, was the son of Robert and Elizabeth Brown. John Brown, son of John and Rebecca, died February 6th, 1880, in his 85th year, and his wife, Abby Adams Brown, died April 27th, 1877, in her 77th year. They had six children: Elizabeth Cook, Albert, Edwin, Abby, John F. and Joseph A. The children of Silas Brown and his wife, Frances Brown, were: Robert, Peleg, James, Henry and Elizabeth."

DEACON WILLIAM BROWNING was a settler of South Kingstown and lived near Burnside, owning the farm and house now occupied by George W. Browning, his grandson. His house was frequently used for religious gatherings as meeting houses in those days were few in number. This farm was deeded to him by his father and descended to his son George H. Browning, who was born on the place, lived there until eighty-two years of age, when he died in 1885. The children of William Browning were: William T., whose daughter became the wife of William F. Segar; Stanton, who at one time operated a mill here; Abial Tripp and George H., who remained on the homestead. George H. Browning married Eliza W. Browning, his cousin, who was the daughter of Stephen Browning, who lived where Stephen W. Browning now lives. George H. Browning was a farmer and was a deacon of the Baptist church for forty years. His son, George W. Browning,

lives on the homestead. He was a member of the town council 1870-71, 1881-82, 1884-87. By his first wife, Elizabeth N. Crandall, he had two children: Mrs. Edwin S. Agard of Tolland, Conn., and Frederick D. Browning, a graduate of Columbia College. He married for his second wife Miss Waity E. Tefft.

Miss Esther Bernon Carpenter, of Wakefield, is a name now frequently mentioned by the people of South Kingstown and by the reading public generally. She is the daughter of Reverend James H. and Mary Hazard Carpenter, and is known in literary circles by her frequent contributions to first-class magazines and other publications. Her father at one time was rector of the Church of the Ascension, Wakefield, and her mother was the daughter of Doctor George Hazard, so well known to the people of Washington county, both of whom reflect credit upon the parental training of their daughter, now recognized as a skillful writer. Miss Carpenter began writing prose and verse contributions for the *Providence Journal* in the year 1872, and still corresponds for the Sunday edition of that paper. She also contributed some verses to Longfellow's Collection of Poems of Places, also to the Poets' Tribute to Garfield, published by Moses King, Cambridge, Mass. She assisted Doctor Greene in part on the History of East Greenwich, and in 1885 she read a paper before the Rhode Island Historical Society on the Huguenots and their Influence on Rhode Island, which paper has been published by the society. Miss Carpenter is also the author of "South County Neighbors," published by Roberts & Brothers, Boston, 1887, a work which is having a good sale at the present time.

Jeffery W. Potter, the author and poet, and inventor, was born in Perryville, South Kingstown, R. I., August 12th, 1849, and was the eldest son of Rouse and Dorcas G. Potter. His education was wholly obtained at the district school, and after more mature years he was employed as a farm hand until after the death of his parents, when he purchased their estate and has since lived there alone. Mr. Potter read law in his youth, but his poetic talent was beginning to show more plainly upon the front. Some of his larger works consisted of epic poems; first, a volume in manuscript on the "Discovery of America," "The American Revolution," and several volumes of smaller articles. His attention is now engaged upon the battles of the great Rebellion, which will consist of many volumes of poetry if completed.

The following short sketches are from the pen of Mr. Potter, and will be of interest to our readers:

"*The Great Spring at Perryville and the Hannah Hazard Spring.*—The great spring at Perryville is without doubt the grandest of all springs within the county of Washington and perhaps the state. There never has been any local pride concerning this remarkable source of water more than that some women have acquired their scouring sand, when such was fashionable, from the brink of this spring, but to stand and look at its boilings and heavings is truly wonderful. It is at times almost calm, and then an upheaving of white sand as large as a cart wheel, and the rolling forth of water as if something was struggling to raise up and then 'twill cease from its spasm for a minute only to repeat. A stream of some ten or twelve feet wide flows from it a few inches deep continually, but the leaves and brush fall into it as they die, which keeps part of its outward surface hidden. There seems to be many little springs bubbling up around this great one, and we might term them a nest of springs. An old Indian wigwam ruin stands near by upon the hill and the writer has christened it King Phillip's spring, for undoubtedly King Phillip, while journeying upon the Pequot Path, afterward the Queen's highway leading from Boston to New York (for it was established by Queen Anne in 1702), to visit members of the Narragansett tribe here, undoubtedly drank water from this spring. It lies about one hundred rods south of this old famous route or Indian trail, now the post road leading from Westerly to Newport.

"*Hannah's Spring*, so called, lies about one hundred rods north of the old post road. It came into existence through the effects of a dream by an old Negro lady. She said she dreamed if she dug a few rods north of her house under a certain oak tree she would find water, and she rose the next morning and went with a hoe and dug, and water came forth which she called her 'clay hole'; but some of her family dug deeper afterward, and it dried away in the summer, and she said that other hands touched it which caused it to dry. It was more remarkable for all the surroundings are very dry and sterile.

The Dead Man's Spring, some one hundred rods southeast of the old log tavern, has become choked up by leaves and brush, and but little water escapes from it. The Congdon Mill Pond was raised which flows back upon it by times. It became noted anciently by the finding of a dead man beside its brink, an unknown traveler upon this old ancient thoroughfare before spoken of.

"*The Great Chimney House*, anciently called, was the house that George Fox preached in about the years 1680 82. It stands today in a good state of repair. This house was of course among those that were first built in the Rhode Island colony, and was also built by one of the seven purchasers that settled the southwestern part of South Kingstown. Traditional reminiscence states that it was built by the Hull purchaser, for it stands upon where the latter generations can remember of the Hull family living. It stands across the road and south of the old Quaker meeting house at Perryville.

"*The Log Tavern*, that has long gone to decay, is two miles beyond and exactly half way between Westerly and the Narragansett Ferry. It is supposed that Benjamin Franklin has lodged many times in this house on his journeys in earlier life.

"*The Great Eclipse of June 16th, 1806.*—There, perhaps, can be no better evidence furnished of the great eclipse of June 16th, 1806, than from a witness who sat and saw the wonderful phenomenon of nature. At that period literature was scarce, and the farming and laboring classes were in fact ignorant of the eclipse that was to be visible. But at ten o'clock, as the farmers were working in the field, the sun was becoming obscured and darkness was fast approaching; so much so that labor was abandoned, and the father of the author of this sketch sat upon a fence some two hours until it was light enough to resume labor. He said that stars were almost as visible as a bright moon shiney night, and that the roosters crew at the advance of light.

"*The old Quaker Meeting House at Perryville.*—In producing a sketch of this, one of the most ancient of meeting houses in America, we are led back in thought to a period almost a century before our national existence began. If we should speak of the events that have passed since the erection of this building we might quote all of the principal head lights of science and of national importance that have transpired toward the wonderful advance of our present Christian civilization. Its existence had its origin in those days when George Fox preached to the colonists, in about 1680, and soon after that his converts to that Christian faith erected this most endurable structure for a place to worship. It stands a few rods north of the old post road, beyond the brow of a little hill overlooking the wilderness and the ocean below. But this year of 1888 a committee of men purporting themselves to belong unto the Quaker faith, has ordered

it torn down, evidently for the purpose to take the legacy left by the will of Amy Knowles, for more favored churches. The timber and sills were comparatively in a good state of preservation. James Perry, senior, was instrumental in its building, and also gave three acres of land for a free burial lot upon which this building stands. He died about 1700.

"*The Two Colored Giants, George Gamby and Sharper Booth.*—Giving the public a sketch of the lives of these two most powerful men will be something that no writer has yet ventured to do, with the exception of an allusion once made by the present writer upon the strength of the former giant. It appears that George Gamby was the son of a thorough blooded African that always went by the name of 'Gamby,' and was famous for his great story telling of what wonderful things there were in Africa. He also said that he was the son of a king. He was short of stature, but strongly built. He married a large woman, from whom George must have inherited his strength. George was born one mile north of Perryville post office, and with his parents and brother Andrew, much smaller than he, was considered the property of Judge Samuel Perry, but soon, however, the Rhode Island slave system was abolished. George's wonderful strength was becoming evident, for he managed everything that he undertook, and wherever he went to work years afterward stories are told of his athletic exploits. He would turn over, for the amusement of a crowd, a cart with nearly a cord of green wood, hold out large oxens' hind feet to be shod, throw anvils over his head and many other great feats of strength. He went away in a vessel to the south, and was never heard of afterward. He was of stature some over six feet, broad shoulders, and not given to corpulence, and never married.

"*Sharper Booth* purported himself from Newport, his youth devoted to the work of a coachman, but he became so strong and heavy that his labors in that direction were discontinued, and he drifted over to the Narragansett country, and finally he married and settled in the northern sections of Perryville. He was employed much by Judge Samuel Perry. He was larger round than George Gamby, but not so tall. It was said that he took a cannon from a boat somewhere that weighed 1900 pounds, and carried it over the bank. His wife died, and I think that he died upon charity.

"*The Dark Day of June 3d, 1769.*—This remarkable phenomenon that appeared in the closing days of our colonial history, gave birth to many vague and ominous ideas concerning its importance, and more especially the unlearnt, that it was something which astronomers could not account for. Such, however, was the testimony of those that I have had the privilege to converse with upon the subject many years ago. Ruhamah Melborne, an Indian lady, out selling baskets, with her son, called at our house and told her name, and said that she was 105 years old, and that she could remember well the 'dark day,' and told much of its appearance, and that many of the colonists supposed that the end of all things was at hand. Her child that was with her she said was the youngest living, being then over 80 years of age. So little has been written concerning this day or that I have seen, it has in my belief rested as a phenomenon with many. However, a search among a pack of very ancient almanacs that I possess has cleared up in my mind all the presages of evil that those olden people thought it predicted, for I find the following paragraph relating to this day:

"On the third day of June will happen a most rare phenomenon which it is probable not any now living will have another opportunity of beholding, for it will not happen again till the 8th of December, 1874; for an accurate observation of which most civilized nations have ordered their astronomers to prepare, at the expense of the public, some impo tant principles in astronomy being thereby to be settled.

"The passage of Venus over the disk or face of the sun on the third day of June, 1769, is as follows: It began at 2 o'clock and was off at 8.30. It is supposed of course that the record of foreign observations has secured this wonder in astronomy."

SUICIDE.—A painful suicide occurred at Kingston on Tuesday morning, December 5th, 1882. The victim was Mr. John F. Adams, proprietor of a harness shop in Kingston. No suspicion was excited until the afternoon, when a letter was found in his coat pocket directed to his brother, Mr. Samuel Adams. The letter was in detached, mysterious sentences, to the effect that it was best he should do this; that it would have been better had he done this last October; that he hoped his brother would give good advice to the children, and that he would like to write more, but there was no time. A search was immediately instituted, but darkness coming on, it was abandoned till Wednes-

day morning, when a large number of citizens turned out, determined to sift the mystery to the bottom. Early in the forenoon George Briggs found Mr. Adams leaning against a tree, with his head down on his chest, looking so lifelike that he was at first on the point of speaking to him, but in a moment discovered he was hanging by a small cord tied around his neck. The cord had been thrown over a small limb, one end tied to a sapling, and the other, in the form of a slip-noose, was around the victim's neck. He had probably stood on a stump while adjusting the cord, and then stepped off, his feet touching the ground, yet allowing the fatal work to be accomplished. Mr. Adams was fifty-three years of age, and left a family of five daughters and one son, all married but one daughter. He was an excellent workman, was very popular in the village, and no satisfactory causes have been shown why he accomplished the melancholy deed.

SCHOOLS.—The town of South Kingstown has now twenty-two school districts. In an early day this territory was lorded over by slave owners, who owned large tracts of land, and as wealthy proprietors, having a life of leisure, large libraries and social intercourse among themselves, and their own private schools, found no time to devote to the subject of maintaining public schools. The general assembly, in February, 1800, enacted a law, however, "That each and every town in the state shall annually cause to be established and kept at the expense of such town, one or more free schools." By a further enactment, also, the town of South Kingstown was required to keep "*so many free schools for such a term of time as shall be equivalent to keeping three such schools eight months each.*"

Thus encouraged, the friends of education had in the year 1828, "One academy in which a school was kept the year round, and seven school houses in which schools were kept winter and summer." There were at that time also a number of schools kept irregularly in private houses. The inhabitants of the town that year numbered 3,723. The town also received that year the allowance made by the late enactment of the state, of $10,000, to be proportionately distributed, which gave to South Kingstown the sum of $336.74. In 1839 the whole amount spent in the state for public schools was $35,354.86, and South Kingstown spent $1,154.38. In 1839 the aggregate number of pupils in the town was 645. The census reports of 1885 show that there were 369 males

and 389 females in the town between the ages of 7 and 14 years, and that the public school tax was $3,847.42. The school officers for the year 1887 were as follows: School Committee: J. G. Clarke, chairman; H. N. Knowles, clerk; George G. Pearse, Charles H. Knowles, R. G. Hazard, 2d, A. W. Brown, J. G.Perry. Superintendent of Public Schools, Arthur W. Brown. Trustees of the South Kingstown High School: John G. Clarke, John A. Brown, Benjamin F. Robinson, Rowland Hazard, Daniel Whaley. Special constable under Chapter 641 of Public Laws, for the Enforcement of the Truant Law, John P. Case.

TOWN FARM.—The town of South Kingstown has made ample provision for the poor. In 1865 sixty-two and a half acres of land were purchased of Thurston Robinson for a town farm. Elijah Watson and others planned a building that was afterward erected by Albert Gardiner, and which has since been used as a home for those financially unfortunate. The average number of the inmates of this institution is twenty-six. It started with fifteen, and the number has run as high as thirty-five. There are now but eighteen persons in the building. Five of these are negroes, two are idiotic, and one is utterly helpless. Job Briggs was the first superintendent. Mr. William E. Sheldon, the present efficient superintendent, took charge March 17th, 1871.

TOWER HILL.—The hamlet of Tower Hill is situated upon the summit of a lofty hill in South Kingstown and overlooks the waters of Narragansett bay, the Atlantic ocean and Long Island sound, and presents an extensive view of the adjacent landscape. The first individuals who settled there were of English extraction, and they thought proper to name it after a celebrated place in England where Lady Jane Gray was decapitated. The first house erected at this place was built by Samuel Wilson, from whom have since descended seven generations, some of which reside there yet and own the original homestead. This man was grandfather of J. Wilson's grandfather and was one of the seven Pettaquamscutt purchasers. The house was forty-two by fifty-six feet, two stories high, with a roof of one-third altitude. It was taken down in 1823.

"About one hundred and seventy-five years ago," says James Wilson in the *Narragansett Times*, from which we have freely copied, "wealthy families located themselves on Tower Hill and built gambrel roofed houses, and as their proportions somewhat resembled the present Mansard roof, we have every reason to

believe that the style was of French origin. Those first settlers represented four different nationalities. The Torreys, Browns, Wilsons, Dyers, Watsons, Balls, Hulls, Cases, Smiths, Nileses, Bosses and Mumfords were Englishmen; the Helmses and Nicholses were Frenchmen; the Pollocks and Douglasses were of Scotch and Irish extraction. Several other wealthy individuals built houses of the same style in different parts of the town, among which was that of Rowland Robinson about a mile distant from South Ferry. The floor boards of this house were glued together and laid down as one piece, no nails except around the edging, and they were concealed from view by the wainscotting."

All of the above named parties spared no pains to render their houses convenient and attractive.

From the incorporation of Kings county June 16th, 1729, until the court was removed to Little Rest (Kingston Hill) Tower Hill was the principal village of the county. Judge James Helme, at one time chief justice of the supreme court, was married to Esther Powell October 19th, 1738, and immediately took up his residence there, and for a number of years kept a large retail dry goods store. The court house stood on the west end of Helme's lot and the jail directly across the way on the Brown estate. Rowland Brown and his brother established a hotel and a dry goods and grocery store. Their house stood on the west side of the post road nearly opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, which was in close proximity to Helme's burying ground. The Browns continued in business for many years and finally became wealthy. As they were affable and polite gentlemen their establishment was well patronized. The hotel was a large building with numerous out houses, and it had quite a picturesque appearance. "It had a quadrangular front yard enclosed with an ornamental fence and arched gateway. The enclosure was paved with grey stone, except two diamond shaped spaces which were white. On the outside a pavement six feet wide, surrounded the enclosure. A great variety of ornamental shrubs, with trailing vines had a vigorous growth within the enclosure, besides there were six large poplar trees seventy feet high, which gave the whole establishment a delightful appearance. As there were no carriages in those days except a few old fashioned chaises, which were purchased in England at a cost of three or four hundred dollars apiece, most of the travel was performed on horse-

back, consequently stone horse blocks were very common. There was one of those horse blocks a few feet north of the hotel about eight feet long, five feet wide and four feet high, with steps, and the hitching post was a whale's rib-bone ten feet in length, imbedded in the ground, which remained undisturbed till 1830.

"The post road from Boston to Philadelphia passed directly through the village, and the inn-keepers entertained many distinguished individuals. It was positively asserted by many of the residents that Doctor Franklin in his peregrinations about the country, frequently passed a day or two at Brown's hotel. There were formerly several other houses of entertainment, and quite a number of grocery stores. Besides these there were tailor shops. Holly Chappell followed tailoring in a part of the Robert Brown house, and Fanning Adams' tailor shop was directly opposite, across the road.

"On the brow of the hill on the south side of the road stood the Case house. Nathan Gardner kept a tavern there for many years. The father of Christopher Raymond Perry, father of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, lived there for several years whilst he was engaged in nautical pursuits, and only visited them occasionally. The Perry family and Browns were very intimate. John Hull, one of the seven purchasers, built a large gambrel-roofed house upon a lot of land a few rods west of the court house, and his grandson Joseph Hull followed farming and blacksmithing. He also kept a house of entertainment there for several years. A few rods further west Andrew Nichols built a large two-story house, and kept a dry goods and grocery store until he moved upon his farm, which subsequently belonged to Mr. John Sweet. A few rods further, on a portion of the Presbyterian burying ground lot, stands the small gambrel-roofed house of William Nichols, which now belongs to the heirs of Edward Oatley. The next in order comes the Presbyterian meeting house, which stood on the corner lot and fronted west, close beside the Helme burying ground. The underpinning stones and sills remained in their places until the year 1810. The school house stood a few rods further south on the same lot, and the Pettaquamscutt school was kept there until 1817, when it was removed to Little Rest. A few rods further south John Nichols built a large gambrel-roofed house, and was engaged in the tailoring business there for several years. The house now belongs to Mr. Benjamin F. Hull. Across the road was the house of Robert

Brown. It was a two-story building and was occupied by Rowland Brown, Jr., who was engaged in farming and in the grocery business, which he continued to the year 1815.

"William Dyer built a large dwelling house on what is now called the Dyer farm; a part of the house is still standing. He followed farming and was wealthy. Adjoining the Dyer farm on the south was the Bull farm, upon which formerly stood a large two-story house built by Henry Bull, which John J. Watson took down in 1811. The Bull farm was considered the best dairy farm in Narragansett. When Staunton Tucker improved the Dyer farm he made butter enough to pay the rent. A few rods south of the Bull house on the opposite side of the road stood the dwelling house of William W. Pollock, who kept a house of entertainment. He also followed carpentering and blacksmithing. About a quarter of a mile from the Pollock house in a northerly direction is Wilson's Corner. Samuel Wilson, who was one of the seven purchasers, erected there a large house, soon after the Pettaquamscutt purchase, which took place in the year 1757, and which after various repairs, new sillings, etc., stood until 1823. There were also a carpenter shop and a blacksmith shop on the premises. Half a mile from this corner in a northeasterly direction (upon what is called the Side Hill farm) John Watson erected a house about twenty rods north of Pettaquamscutt Rock.

"Many of the individuals owned slaves, who usually bore the surnames of their masters. John Watson owned a number of slaves, among whom were Ned and Sip. The former was a preacher, the latter a skillful performer on the violin. He owned another slave named Guy Watson, who was captain of a company in a colored regiment that served in the continental army, and who was distinguished for his heroism, particularly in the battle of Ticonderoga. Ned and Sip lived in a small house which their master had provided for them, about three rods east from Pettaquamscutt Rock, until they were freed by the laws of Rhode Island. Having obtained their freedom, they established themselves in a small house upon the hundred acre lot. The cellar and pear trees are still to be seen there. Ned built an altar a few rods from his house, which consisted of a stone about six feet across, placed upon four other stones, and shaded by two large oak trees. There he preached the gospel for a number of

years. Afterward he bought a house and lot near Watson's Corners, which is now owned by Bridget McGuire."

The Tower Hill House, now standing on the hill, was opened in 1871, and kept in first-class style. It is now kept by Charles A. Oakes, and is acknowledged to be a first-class hotel. Its commanding situation and pleasant surroundings render it very popular. It is 150 feet above and half a mile distant from the sea, and looking oceanward one beholds as fine a view as ever looked upon in Rhode Island. The parlor of this house is very large, the piazza that surrounds the building wide, the bedrooms are handsomely furnished, and every addition and equipment necessary to a first-class summer resort has been made.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—A Presbyterian church was established on Tower Hill May 17th, 1732, and the Reverend Doctor Joseph Torrey was the first pastor. He labored there with untiring fidelity for sixty years. After his death, which occurred November 25th, 1791, the church neglected to repair the meeting house, which had become somewhat dilapidated, and it was finally sold at auction. Mr. James Wilson was born and lived in a house constructed from the materials of the old Presbyterian church. Reverend Thomas Kendall took up the pastorate in 1802, and continued to preach the gospel to the benighted sons and daughters of the village until 1818. Under his ministrations religious services were held alternately in the school house on Tower Hill and in the court house at Little Rest. Most of the graves in the burying ground have been plowed over. Robert Helme was buried there, clothed in a suit of black broadcloth with a gold watch in his pocket, which was wound up a short time before the funeral services, agreeably to his request.

The church at Tower Hill was gathered less than three months after the birth of General Washington, with Joseph Torrey for pastor, William Mumford, George Douglass, Mary Wilson and Alice Gardner, the original members. The following forty-six years show 124 baptisms, among whom were the Douglasses, Wilsons, Helmes, Nichols, Mumfords, Hazards, Coles, Armstrongs, Niles, Smiths, Hammonds, Holloways, Tisdales, Woodbridges, Pollocks and Browns, Doctor Torrey making for himself an exhibit of fourteen children and thirteen grandchildren on the roll of the consecrated; Oliver Hazard, the great-grandfather of Oliver Hazard Perry of Lake Erie fame, and his wife Elizabeth also. Of his numerous offspring six succeeded to the min-

istry. This ancient church was really the same with the Congregational church at Kingston Hill. The house of worship was on Tower Hill. Its field was the Pettaquamscutt purchase. Its revenue originally was derived from a donation of three hundred acres of land made in 1668 by the first purchasers. Doctor Torrey married, October 15th, 1730, Elizabeth Wilson, and left five sons and five daughters.

Thomas Kendall became pastor in 1802, and continued till 1818. The court house, the jail and the law having migrated to Kingston Hill, it must be that the Gospel, with its alleviations, should follow.

Reverend Oliver Brown took up his pastorate in 1820, in which year the present Kingston church was built. In 1857 valued members residing in Peace Dale joined themselves to other pious souls, and the church in that place was organized.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.—One of the most important factors in the prosperity of the town has been the Narragansett Pier railroad, which was opened in July, 1876. The only means of access to the pier before that date was by stage coaches from Kingston. The railroad now connects with the New York, Providence & Boston railroad at Kingston Depot, and is about nine miles in length. Every possible facility is furnished by the management of the road for the convenience of the summer travel. Mr. George T. Lanphear has been superintendent of the road since the start, and has labored hard to secure for the Pier guests suitable accommodations to and from New York and beyond. The Stonington railroad was laid out in 1837, and it also runs through the town.

The following sketches of Narragansett Pier and its surroundings were taken principally from the *Narragansett Times*:

Rowland Robinson came to this country from England in 1675. He purchased lands of the Narragansetts soon after coming here, and purchased also large tracts in the Pettaquamscutt and Point Judith lands. He died in 1716, leaving two sons and several daughters. To the eldest son John he willed land bought of Samuel Hopkins and John Crowder, and the house occupied by William Dunkin and the grist mill. To William Robinson he gave three hundred acres in Boston Neck. As was the custom in those days the daughter was given only money. But John Robinson left only daughters, and so the real estate passed back into the hands of Governor William Robinson, who, at his death

(1751), willed to Rowland Robinson, the father of the beautiful Hannah Robinson, the farm in Boston Neck, one hundred and sixty acres; to William, the farm bought of George Mumford one hundred and sixty acres; to Christopher, the present Shadow farm in Wakefield, with farms adjacent; to Thomas, eighty acres, bought of Samuel Allen, and a part of the Brenton farm; to Sylvester and James, he willed the farm in Point Judith, bought of Martha Church and Benjamin Brenton. As their land ran south to that of Francis Bourland, it must have included a large part of Point Judith. To John, the youngest son, and the founder of Narragansett Pier, he gave the farm bought of Joseph Mumford.

On the division between Sylvester and James, the former took the north end with the house upon it, built by Governor Robinson (Canonchet), and the latter the southwest part. The farm given to John also had a house upon it (Mansion house). The Sylvester Robinson house passed to his only son James, better known as "Jimmy Robinson," who died in 1841. He married Mary Attmore of Philadelphia, and was the father of Attmore Robinson, afterward so prominently identified with the interests of Narragansett Pier.

John Robinson was born in 1742, and died in 1801, and was the pioneer of the mercantile interests of Narragansett Pier. He married Sarah Peckham in 1761. His eldest son was Benjamin Robinson, grandfather of B. F. Robinson of Wakefield. He must have built the wharf in the latter part of the last century; not before about 1780, as the story comes down to us on good authority, that while the pier was being built a son of his was swimming outside the breakers when his father observed the fins of a shark moving from seaward toward the boy. Mr. Robinson called to his son to see in how short a time he could swim to the shore and thus saved him. These man-eating sharks are not now, and were not then, indigenous to our shores, but followed in the track of slave ships from the Guinea coast; a number of Bristol and Newport ships then being engaged in the slave trade. As Benjamin Robinson was born in 1763, he could not have been an expert swimmer before 1780.

John Robinson some years before his death moved to Newport and engaged in mercantile pursuits, and just before his death, in 1801, he deeded to his eldest son, Benjamin, one-fifth of his pier property, and Benjamin bought out the other heirs. In this deed he mentioned a dwelling house, store and pier wharf.

The land was bounded east by the sea, north by James Robinson and south and west by Samuel Congdon; so that it is evident that John Robinson began the store business at the Pier.

Benjamin Robinson sold twenty-four acres with two stores and two pier wharves to Rowland Hazard January 30th, 1810. The sale included the sloop "Sally." Mr. Hazard leased the pier to Joseph Congdon, and Captain John Aldrich Saunders built for Congdon and others, forming a stock company, the "Commerce," in 1815. The vessel was built on the training lot near the Narrow River Middle Bridge. She was a center-board vessel. At that time the pier had just been destroyed by the gale of September 23d, 1815, and it is said that Mr. Hazard rebuilt the pier with cabbage palm posts brought from Charleston, S. C. These posts were said to be proof against being worm-eaten. During the gale the "Sally" was at the pier loaded with cheese, and was carried up high and dry.

Mr. Hazard, October 23d, 1817, exchanged the pier with Captain Robinson Potter, of Newport, for a part of the ship "Frederic Augustus." Joseph Congdon afterward bought the vessel and sold it to the Narragansett Pier Company. But it is probable that Congdon still continued in business, and December 28th, 1818, he bought the property of Robinson Potter.

George C. Brown, a son of Peleg Brown, purchased the pier of Robinson Potter January 1st, 1822. In 1822, March 25th, James Anthony and Jerry Whaley commenced running the "Commerce" for Brown, and continued to do so until September 25th, 1827. Samuel S. Eldred was storekeeper for Brown. They were both single, and kept bachelors' hall over the store that stood nearly on the site of the Pier Cottage. The only other house at the Pier was the long house, on the site of Doctor Hitchcock's cottage. Brown afterward built a house on the present site of the Casino. It is said by some that Brown took boarders in this house prior to 1845.

Benjamin Robinson, eldest son of John Robinson, lived at what has since been changed into the Mansion House. He died in 1830. His wife was Elizabeth Brown, a daughter of Governor George Brown. The farm was sold to John T. Bentley after his death.

James Robinson lived at what is now Canonchet. He died in 1841. His wife was Mary Attmore, of Philadelphia. George Congdon, who lived at what is now the Congdon House, owned

all the land at what is now South Pier, as far south as Stephen Champlin's farm, now occupied by Samuel P. Allen, his land extending most to the estates of Benjamin and James Robinson. Further west was the brick house owned by Nathaniel Mumford (Sprague's farm house), and Gideon Sweet lived on the present Anthony place; and going still further west, Kit Robinson (Shadow farm) and Rowland Hazard's "Dale Carlia." A brook ran out of the pier pond where the McSparran stands, and the point was resorted to by herring fishermen in the springtime. Brown built the wharf now called Billington's wharf, but previous to that time the wharf had been two box locks filled with stone.

John A. Saunders, the pioneer ship-builder of Narragansett, was born at Shadwick Weir, now Niantic, in 1786, and died at Tower Hill in 1832. His first vessel, a fishing sloop, the "Catherine," was built near Dorrville. His second vessel was the "King Fisher," built at Newport. He removed to this town in 1813, where he built the "Dolphin," the first center-board vessel ever built in Rhode Island. He also built the "Eagle," for John J. Watson. The "Commerce" was his fifth vessel. She was constructed with a water-tight casing, or sheath, that extended from the deck downward to and through the keel of the vessel. In this sheath a sectional center-board was suspended, that required no further attention than to loose the rope that held it entirely within the sheath, excepting when head winds required its use as a temporary keel. This movable keel was made in three different portions, so that either or all could be lowered; but it was soon discovered that the three united in one would work better, and by the aid of "Nailor Tom," the change was made. Captain Saunders also built for his own use the "Rising Sun," a sloop of sixty tons, at the Pier, in 1819. Captain Saunders built in all twenty-two vessels, among them the "South Kingstown," built in 1824, for E. R. Potter and the Gardners, that was afterward lost on the shore at Seaside.

George C. Brown in 1832 sold the Pier property to Attmore Robinson, who took as a partner George C. Knowles. They bought the "Commerce" with the business, and Robinson put the sloop "Emily Ann" into the concern. Knowles sold out to Samuel Rodman, and afterward the Narragansett Pier Company was formed by taking in other partners. The company was chartered. The north wharf was built under the direction of Attmore Rob-

inson. He built the first bathing house at the Pier for his own private use, and Benjamin Hadwen, who lived on the present site of the Hotel Gladstone, commenced taking a few boarders about 1845. In the year 1848 Joseph H. Dulles, a resident of Philadelphia, and the owner of a cotton plantation in South Carolina, visited the Pier. He was a customer of Rowland G. Hazard, who manufactured cloth for slaves at his mill at Peace Dale. Mr. Dulles came to Peace Dale on a visit and Mr. Hazard took him to the Pier to see the beach where people sometimes bathed. There was but one bathing house, and the few boarders Mr. Hadwen had were from Providence. Mr. Dulles was charmed with the beach and engaged all the rooms Mr. Hadwen had for the coming season. In 1856 Mr. Dulles and his friends took up their abode at "Uncle Esbon's," now the Narragansett House. James H. Rodman had, however, the year previous (1855) commenced taking Southern boarders, as they were called, and these two men were the only original proprietors of Pier hotels now living.

Jonathan N. Hazard about this time became manager of the Narragansett Pier Company, and finally leased the property and conducted the business himself. A planing mill was built and a steam engine put in. Mr. Hazard continued to carry on business in a random sort of a way. At one time he bought an entire cargo of pain-killer, at another a load of white hats, and upon one occasion he went to New York, and being pleased with the price of a sample of matches, offered to buy all the dealer had, and was surprised to receive a dray-load. And the story goes that he made several voyages with Abram Perry, to New York, on board the "Point Judith"; but one trip, being too busy to go himself, he marked out a chart of the sound on the cabin floor but left out Fisher's island, and that Perry ran down the island and the "Point Judith" was lost. Hazard built a planing mill in the building now used as a store by James D. Caswell. It was afterward changed into a store and let to William C. Caswell, who finally bought the property, that had been taxed to the Narragansett Pier Company until 1855; and again at a later period (1868) Mr. Caswell bought the pier. On February 9th, 1836, Samuel Rodman and Attmore Robinson sold to Christopher P. Stedman one half acre commencing eight feet from the southeast corner of a lot occupied by the grantors as a buttonwood nursery. On the site of the present blacksmith shop, Stedman built a tin shop and established a foundry. As will be seen from the fact

that a deed is made of an addition to this lot January 16th, 1838, from Narragansett Pier Company to Christopher P. Stedman, yeoman, *alias* founder. On August 15th, 1836, Stedman mortgaged to I. P. Hazard and others this same lot, etc., naming furnace, patterns, tools, etc., and finally Stedman made an assignment to Henry M. Holley, who took in John P. Sherman, Jr., as a partner, and carried on the foundry business for a short time. Holley had a store on the corner now north of the Delavan. Mr. Caswell built a new wharf and built the sloop "Evelyn" at Saunderstown, and bought the schooner "Josephine"; also built a planing mill and a steam grist mill, the first in the town.

April 23d, 1836, Joshua Champlin, of Charlestown, purchased of George Congdon twenty acres of land at what is now South Pier, for fifteen hundred dollars. About 1845 he built a wharf and mortgaged the property several times, and finally sold it January 21st, 1851, to Stephen A. Wright, Erasmus D. Campbell and Amos P. Rodman, as the firm of S. A. Wright & Co., for six thousand dollars, nineteen acres of land with a dwelling house, store and wharf. James P. Peckham hired of Champlin about 1850 the right to land at the wharf, and hired Jonathan Sheldon to run the "Rocky Brook," and in this boat Captain Sheldon brought the lumber that was used by Stephen A. Wright in building Wright's meeting house, Wright's store and the houses on High street, Wakefield, Peckham having a contract to erect the buildings.

The first craft to run regularly from the Pier was the "Susan and Mary," built by S. A. Wright & Co., and named after Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Rodman. She was commanded by Captain Sheldon. The story goes that Amos P. Rodman once went to Nova Scotia and ordered a cargo of lumber for I, Wright & Co. Rodman afterward leased the pier of Wright and E. S. Taylor was taken in as a partner, and the firm was carried on as Rodman & Taylor. Daniel Sherman and Jason P. Hazard were lessees one year, Hazard retiring before the expiration of the year. And December 1st, 1855, the pier was sold at auction and purchased by N. C. & J. G. Peckham, and business was carried on by the latter gentleman. Peckham ran the "Justice," owned in company with R. Hazard, Samuel Rodman and Captain Sheldon, who commanded her; the "Susan and Mary" and "Rocky Brook." The next year J. G. Peckham bought out N. C. Peckham.

Clarke & Cottrell bought the pier in 1867. They put on the first steamer at the pier. But the "Florence" was the first permanent steam vessel to run there. June 1st, 1872, J. Hamilton Clarke sold his half of the Pier property to William C. Caswell for twenty-two thousand dollars, and business was continued by Cottrell & Caswell until July 25th, 1873, when Mr. Caswell bought out Mr. Cottrell. He moved his steam planing mill from the north pier and mercantile business ceased at that place. Mr. Caswell was a contractor as well as a coal and lumber dealer.

In 1879 Mr. Caswell made an assignment and the property was bought by Rowland and John N. Hazard of Peace Dale. J. C. Tucker, Jr., and H. W. Partelow were admitted as partners, and the firm was known as Tucker & Partelow. In 1882 Mr. Partelow withdrew from the firm and the business has since then been conducted in Mr. Tucker's name. Many improvements have been carried out by the present owners and to-day the bulk of the coal and building material used in the town is handled by this firm.

The *Narragansett House* was built and opened by Mr. Esbon S. Taylor. At first it was scarcely one-half the size of the present building. It has always ranked among the most exclusive houses at the Pier. A glance over its register shows that it has been filled year after year by the same parties who boarded there thirty years ago. Its register is the only record of the earlier guests at the Pier. From it we learn that the house opened July 11th, 1856, and the first names appearing are those of Joseph H. Dulles and family, David Lapsley and family, Mrs. S. E. Randolph, Samuel Welch and others of Philadelphia and Samuel A. Strang and family of New York; and in 1887 the house opened for its thirty-second season with its pioneer landlord, Mr. Taylor, still at his post, and as popular as ever with his guests, whom he draws together year after year with flattering regularity.

The *Atlantic House* was built by the late Abijah Browning, during the winter of 1866-67, and was opened for its first season in the summer of 1867. Two others of the Pier hotels were opened during that year. Mr. Browning built the house with the intention of running a family hotel, and how well he succeeded the constantly increasing patronage from year to year, together with the three additions made to the house, since its start, speaks for itself. For several years prior to his opening the Atlantic House, Mr. Browning had kept summer boarders at

what is now known as the Mansion House, and brought the greater number of his guests from there to the new hotel. Mr. Browning continued as landlord of the Atlantic House until the close of the season of 1885. His wife died during that summer and during the next fall "Uncle Bijah," as his guests were wont to call him, closed a life of nearly a quarter of a century as a Pier hotel proprietor, and joined the silent majority beyond. By the terms of his will the Atlantic House was left to a minor son of Elisha D. Browning of Boston Neck. His guardian leased the hotel for a term of years to Mr. Stephen T. Browning, who had been clerk at the Atlantic for five years and upon whom during the last few years the greater part of the burdens of its management had fallen. He opened the house for the summer of 1886, and enjoyed one of the most flourishing seasons the house had ever known. His rooms were taken early and his guests stayed until late into September. The Atlantic House is very centrally located on Ocean avenue, being easy of access from both the railroad station and the steamboat landing, and is within two minutes walk of the Casino, and but little farther from the beach. The house is located far enough back from the street to avoid all dust and other inconveniences, while there is nothing between to prevent the full sweep of the ocean breezes, and the intervening space is taken up by a large lawn which affords a fine playground for the children, as well as ample facilities for tennis courts, etc.; swings and tents for the younger guests are provided, and from the broad piazzas which extend the entire length of the house an excellent view can be gained. The hotel has eighty-seven fine sleeping rooms, giving a capacity of one hundred and fifty guests. It is four stories high, and the rooms are large and well arranged for comfort.

The *Atwood House* was built in the winter of 1866 7, and opened during the following summer by Mr. Joshua C. Tucker. Mr. Tucker had previously for about fifteen years occupied the Congdon farm, so-called, near the South Pier, and had taken summer boarders there as far back as 1853, thus ranking, as it will be seen, among the pioneers of the summer resort. He had met with such success in catering to the public there, that he was induced to build a larger house on the ocean front. The new house was christened the Atwood, and he managed it successfully for several years, meeting with a constantly increasing patronage, being obliged to enlarge during that period. Mr.

Tucker finally retired, as the infirmities of age crept upon him, and in favor of his son, Mr. J. A. Tucker, who had been connected with the management of the house with his father, and who makes a model landlord. The Atwood House is one hundred and thirty feet in length, fronting upon the ocean with a wide spread lawn between, which affords abundant opportunity for lawn tennis and kindred games. The house has ample accommodations for two hundred guests, and the rooms are large and well lighted, the larger part of them fronting directly upon the ocean. The house is lighted by gas, and each room is connected with the office by electric bells.

The *Ocean House* is located on Caswell street. It was built by Mrs. S. L. Reed in 1870, and a few years afterward sold to its present proprietor, Captain George N. Kenyon. It occupies a delightful situation, the surroundings being very pleasant. It has been conducted by its owner, and has met with good success. The interior of the house is as neat as can be made, and well arranged as a summer hotel. In 1885 Mr. Kenyon built the Pettaquamscutt House on Little Neck farm north of Canonchet, on the heights overlooking Narrow river and the Pier.

The *Metatoxet House*.—During the year 1866 Mr. John H. Caswell purchased five acres of the Bentley farm, and during the following winter erected a hotel upon a portion of the land. Mr. Caswell is of South Kingstown origin, having been born within three miles of Narragansett Pier, and has therefore witnessed the whole of its growth and popularity as a summer resort. Two other houses were built the same year. At that time it was thought that a hotel was not as advantageous if not located directly upon the sea, and of course his competitors possessed the advantage; happily that misapprehension is a thing of the past, and at Narragansett Pier, at least, the well-kept hotel presided over for so many years by Mr. Caswell has been one of the factors in changing that impression. The new house its owner named the Metatoxet, and opened in 1867. At that time it was vastly different from the Metatoxet House of to-day, having only twenty-nine rooms; but as season after season rolled by, the careful, conscientious attention that Mr. Caswell gave his guests, together with the excellent table that he had gained the reputation of furnishing, had made rooms so much in demand that he had to enlarge his house at three different periods, until now it contains seventy-six sleeping rooms, with a capacity for one hun-

dred and fifty guests. Mr. Caswell is still in charge, he now being next to Mr. Taylor of the Narragansett, the oldest landlord at the Pier in continuous service. The Metatoxet House is located on Main street, the grounds being bounded by Caswell street on the west. The house setting back over three hundred feet from the street, the space in front forms one of the largest and pleasantest lawns at the Pier.

The *Delavan House* was built during the winter of 1869–70, and was opened in the latter year by David Briggs, for whom it was built. Briggs ran the house two seasons, then falling into financial difficulties, the house fell into the hands of Clarke & Cottrell, who were then in company at the lower pier, and they leased it to one Devol, who occupied it only one year. In 1873 Mr. John T. Cottrell, of Pawtucket, ran the house, and in 1874 it was leased to James G. Burns, who was landlord for nine years, only leaving the house in 1883 to remove into the new McSparran Hotel, which he had built. Under Mr. Burns' management the house rapidly sprang into popularity, and for several years was known as one of the gayest at the Pier, and was noted as a center for military guests, holding among its patrons a large number of officers of the army and navy. On Mr. Burns' retirement the house was leased to Mr. George W. Browning, who ran it for three years, when it was leased by the present proprietor, Mr. James O. Chandler, who for five years had been landlord of the Pier Cottage, since an annex of the McSparran. Under the management of Mr. Chandler the Delavan has regained much of its former prestige.

The *Continental Hotel* was opened in 1871, being built and owned by a stock company. It has had several different managers during the years it has been open; but it has always held the same reputation as a first-class summer hotel. The house has always been noted for its *cuisine*. For a number of years the secretary of the association and managing director was George K. England, of Wakefield. On his resignation in 1886 Mr. J. V. B. Watson, of Wakefield, was selected for that position. The Continental is among the foremost houses at Narragansett Pier. It is located on Ocean avenue, between the Mount Hope and Revere, commanding a fine view of the ocean; in fact, the waves beat against the rocky shore at its very gates, only the avenue lying between. Its lawns are wide and spacious. The house is four stories high, contains ninety rooms, and has a capacity of nearly

two hundred guests. Broad piazzas encircle the front and end of the house, and all the appointments are in keeping with its excellent reputation. Large open fireplaces on the first floor, which in reality wears more the appearance of a reception room than a hotel corridor, serve to drive away the chill of the air when necessary. The rooms are large, and the house is lighted throughout with gas, and electric bells connect with every room.

The Revere House is situated nearly midway of the long line of hotels that fringe the ocean front. It is more familiarly known among its patrons as "Rodman's." The house is a large structure, facing the ocean, with broad porticos along its front, and large roomy wings extending back toward the rear. The house is located on the corner of Ocean avenue and Rodman street, and was built and is still owned by Captain James H. Rodman, who was beyond doubt the first man to build a house at the Pier for the special purpose of taking boarders. This probably makes Mr. Rodman the pioneer hotel owner at Narragansett Pier, as the house was built in 1854, Mr. Rodman purchasing the lumber for the building of Mr. Esbon S. Taylor, who was in business at that date at the lower pier, and who a year later built a hotel himself. At this date no one even imagined the future possibilities of Narragansett. In fact, Mr. Rodman tells the story that when he was hauling his lumber he met a man who, when he heard that Mr. Rodman was going to build a house, and a large house, too, and above all was building it with the expectation of taking summer boarders, thought that Mr. Rodman must be taking leave of his senses. "'Twas the craziest idee he ever heard of, to imagine that a man could expect to make any money *taking boarders* way down here." But Mr. Rodman built nevertheless, and in the summer of 1855 had some boarders, too. That house was located in the open pasture west of the present Revere House, and in fact still forms a part of the present hotel, having been moved nearer the water about 1868, when Mr. Rodman enlarged the house. The story of the Revere is very similar to that of most of the earlier hotels at the Pier, a constantly increasing demand for more rooms; for as the Pier grew in popularity it led to a corresponding increase in the supply, and so the Revere increased in size as the years rolled by, and back in those old days when the guests rode down from Kingston in the old lumbering stage coaches and the landlords met each arrival in person, and looked after their comfort, there was no house here more popular

than the Revere, and it numbers among its guests at the present day, some of those of its first years and many of their descendants. F. P. W. Tefft is lessee of the house.

The *Massasoit House* was formerly the Maxson House, owned by Edward Tucker and named after its builder, Charles Maxson. It stood a short distance back of the pond in rear of the bathing houses. Its location was unfortunate. Being reached by a bridge across the pond on the one hand, and by a walk through a wet swamp on the other, the result was an unfortunate investment for its owner. In 1877 its new owners decided to move it. A lot was bought of Mrs. DeGrasse B. Fowler on Mathewson street, and the house was moved to its present location, and at an expense of many thousand dollars enlarged and otherwise much improved. Its name was changed to the Massasoit. The present location is a very desirable one, by reason of its being high ground, thus affording excellent drainage to the ocean, and although not on the immediate water front, is sufficiently near to afford an excellent view of the Atlantic ocean from its piazzas and sleeping rooms without the morning glare of the sun on the glassy water that is experienced at situations on the immediate water front. This hotel is also very near the bathing beach (about three minutes walk), and has a concrete walk the entire distance, thus avoiding carriage hire, while its northerly rooms overlook the Casino buildings and grounds, yet sufficiently removed to avoid the noise of the bowling alley. It has an extensive inland view from its elevated position, being on higher ground than any other house at this noted resort. The Massasoit has accommodations for one hundred and forty guests. The house usually opens about June 15th and continues until late in September. The sleeping apartments are large and airy throughout, and from its piazzas, which are forty-five feet above the ocean, an excellent view may be had. The house is four stories high, with some three hundred feet of piazzas. It is provided with wrought iron fire escape, electric bells, etc. The Massasoit is owned by the Wakefield Institution for Savings, of which its president, Mr. John Babcock, is manager.

The *Southern Hotel* stands on the site of the old dwelling house once owned by W. E. H. Whaley, where over thirty years ago he "took boarders" and accompanied them as guide to the best fishing grounds. Mr. Whaley enlarged the building and called it the Whaley House. In 1880 the place was purchased by the

present proprietor, Mr. H. W. Greene, who remodeled it and named it the Southern. It makes no pretentions to vie with its larger neighbors, but its rooms are always full in the summer. Mr. Greene is assisted in the management of the house by his son, Nathaniel C. Greene, and they also have a large livery and boarding stable adjacent, which cares for many of the equipages of summer cottagers. The Southern is kept open the whole year and caters to many guests during the winter.

The *Hotel McSparran* was built and opened in 1883 by J. G. Burns, who had been proprietor of the Delavan House for nine years. The McSparran is located on Main street, directly opposite the Casino, and is the nearest house to the bathing beach, which it directly overlooks. The hotel is five stories high, with broad piazzas facing the ocean, bathing beach and Newport. Four fire escapes of the most modern and practical construction on each side of house, together with fire-proof iron roof, and large force pumps, afford sure protection from fire. The house is lighted with gas; electric bells in each room and speaking tubes on each floor; a passenger and baggage elevator for guests. An abundant supply of pure spring water is furnished from the famous Mathewson spring. The sanitary arrangements are perfect. A large sun parlor was added in 1886, greatly enhancing the comfort of guests. The house has hot and cold, salt and fresh water baths, also the largest and best bathing pavilion on the beach, with double balconies. The table is strictly first-class. The hotel is under the immediate supervision of Mr. Burns, whose hotel experience assures his patrons of receiving every attention possible. New wardrobes in each room and drapery curtains, and the finest spring beds and mattresses possible to procure have been added.

The *Columbus and Gladstone Hotels* are under the proprietorship of W. A. Nye. The Columbus was established in 1879, and has accommodation for one hundred guests, and a reputation not surpassed by any at the Pier. It is lighted by gas, heated by furnace, and has electric bells in each room, and is supplied with water from the celebrated Robinson spring. The Gladstone is situated on the old Elmwood estate, and has accommodation for two hundred guests. It contains all the modern improvements, has five hundred feet of piazzas, beautiful lawn and shade trees, and is located in the vicinity of bathing beach and Casino.

The *Mount Hope* was built in 1871 by William G. Caswell, its present proprietor, together with several others. The opening was in July of the same year, with forty guests. Soon after the customary addition was made, and the dining-room lengthened to 150 feet. The central tower is ninety feet high. Mr. Herbert Caswell is the active manager. The house is lighted throughout by gas, electric bells in every room, and speaking tubes in the halls connecting with the office. The Mount Hope has accommodations for three hundred guests, and is fitted expressly to meet the wants of those seeking rest and recreation during the summer months.

The *Mathewson*, S. W. Mathewson, proprietor, is situated on Ocean avenue, three hundred feet from high-water mark, having an unsurpassed view of the Atlantic ocean. The Mathewson has all essential modern improvements, including electric bells, gas, hot sea baths, French *cuisine*, steam laundry, rooms en suite with baths, etc. The house was built by the present proprietor in 1868.

One of the greatest features, if not the greatest in the popularity of the Pier, is its bathing beach. This is located at the northern limit of the hotels and yet within easy access of all. Much has been written about the beauty and safety of the Narragansett beach, and volumes can yet be written. Imagine a mile or more of broad, glistening sand, sloping gradually to the water's edge, and sweeping northward in a crescent-like curve until its contour is broken on the north by the waters of the Pettaquamscutt river. The beach is absolutely and unqualifiedly safe. There is no undertow. No life-lines are ever needed as at other resorts, and it has long been noted as the one beach above all others where ladies and children can bathe unattended without the slightest danger. The descent into the water is gradual, and the bottom as hard and smooth as a house floor. The surf is all that a bather can possibly desire; the breakers come dashing in in rapid succession, with just enough force to add exhilaration to the bath. Bathing has always been fashionable at Narragansett Pier, and bids fair to remain so for years to come. The bathing hour fashion has decreed shall begin at ten o'clock and extend until one; at least those have been the hours in the past. In the old days, when there was absolutely no central gathering place save at the beach, bathing was always at its height about eleven o'clock, but since the advent of the Casino and the changes

in the life of our summer visitors that it has brought with it, the hour has year by year grown later, until during the last seasons the fashionable hour was nearly one o'clock. The beach is flanked by a row of ample and commodious bathing houses, nearly all of the hotels possessing one for the convenience of their guests, with as many owned by private parties sandwiched in between. These houses are not isolated as at other beaches, but are connected by a broad covered promenade in front, while almost all the houses have during recent years been fitted with covered balconies above this promenade for the comfort of onlookers, without the discomforts of the crowd of bathers below.

In the afternoon, if the tide is out, the beach presents another spectacle, for the hard, unyielding sand affords one of the pleasantest of drives, and scores of carriages and equestrians can be seen enjoying to the utmost its advantages.

Prominent among the attractions of the Pier, if not its most prominent one, is the Casino. Unlike any other building ever constructed, and differing from the Newport Casino in its scope, it is an acknowledged success. For years the idea of some central gathering place for hotel guests and cottagers had been discussed, but it was not until 1883 that the plans assumed tangible form. A charter for its incorporation was granted in that year and a company formed, the capital stock being placed at one hundred thousand dollars, in non-assessable shares of one hundred dollars each. A location was selected, the Saunders Coates property at the head of Ocean avenue being purchased for the purpose, and work was at once commenced. The building and grounds extend from Ocean avenue to Mathewson street. Over the avenue in front stretches a massive stone arch, connecting with double towers on the east of the roadway. The main entrance is under this arch. Entering the building one finds on either side the offices of the secretary and directors' rooms, and opening from the landing in front is the ladies' parlor. The grand staircase leads from this landing to the upper floor. Opening from the tower is a broad promenade encircling the entire front. The dining-hall opens upon this, and both the promenade and terraces in front are often covered by lunch and dining parties overflowing from the dining-hall. Opening from the hall is the rotunda, circular in shape, with a huge stone fireplace on one side. Passing up the stairway we reach a balcony overlooking

the rotunda. A corridor leads to the billiard-room, which is furnished with billiard and pool tables of the latest pattern. A gentlemen's reading-room, supplied with all the leading papers in the country, opens out of the billiard hall. The kitchen is supplied with the most modern appliances. Experienced men are in charge of the steward's departments, while the cooks and the *chef* have no superiors in their art. Louis Sherry, the well known caterer of Sixth avenue, New York, has had charge of the restaurant since the Casino was opened. From the upper promenade or the stairway from the rotunda, access is had to the theatre building, which is fitted with a stage and handsome scenery. The theatre is also the ball-room, and was filled with many brilliantly costumed parties last year at the semi-weekly hops. Six large stores occupy the lower story, and a balcony overlooks the tennis courts in the rear. At the opposite side of the lawns is a fine bowling alley and rifle gallery. The Casino embraces within its limits everything desirable in the way of recreation and comfort. A fine orchestra supplies concert music during the day, and also for dancing.

The first president of the association was Howard Lapsley. The officers in 1887 were: President, George V. Cresson; executive committee, R. G. Dun, R. G. Hazard, 2d, Dr. Charles Hitchcock, B. Lockwood and Walter S. Chapin; treasurer, B. F. Robinson; secretary, Charles E. Boon; directors, George V. Cresson, J G. Burns, R. G. Hazard, 2d, B. F. Robinson, Elisha C. Clarke, William C. Clarke, R. G. Dun, Richard S. Ely, Dr. Charles Hitchcock, B. Lockwood, Walter S. Chapin, James W. Cook, E. H. Sanford, Arthur M. Watson and A. C. Dunham.

COTTAGES.—The first cottage erected for rental at the Pier was put up in 1870 by Mr. C. E. Boon of Providence, and rented to Mr. Sherman Rodgers the first season.

North from the steamboat landing are a number of handsome little cottages nestled in among the hotels. These are mostly owned by residents at the Pier and leased from summer to summer. South of the Mount Hope house is what is known as "Bonnie Bourne Park," where are located the twin cottages, built in 1886 by Reverend W. D. Buchanan of New York. They were occupied the first season by Hon. Alexander Cameron of Toronto, Canada, and by F. K. Agate of New York. "What Cheer Cottage" on Ocean avenue was occupied by Thomas P. C. Stokes of Philadelphia. Between the Mount Hope and Continental hotels are

the Whaley cottages; one was occupied in 1886 by Doctor Harvey Lindsley of Washington; Mrs. Charles L. Strong of Cleveland, Ohio, occupied one of the Caswell cottages, and Reverend W. D. Buchanan the other. St. Elmo cottage, belonging to the Revere House, has been occupied by I. Nevitt Steele of Baltimore. "Hopewell" is the beautiful little cottage of Doctor Charles Hitchcock of New York. The Pier Improvement Association, which takes upon itself the policing of the summer resort, looking out for the sidewalks, watering the streets, and the various little things that all go to render a stay at the Pier more pleasant if possible than the natural advantages would in themselves, was one of Doctor Hitchcock's projects. He is one of the leading spirits of the Casino Association, and through his efforts, as much as those of any one person, were its plans carried out. North of "Hopewell" is W. C. Clarke's cottage, which has been occupied for several years by Doctor Bache McE. Emmett of New York, who shares with Doctor Hitchcock an excellent practice among the summer guests here.

On Mathewson street several cottagers have established their summer homes. The first adjoining the Casino grounds is the "Coates cottage," which has been occupied for several summers by H. C. Mortimer of New York; adjoining its grounds is "Carmot cottage," the pleasant summer home of John Earle of New York. On the opposite side, between the Delavan and Massasoit houses, is a cottage of handsome proportions, built for Willard P. Ward of New York. Taylor's cottage, adjoining Mr. Earle's grounds, has been occupied for a number of years by Colonel John Cassels of Washington, D. C. "Ninigret cottage," on the corner of Taylor street, was occupied by Mrs. W. P. Lemmon of Baltimore, Md. The second Taylor cottage was occupied in 1886 by S. R. Carter of Louisville, Ky. On the corner of Mathewson and Central streets is the Fowler estate, which was purchased in the fall of 1886 by Henry DeCoppet of New York. The first cottage on Central street is "Idlewild," opposite Hotel Columbus, and occupied in 1886 by Charles E. Green of Trenton, N. J. This cottage was the first one built at the Pier by a summer guest for his own residence. It was finished in 1869, and used that summer by its owner, Mr. C. E. Boon of Providence. It was purchased in 1887 by the Davises of Providence, and it is rumored that a fine villa will soon ornament this location. Adjoining the Hotel Columbus grounds on the west is the "Willow" cottage, the seaside home

of B. Lockwood of New York. Mr. Lockwood purchased the Boon cottage adjoining his grounds, and has now ample opportunity for a fine villa site. The Boon cottage was the first one erected at the Pier for rental. Adjoining Mr. Lockwood's property we come to four fine cottages of the colonial style of architecture, erected by Mrs. N. K. Bishop of Providence. The first, "Sea Croft," is now the property of George H. Coursen of Baltimore; a large cottage comes next, and the next is "Homeleigh," occupied in 1886 by the Misses Gwynne of New York; Mrs. Bishop's own residence is the last of the quartette; situated on the corner of Central and Caswell streets, it is named "Tyn-y-coed," meaning literally, "cottage in a field." On the opposite side of Central street is the summer home of Mrs. E. B. Carver of New York, which is named "Kabyun;" beside it is the pleasant rectory of St. Peter's, occupied by Reverend C. H. Tindell. Grinnell cottage occupies one corner of Caswell street. "Sea Side Shanty," is owned by Reverend J. Aspinwall Hodge, D.D., of Hartford, Conn. "The Wigwam" is owned by Edward Austen of New York, and its companion, "Sea Breeze," is the property of Samuel Colgate of New York, next below these is the fine villa "Rockhurst," owned by Howard Lapsley, a prominent broker of New York. Mr. Lapsley was among the first to appreciate the advantages and to see the possibilities of our resort, and with his family are among the first to come and the last to leave their summer home. Next comes the "Flat Rock" cottage, the property of Reverend Francis Wharton, D.D., LL.D., who was legal adviser to the state department at Washington. Mr. Wharton also owns the "Grove Cottage," situated on Ocean road, and a new cottage erected during the winter of 1886-7 for A. C. Dunham, Esq., of Hartford, Conn. These cottages are all abreast the "Flat Rock" cottage, so-called. Hazard avenue intersects with Ocean road and runs to the sea at this point. "Wyndcliffe" cottage owned by H. G. Grant of Providence, and "Bellevue," the handsome summer home of Thomas F. Pierce of Providence, are upon this avenue, the latter fronting upon the famous Indian Rock. Just below this last cottage is the "Indian Rock" cottage of William Babcock, D.D. Mr. Babcock is one of the earliest habitues of the Pier, and early established a cottage here. Mr. Charles H. Pope of New York, owns and occupies a handsome villa to the south of this, named "Over Cliff," while in the rear, fronting upon Ocean road, is the double cottage of Charles H.

Pope and Jeffrey Davis, named "Fair Lawn." Next below this, on Ocean road, is "Cliffe Holme," the property of Miss E. Oliver of Baltimore. On the west side of Ocean road, upon a location that insures an unsurpassed view of both ocean and inland scenery is the handsome villa "Gillian Lodge," built in 1886 by Allan McLane, Esq., of Washington. Adjoining its grounds on the south is "Woodburn," erected in 1886 for A. M. Cunningham of New York, and occupied by H. C. Potter of Philadelphia. Opposite this, toward the sea, is the handsome "Sea Meadow" villa of James W. Cooke of Philadelphia; and below it, still closer to the ocean, is the handsome villa of George V. Cresson of Philadelphia; this cottage probably cost more than any other on Ocean road, and is a marvel of workmanship in its interior finish. "Stone Lea" is one of the most harmonizing summer residences on the coast. South of this, on Newton avenue, is the cottage of W. W. Newton, D. D., of Pittsfield, Mass., while south of this, and with its grounds occupying the entire space between Ocean road and the ocean, is a new villa, built in 1887 for Mrs. Samuel Welsh of Philadelphia. It is a handsome building of stone and wood with outlying chimneys, whose facades are panelled with mosaic work of pebbles and shells. A large stone stable, whose general design is similar to the house, stands near the artistic stone gateway to the entrance to the grounds. Passing on over Ocean road we next come to "Dunmere," the palatial summer home of R. G. Dun of New York. This has been justly called the show place of the Pier. It fronts the Bog Rock, and less than eight years ago was one of the most unpromising bits of property along the shore; now through the taste of its owner and his architects, the site has been transformed into a scene of beauty. The villa is large and handsome, and the grounds elegantly adorned, picturesque summer pavillions dot the grounds, a tiny lake gives opportunity for boating, and a lovely bowling alley and billiard room are located but a short distance from the house. The interior adornment of Dunmere is unique and handsome. An iron fishing stand projects out into the water, and Mr. Dun, who is an enthusiastic fisherman, spends many an hour thereon. "Rock Ledge," the summer residence of Mr. E. Harrison Sanford of New York, adjoins Dunmere on the south. Here is another fine cottage, with broad, sweeping lawns on the west, the grounds ornamented by an old-fiashioned windmill, with sweep and

wheel; the villa is a modified Queen Anne style, the entrance being very attractive from the unique effects produced by the masonry.

Ocean road extends below these villas to Point Judith, and at Scarborough beach, about half a mile below Dunmere, there has been a number of building locations sold since 1866. E. W. Davis, of Providence, and Mrs. N. K. Bishop, of the same city, have cottages near here. Nearly opposite Dunmere is the old Anthony estate, which was purchased in 1886 by Sherman Rodgers, of Buffalo, N. Y.

During the fall of 1886 Edward Earle, a lawyer of New York city, purchased a tract of ten acres of land belonging to the Hazard property, and situated west of Ocean Road upon the high land in the vicinity of Gibson avenue, and only a few rods north of the "Hazard Castle." Mr. Earle had looked the ground over thoroughly before he bought, and was well satisfied with the result. The land was for the most part a rough, stony pasture, a part of which was heavily covered with brush. A large force of laborers was at once set at work clearing the ground. The tract was bounded by Gibson avenue on the west and Westmoreland street on the north. Mr. Earle at once proceeded to have the land platted into ten cottage lots, and also laid out a new avenue through the center, to run from Gibson avenue to Ocean road. This he calls "Earlscourt." Work was speedily pushed through the winter, it having been decided to build four cottages to be ready for occupancy for the season of 1887. And as a result of the labors of the winter and spring, four fine cottages were erected. The cottages are of fine architectural proportions, and would be ornaments to any summer resort. Three of these buildings were designed by the well-known firm of D. & J. Jardine, architects, of New York city, and the design of the fourth was from Constable Brothers, also of New York. The latter firm are also the designers of the ornamental water tower and windmill which is to ornament the center of the avenue through the grounds. A heavy stone wall will mark the eastern boundaries of the grounds, and there will be a handsome gateway at the western entrance on "Earlscourt," with massive stone posts, six feet square at base and nine feet in height, each surmounted with a bronze griffin similar to the large one on the tower. On the other sides the grounds will be enclosed with a hedge of California Privet, which will greatly enhance the park-like appearance.

The "Hazard Castle" at Narragansett Pier, an engraving of which is presented in this work, is a residence that presents peculiarities of plan and structure not only, but also felicity of design and pleasing effects of its own, that render it an object of interest to a large portion of the multitude who visit the Pier during the summer season, especially the two granite towers (of which material this entire building is made), one of which, the "Hexagonal Tower," is especially dedicated to the memory of the builder's late mother; and the other (that is a square tower) is dedicated to the memory of the direct line of ancestors of his own immediate branch of the Hazard family; this entire structure being dedicated to the memory of the direct line of the ancestors of which he is one of the descendants, these specified sub-divisions, nevertheless.

This entire structure was designed and built by Joseph Peace Hazard, who also laid all of the foundations thereof, excepting those of the square tower above mentioned. That was laid in conformity with his design and instructions, as above mentioned, and which is named the "Memorial Tower," and is 105 feet in height. The western portion of "The Castle" was built in 1846 and 1847, and its masonry was so carefully and solidly laid that it almost immediately became known as "The Castle," a title Mr. Hazard neither accepted nor countenanced until he had conveyed this property to his relative and friend, Rowland N. Hazard, in the year 1882; Mr. Joseph P. Hazard having made it his summer residence during these thirty-two intervening years, excepting during periods of absence in foreign countries.

This entire structure at Narragansett Pier is dedicated to the memory of Mr. Hazard's ancestors, though only the walls of the square tower, the "Memorial Tower" above mentioned, bear inscriptions. These are inserted not only on the outside of the walls thereof, but there is also a tablet of Italian marble inserted in the walls of the room that makes the third story of the tower.

At the time Mr. Joseph P. Hazard inherited this seaside farm from his father, there was not a tree within half a mile of the site upon which "The Castle" now stands, and it was generally supposed, so notoriously inimical are sea winds to trees in this vicinity, that none could be made to grow there. Nevertheless Mr. Hazard determined upon an experiment, and upon a scale so wide that there are now about thirty acres of trees, in the midst of

THE HAZARD MEMORIAL CASTLE AT "SEASIDE,"

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.

ARTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

which "The Castle" stands, nearly all of them being evergreens, and some of them are at least sixty feet in height. These trees invite multitudes of birds, and many varieties here find shelter and protection, and pour forth their songs as if desirous to express their thankfulness, while numerous red squirrels live inside of "The Castle."

ST. PETER'S CHAPEL BY THE SEA.*—A short time prior to the year 1850 some persons while visiting this neighborhood were struck with the beauty of the beach and the excellent bathing which it afforded. Their impressions were imparted to others and the result was that in the following summer several families from Philadelphia came to the Pier, and were received as boarders by the neighboring farmers. The delicious summer climate and the good bathing soon attracted other visitors. Boarding houses began to be erected, among which the Elmwood and Narragansett were pioneers. Other and larger structures rapidly followed. Still later cottages were built, first in the village and then on the cliffs by those desiring a more quiet life than was practicable at the hotels. Through such a process, continued through the last five and thirty years, Narragansett Pier has become the resort of many families who rarely think of spending their summers elsewhere.

Among this number were Christian men and women who brought their religious convictions and habits with them. Leaving the well ordered services of the consecrated church, their first care was to provide here an humbler equivalent for them. And so each successive Sunday found a devout little company gathered in hall or dining room, joining in the services of the prayer book and listening to a printed sermon read by one of the number. Very few of the present visitors can realize the healthful influence which these pioneers exercised over its earlier and later character.

Finally among other summer guests came an Episcopal clergyman, and to him was thereafter delegated the charge of those services. After awhile the dining-hall became overcrowded with worshippers, and it became necessary to procure a larger room. The only available alternative was an unoccupied apartment in a planing mill standing near the beach. This was rented, was furnished with seats of plank laid on rough logs, with reading desk of equally rude construction, and with this primitive

* Prepared for the Board of Trustees August 27th, 1883.

outfit the old planing mill was during several summers the place of stated worship; but this in time failed to accommodate the steadily increasing numbers. Not a few now began to think that the time had come for a vigorous and united movement toward the erection of a church. Several years earlier a subscription paper had been started and several hundred dollars had been obtained; but the effort had been allowed to languish, the money was placed in the hands of a trustee, and no decisive results followed. But in the month of August, 1868, a fresh and more successful effort was made. A printed circular was issued by the Reverend Samuel P. Kelly, an Episcopal clergyman then residing at Wakefield and dividing his services between that place and the Pier. To this paper was appended the endorsement of the bishop of the diocese, and in response to this appeal quite a large sum was pledged toward the erection of an Episcopal church, and to this was subsequently added the amount of the forenamed subscription. A building committee was promptly appointed with power to procure plans and make contracts for the proposed church. Two months later, in October, 1868, a building lot was bought, and a deed of conveyance of the same was made to the bishop of the diocese as trustee.

In February, 1869, an act of incorporation was obtained from the legislature of Rhode Island for a body known as "Trustees of St. Peter's Chapel in South Kingstown, Rhode Island," for the purpose of maintaining free public worship at Narragansett Pier according to the rites of the Episcopal church in the United States of America. During the early months of 1869 the new wooden structure was raised and covered, and in the following summer was used as a place of worship. On the 8th day of September a gale of short duration but of unusual severity swept over the coast, and the new church was hurled to the ground and converted into an almost worthless wreck. But the feeling of disappointment caused by this unlooked-for blow was not morbidly nursed. On the contrary, it seemed to be the starting point of a fresh courage and energy. Scarcely had the fury of the gale abated when the friends of the church, standing around its ruins, decided to sell the mass of broken timbers for whatever price could be obtained, and on the spot opened a new and generous subscription for the erection of another church, no more to be built of wood, but of solid stone.

As most of the summer visitors had already returned to their

DRUIDSDREAM HOUSE and ANTE MORTEM TOMB of JOS. P. HAZARD.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.

ARTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

homes, all further action was necessarily deferred to the following year. At this juncture an earnest friend of the church (and one of the trustees) offered for a moderate rental to erect a hall large enough to accommodate the summer congregations, and to give the church the exclusive use of it on Sundays and at such other times as it might be needed for fairs, concerts, lectures and whatever methods might be devised to aid in the erection of the church. When not thus needed it was to be at the disposal of the owner for such secular uses as should be approved by the board of trustees. This proposal was accepted, Canonchet Hall was built, and during the next three summers (1870, 1871 and 1872) it was rented and used by the society under the above named conditions. In October, 1869, a deed of conveyance of the building lot was made by the bishop of the diocese as trustee, to the board of trustees of St. Peter's chapel, their successors and assigns forever.

In August, 1870, the corner stone of the present church was laid by the bishop with appropriate services. During the next four years, in the face of discouragements and obstacles not a few in number, the church moved on steadily toward its completion. The two months of summer were the brief harvest time upon which depended the work of the following year. But large collections in church, generous personal offerings, energetic devices in the way of garden parties, fairs, concerts and lectures continued to yield the needed resources until the present church was completed, at a cost of seventeen thousand dollars. During the summer of 1873, though in an unfinished condition, it was used as a place of worship.

In August, 1874, just four years after the laying of the corner stone, it was consecrated to the service of Almighty God by the bishop of the diocese, to be henceforward known by the name and title of "St. Peter's Chapel by the Sea," and in that solemn service the anxieties of the past were all forgotten in the one feeling of all hearts—that of gratitude to God for his crowning blessing on their labors.

Shortly after the consecration of the church a petition was sent by the board of trustees to the bishop and standing committee of the diocese praying that St. Peter's Chapel by the Sea and the board of trustees of the same be recognized as an independent chapel, congregation and parish. The prayer of the the petitioners was granted, and this is now recognized as one

of the parishes, in union with the diocesan convention. In August, 1879, the Reverend Charles H. Bixby, then having charge of St. Peter's, was unable to procure a residence for his family. As the only means of retaining him the trustees decided to build a rectory. A committee was appointed with power to act, and at the first meeting of the board in the following year, June, 1880, that committee reported that the rectory had been completed at a cost of about three thousand dollars, and with a debt against the trustees of seventeen hundred dollars.

The ministers in charge of St. Peter's have been as follows: Reverends Samuel P. Kelly, Charles H. Bixby, Warren E. Clark and Charles H. Tindell, the present incumbent, who succeeded Mr. Clark in March, 1885.

The trustees of "St. Peter's by the Sea" are as follows: William R. Babcock, D. D., Newport; Charles Hitchcock, M. D., New York; Howard Lapsley, New York; George V. Cresson, Philadelphia; Charles E. Boon, Providence; Ebson S. Taylor, Narragansett Pier; Freeman Tefft; and Mr. Chapin, Albany, N. Y.

Presbyterian Church.—The Presbyterian church at Narragansett Pier was erected in 1875, at a cost of nearly $13,000. Its first pastor was the Reverend C. H. Morrill. The church is most flourishing during the summer months, and is generally presided over by the different ministers who sojourn at the Pier during the summer vacations.

Baptist Church.—The Narragansett Baptist church was organized July 28th, 1850. A charter was obtained in October following, and a house of worship was erected. January 23d, 1851, it was dedicated. Reverend Robert Dennis was the first pastor; John Tourgee, deacon; and Joseph Eaton, clerk. Subsequently this society became extinct, and on December 22d, 1857, a new society organized, and under this covenant Reverend Pardon Tillinghast became first pastor. The society is flourishing.

CHAPTER XIV.

TOWN OF SOUTH KINGSTOWN (concluded).

Wakefield.—Wakefield Mills.—Banks.—Hotels.—Episcopal Churches.—Baptists.—Catholics.—Riverside Cemetery.—Peace Dale.—Oil Mill.—Congregational Church.—Rocky Brook.—Church at Rocky Brook.—Little Rest.—Banks.—Kingston Church.—The Congregational Church.—Glen Rock.—Queen River Baptist Church.—Kingston Station.—Burnside.—Perryville.—Fort Tucker.—Curtis Corner.—South Ferry.—Greene Hill.—Mooresfield.—Life Saving Station.—Light House.—Point Judith Pond.—George W. Sheldon.—Daniel Sherman.—Stephen A. Wright.

THE village of Wakefield is situated in the southern part of South Kingstown, on both sides of the Saugatucket river, and contains a population of about twelve hundred souls. The first record we have of any transaction at this place is in 1696, when John Pole of Boston, Mass., son-in-law to William Brenton, sells his share of his father-in-law's land to Nathaniel Niles, being a part of the Pettaquamscutt purchase, for two hundred and fifty pounds. This is what is now called the Mill estate in Wakefield, or is included in that estate. Nathaniel Niles owned nearly all if not all the land now included in Wakefield. In 1717 Nathaniel Niles deeded to his son, Ebenezer Niles, two hundred acres of land, with appurtenances, houses and mills, etc. In 1718 Ebenezer Niles by deed to his son, Ebenezer, Jr., also makes mention of this mill property.

In 1738 Ebenezer Niles sells to Daniel McCoon thirty acres of this land with dwelling house, grist mill and saw mill. The deed reads "that McCoon shall have the privilege of raising the dam from time to time and all times." In 1734 Daniel McCoon's daughter Thankful married Thomas Williams. In 1807 Daniel Williams, Sr., of Rome, Oneida county, N.Y., Thomas and Daniel "ye sons of said Daniel, sen., of South Kingstown, and Robert, son of Daniel, sen., for seven thousand one hundred dollars sell to Rowland Hazard a certain tract of land with dwelling house, grist mill, saw mill, devised by their grandfather, Daniel Mc-

Coon." In 1820 Hazard sold part of this land, including "dwelling house, grist mill and carding mill," to William Congdon, and the next year Congdon sold this property to James Robinson for eight thousand eight hundred dollars.

John Dockray bought property in Wakefield in 1769. He purchased of David Stedman, paying him two hundred and fifty pounds for eighty-five acres. Before the year 1800 John B. Dockray built a store at Dockray Corners, and Wakefield from this time had a commercial center for the beginning of a village. Mr. Dockray died in 1817. In the meantime, aside from the extensive business carried on by him in a commercial way, others came in and vigorously pushed forward their interests. Coon Williams built a saw mill, and soon afterward David Mumford erected a grist mill. The inimitable Thomas B. Hazard (Nailor Tom), the blacksmith, had his shop and residence in the place as early as 1780, but the place was not named until about 1820, when the Hon. R. G. Hazard named it after a relative of his. In 1822 Sylvester Robinson built a store, and at that time laid the foundation of the prosperous business that has been conducted by the family since that time, and now covering a period of sixty-six years. In 1845 Mr. Sylvester Robinson took his son B. F. Robinson into partnership, and from the time of the death of the former, in 1867, the latter has had charge. The store has always been a prominent one in the town, and in former years a very extensive business was carried on in the manufacturing of clothing, there having been as many as twenty tailors at a time employed by the elder Robinson. The pioneer store of the Robinsons, above referred to, was built in 1822. This building is now used as a dwelling house, and is occupied by Samuel Phillips. In 1846 the present structure was erected.

In 1823 Wakefield had nine houses, including farm houses, betweeen Armstrong's Corner and Sugar Loaf hill; one store, one grist mill, one saw mill, one blacksmith shop, one small factory, and about sixty inhabitants. The town of South Kingstown at that time contained a population of about three thousand. In the spring of 1826 Mr. J. Wilson established himself in business at Tower Hill, and Colonel Willard Hazard did the same at Wakefield. This was the year when the great autumn storm took place which continued four days, with thunder and lightning. At that time the chief articles sold were rum, gin, brandy, molasses, codfish, tobacco and a little flour.

The wants of the common classes were few; new rum and hard work were about all they got. At this time, when a child was born the first things that were put into its mouth were gin and molasses. Brandy and gin were preferred to new milk. The farmers husked their corn on the strength of new rum. At marriages liquor was served, and every new-born babe had its head bathed and washed with liquor, and every one who came to see the child was offered gin-sling. Mr. Wilson says he sold from ten to thirty gallons of rum to every family during the year. Every year he would sell eight or more hogsheads of New England rum, one of St. Croix, sundry barrels of gin, wine and brandy, and three hogsheads of cider, and withal carried on a profitable business. As late as 1837 Wakefield did a thriving business in the whiskey traffic. Teams were on the road nearly every day bringing liquor from Wickford to this place. At this time, however, a great revival occurred in the Baptist church, under the ministrations of Reverend Mr. Hull, a Seventh Day Baptist. The people became so alarmed about their souls' welfare that all business was stopped for a period of about ten days, and every one who was able went to hear the gospel preached, and a revolution on the temperance question took place, and a total abstinence association was organized. In 1841 the Washingtonian movement made its appearance in town. John Hawkins came to Wakefield, a temperance champion from Baltimore. He was right from the gutters in the streets of that city, where he and several others had been gutter drunkards. The inhabitants of the village and the town, in consequence of this movement, became somewhat revolutionized. Teetotalers or total abstinence societies were formed, and hundreds signed the pledge. In 1850 or 1851 the Sons of Temperance organized. They made a move in the right direction, and men of respectability joined the order.

In the meantime various other parties came into the place and carried on trading, manufacturing and other industries. Jonathan Eddy was here a long time before the late war. He was succeeded by Porter & Loveland. This firm after a few years' stay sold out in 1853 to G. W. Sheldon, the senior member of the present firm of G. W. Sheldon & Co., and founder of an extensive business in house furnishing goods. Mr. Sheldon's new store was built in 1879. It is one of the largest in the town. In 1859 Mr. Daniel Sherman, wood and coal merchant at the Pier, built

his store on the hill, and for about thirty years carried on a flourishing trade in the grocery line. His son Calvin succeeded his father some two years ago. About the time of the building of the Wakefield and Narragansett Pier Railroad W. C. Caswell established himself in trade where J. C. Tucker, Jr., is now. He was succeeded by Tucker & Partelow in 1879, who continued there until 1882, when Mr. Partelow erected his present building at the Corners and moved his interests, Tucker remaining at the old stand.

The handsome block occupied by Kenyon Brothers for so many years, prior to March 1st, 1888, when the firm was dissolved, was erected by Mr. Robinson soon after the close of the war. Mr. O. P. Kenyon, the successor to the Kenyon Brothers, erected the building now occupied by Cross & Clarke in 1885. This last-named firm deals in all kinds of men's furnishing goods. They also have the post office in their building. O. P. Kenyon carries staple and fancy dry goods. His store is a large one and is kept well stocked. E. A. & E. J. Knowles, dealers in wall paper and upholstery goods, erected their building in 1886. E. J. Knowles is the present owner. Other traders that have lately come in are: B. W. Palmer, ready-made clothing, 1880; Charles Jacobs, same, 1888; C. C. Pollock, groceries, 1885; Stedman Brothers, groceries, 1887; and T. F. Holland, same, 1888.

The drug business proper, with all its ramifications in the trade of all kinds of medicines and chemicals, druggists' sundries and fancy articles, was begun by Wright & Clarke in 1868. Wakefield had been by some people prior to this time called Wrightville, in honor of Stephen A. Wright, who went to California in 1843, and upon his return purchased large amounts of property in the place. W. G Wright was the son of Stephen A. He has been in the drug trade since the above date. He built what is known as Wright's Hall in 1883. In 1885 D. B. Griffin, after a course in practical pharmacy in Brooklyn, N. Y., of two years, returned to the village and commenced business in the old store of William C. Clarke, where he continued one year. In 1886 he erected a model store of its kind, which he now occupies.

The manufacture of carriages in Wakefield was begun in 1861 by N. C. Armstrong. At this time Mr. Armstrong built a small shop, but continued the business not over three years, when he sold to Stephen C. & William K. Armstrong. The

business of this firm was continued till 1871, when Charles H. Armstrong came into possession, the firm name now being Charles H. Armstrong & Sons. The firm employs twelve hands. Wood & Curtis, carriage manufacturers, also built their shop at Columbia Corners in 1874. In 1880 their property burned, and it was immediately rebuilt and on a larger scale. They employ six hands.

Before the year 1800 William Coon built a saw mill in Wakefield. The Narragansett mill, however, was before this time and beyond the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. The dam of this mill was some little distance above the present one. David Mumford built a grist mill soon after this. In 1824 James Rodman bought the mill property, and he was succeeded by William Edward and Attmore Robinson. W. A. Robinson bought the property in 1841, but becoming embarrassed he moved to Providence, and the interests were managed by Daniel Burdick till about the year 1850, when Stephen A. Wright, a former blacksmith in the place returned from California and took charge. He had charge from 1850 to 1854 or 1855. It then passed into the hands of Samuel Rodman, who bought the property in 1857, and held possession until 1861. B. F. Robinson at this time owned a quarter interest in the mills. In 1862 or 1863 Gideon Reynolds purchased the property, and at this time the name was changed to "Wakefield Manufacturing Company." In 1866 he sold to Robert Rodman, the present owner. Under the management of Mr. Rodman the business of manufacturing Kentucky jeans and doeskins has been successfully carried on these many years, giving a new impetus and life to the village. Mr. Rodman employs about seventy hands in the Wakefield mills, and in addition to his interests here owns three other large mills in other towns.

BANKS.—At the August session of the general assembly, held at Newport in 1850 Sylvester Robinson, Samuel Rodman, Elisha Watson, William B. Robinson, Isaac P. Rodman, Carder Hazard, Benjamin F. Robinson, Thomas P. Wells, John Wistar, Stephen C. Fisk, Daniel Burdick, James P. Peckham, Attmore Robinson, Hezekiah Babcock, Rowland G. Hazard and Edward W. Hazard were created a body corporate by the name of the "*Wakefield Institution for Savings*," and they and such others as might thereafter be elected members of the corporation should be and remain a body corporate, with perpetual succession. Samuel

Rodman was appointed its first president. The first directors were as follows: Sylvester Robinson, Daniel Burdick, William B. Robinson, Elisha Watson, Isaac P. Rodman, Hezekiah Babcock, Benjamin F. Robinson and Edward W. Hazard. The president and board of directors constituted the board of trustees. Thomas P. Wells was the first secretary and treasurer. In 1860 he was succeeded by Daniel M. C. Stedman. In 1886, on the 26th of October, John E. Babcock was elected assistant treasurer, and March 17th, 1887, treasurer. Following are the names of the presidents: Samuel Rodman, 1850 to March, 1863; Stephen C. Fisk, 1863 to April, 1870; John Babcock, April 19th, 1870, holds the office at the present time. The general assembly, by an act passed March 24th, 1886, allows the institution to receive on deposit an amount not exceeding one million dollars.

The Wakefield Bank was organized in the east room of the present residence of Benjamin F. Robinson, then occupied by Sylvester Robinson. Thomas P. Wells was the first cashier, and he served in that capacity until he succeeded his father as cashier of the Kingston bank. About 1851 the South County bank was organized, with D. M. C. Stedman as cashier. The bank suspended in 1859, and after settling up Mr. Stedman succeeded Mr. Wells as cashier of the Wakefield Bank. William A. Robinson was the first president of the Wakefield bank, succeeded by Sylvester Robinson in 1841. April 27th, 1865, the Wakefield National Bank was organized, with Sylvester Robinson as president, and D. M. C. Stedman as cashier. Sylvester Robinson died in January, 1867, and John Babcock was elected. He resigned April 19th, 1870, and was succeeded by Benjamin F. Robinson.

The directors of Wakefield National Bank elected at its organization were: Sylvester Robinson, William C. Watson, William A. Robinson, John Babcock, Rowland F. Gardner, Daniel Sherman.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected directors for the year 1887: John Babcock, B. F. Robinson, Daniel Sherman, John N. Hazard, John A. Brown, John P. Sherman, B. F. Robinson, Jr. At the directors' meeting, held subsequently to the annual meeting, B. F. Robinson was unanimously elected president, and John E. Babcock cashier for the ensuing year. The cashier made a few remarks as to the growth of the

bank in the past seven years. The total business done for 1886 was $2,771,000, or twice that done in years ago. The total deposits for 1886 were $1,231,000, or two and one-half times the amount in 1879. The average deposits for 1886 were $82,869.81. The new cashier is a son of Mr. John Babcock of this town, and has been in the bank for a number of years. Several months ago he was elected assistant cashier, and now he succeeds Mr. Stedman, who has been cashier for so many years.

HOTELS.—The village of Wakefield has two hotels. The Wakefield is the oldest one in the place. The building was formerly owned and managed as a boarding house by Mrs. Thomas Rodman. In 1878 the property was purchased by Doctor Wilcox and opened as a hotel. Subsequently Doctor Wilcox employed Edward Rodman as manager of the business. Mr. Rodman was succeeded by Mr. Phillips, and finally Doctor Wilcox assumed control himself; but the duties of his profession interfering, he first rented it to Clarke Sheldon. Following Mr. Sheldon came A. W. Britton, George Holland, Lewis Anthony, and Jeremiah Briggs, the present manager.

The Columbia House has been recently established. It is under the proprietorship of George I. Holland, and receives its quota of patronage from the traveling public.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SOUTH KINGSTOWN.—A number of families attached to the worship of the Church of England had previous to the year 1700 settled in the Narragansett country. Reverend Christopher Bridge became their regular pastor in 1706, but previous to this time they worshipped in private houses. Reverend Samuel Niles, a native of Block Island, was settled over the Presbyterian or Congregational society in South Kingstown. He had been called, as he says, "by an invitation of sundry well disposed persons in said town, which was in the year 1702, or thereabouts." The Reverend Mr. Bridge, a professor of the Church of England, continued in the north part of Kingstown, as it was then called, at the same time that Mr. Niles preached in the south part. Mr. Niles removed from Narragansett to Braintree, in Massachusetts, in 1710.

The Reverend Mr. Bridge was appointed by the bishop of London assistant minister to the Reverend Mr. Niles, the rector of King's chapel, Boston. He arrived in March, 1699. In 1703, at the request of the vestry, Mr. Bridge proceeded to England in order to

solicit subscriptions for the enlargement of the chapel, a measure made necessary by the increase of the congregation. A misunderstanding about this time arose between Mr. Niles and Mr. Bridge, which grew into a serious division and threatened the peace and prosperity of the church. The bishop of London (Compton) condemned the course of Mr. Bridge, and in his letter to the church says, "therefore I shall not be so earnest for his removal otherwise than I am convinced it is impossible for him and Mr. Niles to live together in peace. I know his spirit is too high to submit to that subordination which is absolutely necessary he should comply with while he stays at Boston; so that I would by all means advise him to go to Narragansett, where he may have an hundred pounds per annum sterling, besides what perquisites he may make upon the place, and then he will be his own master."

About the 1st of October, 1706, Mr. Bridge came to Narragansett. The wardens of King's chapel spoke of him with regard and respect, and the bishop promised him the continuance of his favor. It, however, appears that Mr. Bridge, after his settlement in Narragansett, created a new difficulty, as we learn from the bishop's letter to the officers of the King's chapel, dated in May, 1708. He says: "not being fully informed to what degree and upon what grounds Mr. Bridge had committed that insolent riot upon the church of Rhode Island." Mr. Bridge did not remain long in Narragansett, but removed to Rye, in New York, where he was again settled in the ministry and where he died in May, 1719. He was a religious and worthy man, a very good scholar and a fine, grave preacher; his performances in the pulpit were solid, judicious and profitable; his conversation was agreeable and improving. He was educated at the University of Cambridge in England, and was about forty-eight years of age when he died, very much lamented.

In 1722 the town of Kingstown was divided, and the church of the parish, built in 1707, fell on the north side of the Kingstown line. In 1717 the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts appointed the Reverend Mr. Guy a missionary over the Narragansett parish. In 1719, at his own request, he was removed to South Carolina.

The first entry in the records of the Episcopal church in Kingstown, is the following:

"Kingstown, in Narragansett, April 14, 1718.

"At a meeting of the parishoners aforesaid the following persons were elected for church wardens and vestry for the year ensuing, viz.:

Mr. SAMUEL PHILLIPS
Mr. SAMUEL ALBRO } Church Wardens.

Mr. CHARLES DICKINSON
Mr. GABRIEL BERNON
Mr. GEORGE BALFOUR
Mr. THOMAS LILLIBRIDGE } Vestrymen."
Mr. JOHN KOLTREDGE
Mr. THOMAS PHILLIPS
Mr. JOHN ALBRO

On the same day Messrs. Dickinson, Bernon, Koltredge and Phillips were sworn into their offices as were also the wardens; and Messrs. Charles Dickinson, Gabriel Bernon, Samuel Albro, Samuel Phillips and George Balfour were appointed to go to Boston with a letter from the vestry in order to obtain a benefaction or contribution toward finishing the church of Narragansett. Messrs. Phillips and Albro were also appointed to wait upon the gentlemen of Newport in order to obtain the like benefaction.

In relation to Mr. Bernon's family we find the following entry in the records at a subsequent period. July 11th, 1721, four children were baptized at Providence, viz.: Mary Bernon, Eve Bernon, Anna Donnison and Elizabeth Donnison, by Reverend Mr. McSparran. This Gabriel Bernon was a Protestant merchant of an ancient and honorable family of Rochelle, where he was born April 6th, 1644. His zeal in the Protestant cause had rendered him obnoxious to the authorities for some time previous to the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and he was two years imprisoned. While thus confined a fellow prisoner presented him an edition of the Psalms which, being printed in a minute form, its persecuted owner could readily secrete it in his bosom when surprised at his simple devotions. Before the massacre of St. Bartholomew the pulpits propagated the maxims that faith need not be kept with heretics, and that to massacre them was just, pious and useful to salvation. Gabriel Bernon left his native city and took refuge in England, where he remained some time. He came to America soon after, to Providence in 1698 and then

to Narragansett. He was elected one of the vestry of St. Paul's in 1718.

The last entry made in the church records by Mr. Guy is dated September 28th, 1718. From that date to April, 1721, the Reverend Mr. Honeyman, of Newport, occasionally performed divine services in the Narragansett church and administered the rights of baptism and the Lord's supper.

On the 15th of June, 1720, the society of St. Paul's, in order to procure the services of a missionary, sent three letters to Great Britain, one to the Lord Bishop of London, one to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts and one to the Honorable Francis Nicholson. General Nicholson commanded the expedition that reduced Port Royal and Nova Scotia in 1710. In 1711 he commanded the land expedition to reduce Canada. He was the friend and patron of the Reverend Mr. McSparran.

Pursuant to the request before mentioned the Reverend James McSparran was sent as a missionary to Narragansett. He arrived on the 28th of April, 1721. At a meeting of the vestry in May, 1721, it was voted "that whereas April 14th, 1718, in the incumbency of the Reverend Mr. Guy, a vestry meeting was held in the church of St. Paul's in Kingstown in Narragansett, when and where Mr. Samuel Phillips and Mr. Samuel Albro were chosen church wardens for that year, and Mr. Charles Dickinson, Mr. Gabriel Bernon and others were chosen vestrymen; and now whereas by the removal of the said Mr. Guy there hath been a vacancy ever since until April, when the Reverend James McSparran, the society's missionary, took possession of said church and commenced his ministerial office, there hath been no vestry or church meeting here. It is therefore agreed and unanimously voted by the members of the vestry present at an appointed meeting for regulating and bringing into better order the affairs of the church in the aforesaid parish of St. Paul's, that the aforesaid Wardens and Vestry be continued in their respective offices and places until the next and more immediate proper season for entering upon a new choice."

The McSparrans emigrated from Kintore, in Scotland, to Ireland at different periods. The principal branch of them settled at the village of Dungiven, in the county of Derry, in the north of Ireland. Archibald McSparran, grandfather of Reverend James McSparran, was brought to Dungiven by his uncle, the

Reverend Archibald McSparran. The McSparrans were the first that invented grist mills in that neighborhood. From this place some emigrated to America.

Reverend James McSparran received a classical education and studied for the ministry, and was sent on a mission to Narragansett about the year 1720. He married a lady at the place where he settled. The following are the exemplifications of canonical authority by the meeting of the society:

"By these presents, we John by divine permission Bishop of London do make known unto all men that on Sunday, to wit, the twenty-first day of August, A.D., 1720, in the chapel within our palace of Fulham in the County of Middlesex, we the aforesaid John, Bishop as aforesaid, solemnizing by the protection of Almighty God the sacred rites of ordination, have admitted and advanced James McSparran, master of arts, at Glasgow, beloved by us in Christ, many ways to us commended for his praiseworthy life, and the gifts of his character and virtues and in the study and knowledge of good letters learned and sufficiently entitled and by our examiners examined and approved to the sacred order of Deacons according to the usages and rites of the Anglican church in this behalf, wholesomely made and provided and him have then and there duly and canonically ordained Deacon.

"In testimony whereof we have caused our Episcopal seal to be set to these presents. Given on the day and year aforesaid, and in the year of our translation the seventh.

"JOHN, London."
[SEAL].

TOWER HILL CHURCH AND CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—The original St. Paul's church in Narragansett was erected some time prior to the year 1722. Upon the division of the old town of Kingstown into North and South Kingstown the church fell about one mile over the North Kingstown side of the line. In 1791 it was incorporated by the name of St. Paul's in North Kingstown, and the purchases and donations both in real and personal estate were made to St. Paul's church in North Kingstown in its corporate name. Its first incorporation was in October, 1791, and upon their petition the old charter was repealed, and a new one granted in February, 1794.

The location of the building having become inconvenient for both parishes, it was in the year 1800 removed to Wickford, at that time a large village, and the parish divided. Services were

performed by the same rector in both parishes; on alternate Sundays at the Wickford church and at the Glebe house in South Kingstown. Through the exertions and enterprise of the Reverend Mr. Burge, a church was erected on Tower Hill for the accommodation of the South Kingstown parish, and consecrated by Bishop Griswold in November, 1818. This parish, in June, 1834, was incorporated by the name of St. Luke's church; afterward, in October, 1838, the corporate name was changed to St. Paul's, and services were performed in the new church instead of the Glebe. In 1833 the church at Tower Hill obtained an appropriation from the Rhode Island Convocation for a missionary to preach regularly in the Tower Hill church. The Reverend Erastus De Wolf, one of the missionaries of the Convocation, accepted their call, and performed services in the Tower Hill church for about eight months. He was sent as a missionary to Westerly. As soon as the two churches were supplied with separate services the lands that had been given to St. Paul's in North Kingstown (the property having been obtained originally by joint contributions of both parishes), were satisfactorily divided, and from that time alternate services by the same rector ceased.

In the autumn of 1834 the parish of Tower Hill again called the Reverend Mr. De Wolf to become their rector, and he continued until 1838. The Reverend Francis Vinton succeeded Mr. De Wolf. In 1840, the Church of the Ascension having been erected and consecrated, the members of the church at Tower Hill joined the Wakefield church, and since there have been but occasional services at Tower Hill by the rector of the Wakefield church.

Reverend Francis Vinton organized the *Church of the Ascension* at Wakefield on the 28th of February, 1839, with six communicants. Mr. Vinton offered to procure $1,000, provided the same amount should be raised in South Kingstown. This proposition was readily acceded to by Mr. Elisha Watson and others. Through the liberality of Mr. Watson suitable lots for the church and parsonage house were obtained, and in a few weeks the required amount for the erection of a church, and a considerable amount for building the parsonage were raised. The building of the church was commenced in the summer of 1839. It was consecrated on the 3d of June, 1840.

The Reverend William H. Newman was the first rector, the Reverend Mr. Vinton having accepted the rectorship of St. Stephen's in Providence before the church was completed. Mr. Newman divided his labors between the Tower Hill and Wakefield parishes until the consecration. He continued the rector of the Church of the Ascension until Easter, 1841, when he accepted a call to Christ church, Westerly. The rectorship of the Wakefield church was vacant, except occasional ministrations, until February, 1842, when the Reverend James H. Eams was elected minister of the united parishes of Tower Hill and Wakefield. Mr. Eams continued until January, 1846, when he was chosen rector of St. Stephen's, Providence. In March, 1846, Reverend James H. Carpenter became rector of the churches of Wakefield and Tower Hill and held that position until 1849. Mr. Carpenter was born February 14th, 1810. He did not enter the ministry until thirty-five years of age. He died February 8th, 1881. Succeeding him came Reverend James J. Warren till 1852; William A. Leach till 1853; occasional supplies for a number of years; J. F. Winkley remained three years till 1867; S. P. Kelly till 1870; Rufus Clark till 1871; C. H. Bixby from 1876 to 1881; Edward W. Clark, 1881 to 1883; Phineas Duryea is the present pastor.

Baptist Churches, Wakefield.—The first Baptist church organized in Washington county was in North Kingstown. It was organized about the year 1710. Richard Sweet was pastor for many years, and lived till after 1740. The first church in South Kingstown must, therefore, have been organized subsequently to 1710. It was in existence in 1725, and was represented in the Six-Principle Baptist Association in the year 1729. Daniel Everett was pastor for many years, probably as long as the church existed.

In those days the state of religion was very low throughout the country. There were many unconverted ministers, while formality and hypocrisy prevailed. In 1733–35 arose the great revival of religion in New England, in which Jonathan Edwards, of Northampton, acted an important part. In the years 1739–41 Whitefield was in this country. This great awakening affected the churches in this part of the country, and dissensions and divisions afflicted the church in South Kingstown, as well as those in North Kingstown, Warwick, Greenwich and other places. Whitefield, differing from Wesley, accepted the doctrine of par-

ticular redemption, and placed great importance upon it. This view was accepted by those who were influenced by his preaching, and the doctrine became a subject of contention. The agitation lasted a number of years. Elder David Sprague became converted to this view, and brought some Separatist ministers to the Narragansett country to preach. The majority of the church at North Kingstown, where he was ordained, were opposed, and shut him out of the meeting house in the year 1750. He gained influence, however, in the South Kingstown church, and it became divided on the subject. It was about this time that the pastor, Daniel Everett, died. The church never recovered from its division, but finally became extinct.

In the fall of 1750 a Separatist church was formed in the town. As this was at the time of the divisions in the Everett church, which from this date disappears, there seems little doubt that the new church was composed of those who separated under Elder Sprague's influence from that church. The old church, if thus left with those who had only a name to live but were dead, could scarcely be expected to survive long. We may, therefore, with much probability, assume that the new church was the vital part of the old one continuing its existence, while the dead part was sloughed off and perished. But the vitality of this surviving part seems to have been very feeble. Their pastor was a Mr. James Rodgers. Mr. Backus says of him that, "He had entangled himself so much in the affairs of this life, and was involved so deeply in debt, that he went off into the State of New York." His pastorate had lasted about twenty years. The church did not long survive such a ministry, but was "divided and dissolved." The church was organized on the policy of intercommunion of Baptists and Congregationalists. It seems to have been upon this subject, in part at least, that division arose. The scattered fragments, however, still had life enough to prevent entire dissolution. They gradually centralized in three separate portions, resulting in three distinct churches.

The first of these was organized in the year 1774. This took the name of the First Baptist Church of South Kingstown, or at least was so known. It was located in the western part of the town, near Richmond, and afterward held its meetings regularly in Richmond, and was known as the First Baptist church of Richmond. This church never possessed a meeting house. It died out after the year 1813, having been in existence not far from forty-five years.

THE COTTAGE.

HOME OF THE LATE ISAAC P. HAZARD,

PEACE DALE, R I

Twenty years after the organization of this church, in the year 1794, a number who still held to mixed communion, had a revival among them, and, others joining them, they organized a church, Mr. Elliot Locke becoming their minister. He used to preach in the old meeting house at Weight Corner, which a few years later went to decay. Mr. Locke had a powerful voice, and used it without stint. Colonel Moses Barber, who recently died at an advanced age, told the following incident: "He, then a young man, used to attend the Elder's preaching at the old meeting house. At one time the land had been suffering from drought. Young Barber went to church and took his seat in the gallery. The elder in his prayer remembered the parched ground and suffering crops, and poured forth with his full and powerful voice earnest petitions for rain. As the young man heard these appeals rolling forth with such energy, it seemed to him, unconverted though he was, that such a call must reach the heavens. Before the close of the service faint, distant rumblings of thunder were heard. He began to be anxious to reach home before the answer of the prayer should come, which he now fully expected. The service closed, he hastened for his horse, and mounting rode away at full speed; but before he had gone far the heavy rain overtook him, and he was obliged to take shelter on the way."

Elder Locke retired from the ministry in the year 1805, and his church afterward disappeared. It seems to have been in existence not much over ten or eleven years. Thus two of the three branches of the old stock died out. The remaining one continues to the present day. The formal organization of the church did not take place until April 12th, 1781. The church was recognized by a council of the neighboring churches on the 14th of May of this year.

The history of the church falls into two periods of nearly equal length and quite distinct in character. The first, extending over forty-nine years, from 1781 to 1830, was characterized by long pastorates and a long interval. The second period, from 1830 to the present time, has been marked by short pastorates and short intervals. During the first period the church had no meeting house, while during the second it has never been without one. Doctor Benjamin Weight, a physician, was the first pastor. It was under his preaching that the church had been gathered. His ordination was delayed for two months after the recognition,

and took place on the 28th of July. The services were held in an orchard near the present residence of Nicholas Northup, on the south road from Kingston, about three miles from that village. The identical tree under which he stood was long remembered. He continued as pastor for twenty-seven years, and nominally until his death, three years later, in 1811. No special revival took place during his pastorate. He was a good man and much respected. He is remembered as being in his latter years a white haired gentleman of respectable appearance, and somewhat corpulent. He was slightly below the medium height. He rode a "black pacer," carriages having not yet been introduced into the town, and had a habit of humming as he rode. He wore a pair of high-topped boots, projecting above his knees, and presenting a striking appearance when he sat down. He was fond of children. He was fond of fishing, and kept a boat at Bass Rock. He invented a wooden seine to resist the ravages of the horse mackerel, which were very numerous and very destructive, but on trial it proved too buoyant to be of practical use. He also invented a contrivance for drawing up his boat out of the water by means of rollers. During his last years he was disabled by paralysis. One day near the close of his last sickness his strength returned to him, and he was seized with a desire to preach again. He called together his household and farm hands, was propped up in bed, and discoursed to them from the text Psalm XLVI:4.—"There is a river, the streams whereof shall make glad the city of God." It has been said concerning this effort, which was his last, that he preached his own funeral sermon. Perhaps this was his intention. When his funeral occurred, however, Elder Gershom Palmer, then lately settled at Exeter, conducted the services and preached. On the farm which he owned are now to be seen two nameless and moundless graves, marked by rough stones. Beneath the sod at this spot are understood to rest the remains of Doctor Weight and his wife. They had no children.

After Elder Weight became helpless about three years before his death, Enoch Stedman, a member of the church, and then about thirty years of age, was ordained, not as an elder, but as an Evangelist. The church evidently did not believe in a plurality of elders. The ordination took place in the court house at Kingston in 1808, probably in January. Elder Stedman's pastorate is celebrated for a remarkable revival of re-

The HOME of the LATE ROWLAND GIBSON HAZARD, LL. D.

PEACE DALE, R. I.

ARTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

ligion which extended from Escoheag Hill, in West Greenwich, to Point Judith. Elder Gershom Palmer of Exeter, preached and labored through the town with him, and both of them baptized converts, Elder Palmer into his church, and Elder Stedman into the South Kingstown church. This was the origin of the South Kingstown branch of Elder Palmer's church, of which a small remnant still remains. Elder Stedman, during his pastorate, began making visits to Block Island for preaching and gospel work, and finally resigned and removed there permanently, becoming pastor of that church. The historical sketch of the Block Island church dates his connection with them as early as 1814. But this must be based on his visits there, for the South Kingstown church reported his name to the association as pastor in the years 1814–15–16. His relation to the church is understood to have terminated about the year 1817. He died on Block Island August 24th, 1867, eighty-nine years of age. Though lacking a liberal education, he was a good preacher for the times, and was much esteemed. His connection with the church continued about nine years.

An interval of thirteen years followed the removal of Elder Stedman, during which the flock was left without a shepherd. It became very weak. During some time in the earlier part of the interval Elder John Hammond, from one of the neighboring towns, preached. He came in his wagon, which, on his return, the people sometimes loaded up with farm produce, in acknowledgment of his services. He was a cripple. For some time in the latter part of the interval Elder Gershom Palmer preached periodically. Both churches used to hold meetings together. The Palmer church was the stronger. The spiritual dullness of this period was broken in the winter of 1828–29 by a revival which commenced in the Peace Dale woolen mills. One of the girls had a strange and impressive dream. She seemed to be in company with a number of the girls with whom she associated in the mill, when the Lord came to her, bringing in his hand a beautiful cup, which shone with a lovely golden light. With winning and condescending grace he offered the cup to her and bade her drink from it. The dream very deeply affected her, and remained impressed on her mind, and on the next day she gathered the girls together in the mill and told it to them. Some of the boys gathered near and heard the recital. Some of the little group were affected to tears, and deep and anxious feelings

followed and continued. As a result, one after another turned to the Lord to receive from him the proffered grace, and the revival spread. Some of the converts joined one church and some the other, according to choice or the influence of friends. This event put fresh life into the church, and efforts were now made to secure a preacher. As a result, the services of the Reverend Jonathan Wilson were obtained in May, 1829. He made it his special aim to secure the erection of a meeting house. In this he was entirely successful, and the house was dedicated November 29th of the same year. A "local habitation" having been obtained, a "name" also was now formally adopted, and the church henceforth became the "First Baptist Church of South Kingstown."

Mr. Wilson having accomplished the purpose for which he came, went elsewhere, and the church fixed upon Jonathan Oatley to be ordained as their pastor. His pastorate continued for about three years. He subsequently labored in a number of different places, and died in Killingly, Conn., August 11th, 1878. The pulpit was next supplied permanently by Reverend Erastus Denison, of Mystic, Conn., and afterward by Reverend Flavel Shurtleff, who took up his residence in Wakefield. In the winter of 1835 36 Reverend John Read commenced preaching to the church and became its pastor. His pastorate is famous for the celebrated "Hull Revival," which took place in the fall of 1837. Reverend N. V. Hull, of Alfred, N. Y., being providentially in town, was invited to preach. A revival of great power commenced, which resulted in the addition of about eighty persons to the church. Mr. Read was a shoemaker by trade, and worked at his bench for the support of his family. The sudden and large increase in numbers opened the way for a pastoral change, and Mr. Read resigned early in the year 1838. He died in his ninetieth year, on the 18th of October, 1875.

Nathan A. Reed, a young student of Brown University, was next called, and was ordained in Wakefield September 19th, 1838. In the fall of this year Mr. Hull again preached in a series of meetings, and another revival followed of somewhat less power than the previous one. Mr. Reed was a popular pastor, but remained less than a year. He was followed by Reverend Silas Leonard for about a year. Mr. Leonard, on leaving the church, preached for a time in the vicinity of Curtis Corner. The next pastor was Reverend Cyrus Miner, who continued about

OAKWOODS.

HOUSE OF ROWLAND HAZARD.

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eight months, and was followed by the Reverend Wilson Cogswell for six and a half years, from 1842 to 1849, thus passing the longest pastorate of the second period. Two considerable revivals were enjoyed, one in 1843, the other in 1846–47. Mr. Cogswell's health failed, and he was compelled after leaving this field to relinquish preaching. He afterward resumed it in the West, but finally died at Springfield, Ark., September 5th, 1871, at the age of sixty-one years. His widow and family are now residents of Wakefield. The next pastor was Reverend H. C. Coombs, who continued about a year and six months, closing in September, 1850. In the years 1851–2 Reverend Arthur A. Rose served as pastor about ten months. At this time Second Advent doctrines caused some excitement.

In 1852 the present house of worship was completed. The progress of the building was somewhat complicated on account of the original builder abandoning his work. The house was erected immediately beside the old one, which afterward was moved across the road a short distance to the southwest, where it now stands, converted into a dwelling. A considerable debt remained until the year 1864, when it was entirely removed. The first pastor in the new house was Reverend Isaac M. Church, who continued for one year, to April 1st, 1854. Another church edifice with free seats was then erected across the river, by Mr. Stephen Wright, and in this Mr. Church preached for a number of months. This new enterprise, however, did not prove a success. The building was sold a few years later to the Roman Catholics, who now occupy it. Mr. Church continued to reside in the village. He died at Davisville, R. I., October 28th, 1874, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Reverend Nathan A. Reed commenced a second pastorate with the church in August, 1854, and remained a little over two years. His labors were blessed with a revival in which about sixty persons were baptized Mr. Reed is still engaged in the ministry, being now settled at Amboy, Ill.

The pastorate of Reverend Albert G. Palmer commenced October 1st, 1857, and continued three and a half years. During a revival in 1858 about forty persons were added to the church. Doctor Palmer was afterward pastor of the church in Stonington.

Reverend Thomas Atwood and Mr. Henry A. Cooke, the latter not then ordained, each served the church about four months in

the years 1862–63. Mr. Cooke afterward became a successful pastor of the Seamen's Bethel church in Boston.

Reverend Christopher Rhodes became pastor June 1st, 1864. He remained about one year and a half, and then moved to Brooklyn, N. Y. During the subsequent interval and in the winter season, in the early part of the year 1867, a revival unexpectedly commenced. The interest was great and the house was crowded, at one time causing the floor slightly to give way. Reverend Isaac M. Church engaged in the preaching and the services of the Reverend Alfred B. Burdick, a Seventh-Day Baptist minister of Westerly, were also obtained. Over ninety persons united with the church.

On the first of November next following this revival Reverend Edwin S. Wheeler was welcomed to the pastorate and remained two and a half years. He was followed by Reverend Lyman Partridge, who continued for a year and nine months. Next was the pastorate of William H. King, which continued until August 1st, 1875, two years and seven months. Reverend E. K. Fuller of Providence and Reverend Joseph W. Carpenter of the Exeter church, each supplied the church for a few months during the succeeding interval until November, 1876, when Reverend S. F. Hancock entered upon the position and continued for three years. He was followed about November 1st, 1879, by Reverend William H. Pendleton and he in turn by the present pastor, Theodore S. Snow.

Catholic Church in South Kingstown.—Before the year 1852 very few members of the Catholic church were known to settle within the bounds of South Kingstown. About that date, however, it is ascertained that the first visit of a Catholic priest to that locality took place. His name was Father Tucker. In the house then known as the Walker House at Peace Dale he assembled the few Catholic families residing in the neighborhood to be present at the first mass ever celebrated in the town. By the efforts of Mr. John O'Reilly, a well known Catholic resident, regular visits were made subsequently to the place by Father Lenehen, who resided at East Greenwich. Occasionally services were held at Mr. O'Reilly's house, and at other times in the building known as Willard's Hall, near Sugar Loaf hill, Wakefield. Several other priests from neighboring parishes paid visits to the place at long intervals without having any fixed place for holding worship until the year 1854, when, by the

THE ACORNS.

HOUSE OF ROWLAND G. HAZARD,

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generosity of Mr. Stephen Wright, of Wakefield, the Catholic residents obtained a lot of land located on High street, on which they erected a small church under the direction of Father Lenehen. The little congregation gradually increased in numbers, and in 1860, when the Baptist church erected by Mr. Wright on High street was offered for sale, they purchased it as being of sufficient size and more commodious than that erected by themselves.

From the year 1860 Father Sherry regularly visited the congregation from Westerly, where he resided. In 1870 Father T. Kane took charge of East Greenwich and attended Wakefield up to 1873.

He was followed by Father Halligan, who had charge till 1879, when the villages of Wakefield, Peace Dale, Narragansett Pier, with Carolina and Plainville as missions, were formed into a parish and Reverend William McCombe appointed as resident pastor. He was succeeded in 1882 by Reverend F. Tuite, the present pastor (1888). Under his direction the interior of the church has been completely renovated and beautified; a new pastoral residence has been erected, with steam heating for both buildings, and the grounds tastefully laid out with walks and flowering plants.

The rapid growth of Narragansett Pier as a watering place attracting a Catholic population of not less than one thousand souls annually at the bathing season, warranted the erection of a church at that place for the accommodation of the visitors. This was commenced and accomplished in 1884 by the present pastor, Reverend F. Tuite. Large congregations of Catholics from all parts of the United States assemble here every Sunday throughout the summer season.

The present population of the Catholic parish of Wakefield, including the mission at Carolina, is about five hundred souls.

Riverside Cemetery.—February 24th, 1870, the Riverside Cemetery Company was incorporated. Stephen C. Fisk, Daniel M. C. Stedman, Daniel Sherman, I. M. Church, B. F. Robinson, John Babcock and Samuel Rodman, Jr., were the incorporators. The ground originally purchased consisted of but eight acres. This ground was graded, carefully laid out and adorned. When the first survey was made Daniel M. C. Stedman drove there the first stub, and made a circle of forty feet in diameter around it. Outside of this circle was a carriage way sixteen feet wide. The

avenue running north and south from it was called Monument avenue, and the one running east and west was called Rodman avenue, in memory of General Isaac P. Rodman.

Mr. Stephen C. Fisk was the first person buried in the ground. He died in the spring of 1870.

On the 21st of March, 1870, the first officers of the company were elected. Mr. B. F. Robinson was chosen president, and has continued to fill that position to the present time; D. M. C. Stedman, treasurer, and Isaac M. Church, secretary. At the time of the formation of the company the stock was divided into shares of $25 each, and forty-eight shares of the stock then taken. In 1878 a board of managers were elected, and vaults were put in the grounds.

In 1879 plans for raising funds and erecting a monument to the memory of the soldiers of the late war were submitted, and the whole was completed in a very satisfactory manner May 1st, 1886. The base of the monument is seven feet and three inches square, and the height eleven feet and three inches. Upon the second base is the following inscription:

"1861. 1865.
Heroes of South Kingstown
Who Gave Their Lives For
Their Country.
1886."

Upon the second base is a shield with oak leaves. On the die are sixteen names on each of the four sides. The cap bears a drum, draped with the American flag, two cannon balls, sword, canteen, cartridge box, wreath and a soldier's cap. A fine curb surrounds the monument, the space between it and the monument having been sown with grass seed. The monument was cut from Westerly granite by the Smith Granite Company of Westerly, and is a most excellent piece of work.

Names of the soldiers as they are on the monument:

FRONT—NORTH.	SOUTH.
Isaac P. Rodman.	Franklin Smith.
Jonathan Card.	Nathaniel M. Case.
Stephen H. Burdick.	Charles A. Slocum.
Samuel Curtis.	Henry J. Gardner.
Alexander Sanford.	John Charles.
A. D. Kenyon.	Edward Niles.
John K. Hull.	Daniel Wambsley.

Charles A. Knowles.	William A. Dickinson.
Manuel Open.	George H. Watson.
Wanton G. Austin.	Welcome W. Kenyon.
James H. Baton.	Jonathan R. Nye.
Henry Braman.	James H. Braman.
Uz Cameron.	Roderick D. Smith.
Charles E. Champlin.	Robert B. Greene.
Jonathan R. Clark.	Frederick A. Potter.
John Slocum.	Hiram Huntington.
EAST.	WEST.
Sylvester Easterbrooks.	Stephen Holland.
William S. Peckham.	Esex B. Smith.
William Finley.	Henry L. Jacques.
Orlando W. Browning.	Charles E. Bagley.
Owen Gallagher.	John G. Grinnell.
Samuel Snow.	Horace D. Healey.
James Dugan.	William H. Johnson.
William H. Nichols.	John C. Kenyon.
Isaac C. Rodman.	Thomas G. Kenyon.
Charles Gardner.	Elisha G. May.
Samuel T. Perry.	James O'Neil.
Ezra Barber.	William J. Pollock.
Daniel A. Crandall.	Robert N. Rose.
John K. Knowles.	William Tourgee.
William A. Tefft.	Perry G. Underwood.
Job Hazard.	James H. Case.

For beauty of location and desirableness as to site Riverside Cemetery is unequalled by any in the county.

PEACE DALE is a village of about twelve hundred inhabitants. It is the seat of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company, which is the principal industry of the place, and which gives employment to hundreds of hands. The village is in South Kingstown, about thirty miles from Providence, and on a stream which rejoices in the Indian name of Saugatucket (Dead Man's Brook). This stream furnishes the water-power for the place.

There are in Peace Dale one Congregational church, one library, having a large and well-selected stock of books, and four stores. In former times Robert Rodman managed an oil mill in the place, but subsequently placed six looms in the building and made webbing, which was used for saddle girths, surcingles, car-

riage trimmings, and for various other purposes. Some years afterward Asa Arnold had a machine shop and there employed a number of workmen, among others Jonathan P. Gould, who was a machinist. Soon after Rowland Hazard, Sr., erected a building a few rods further south, and placed in it two sets of woolen cards for custom work. He also established a grist mill in the same building.

The nearest post office was on Tower Hill, Benjamin Hull at that time being postmaster. Afterward a post office was established at Wakefield, but they never patronized it, and as their correspondence was very extensive, some one or the other of the manufacturers was seen almost every day traveling to Tower Hill. At the time Mr. Hazard named the place Peace Dale it contained but five houses. Mr. Hazard's house stood on the east side of the pond, and some additions were made to it a few years since. Rowland G. Hazard thought it ought to be taken down, but Isaac P. said that it was his father's house, and additions might be made but the house ought to remain.

The last named mill was burned to the ground in 1844, and in 1847 they built a stone mill for the manufacture of broadcloths and shawls. In 1859 they built another large stone shawl mill, and in 1872 they erected a large stone mill for the manufacture of woolen goods.

Joseph P. Hazard built an axe factory a few rods west of the last named mills and employed a number of workmen; among others four young men from Voluntown, Conn. Their names were Stephen Wright, Stephen C. Fisk, Erasmus D. Campbell, and John Gates. Stephen Wright afterward went to California, and in a few years returned to Wakefield, having accumulated $200,000. Stephen C. Fisk hired Joseph P. Hazard's mill and manufactured Kerseys until within a short time of his death, April 3d, 1870. At the time of his death his property was inventoried at $75,000. Erasmus Campbell was engaged in mercantile pursuits for a number of years, and was very successful. John Gates subsequently went to the town of Webster, Mass., and accumulated a large fortune.

In 1823 Peace Dale contained five houses, one mill, one store, one grist mill, and about thirty inhabitants. Of those trading there now William G. Gould has for many years been identified with the place. His store is in the Peace Dale House, which was built by the Hazards in 1856. T. F. Holland next came in after

PEACE DALE MILLS,

PEACE DALE, R. I.

ARTOTYPE E. BIERSTADT.

the war. He also runs a grocery in Wakefield, managed by his brother George Holland. Andrew Schmidt erected his store and began trading in the place in June, 1880. George Rodman has also for many years been identified with the place.

The Peace Dale Manufacturing Company are manufacturers of ladies' shawls, worsted coatings and other woolen goods. The history of these mills covers a period from 1800 to 1888. About the beginning of the present century Rowland Hazard began at this place the manufacture of yard-wide "linsey woolseys." These goods were made with a white cotton warp, and a wool filling colored black with logwood. The cotton came from Charleston, S. C., in small "pockets," and all the operations, carding, spinning and weaving, both for warp and filling, were carried on by hand.

About the year 1804 a set of carding machines was started at Peace Dale by Joseph Congdon and John Warner Knowles, who soon after sold out to Rowland Hazard. These machines simply carded the wool into rolls, which were still put out to be spun by hand.

About the year 1812 Thomas R. Williams invented a power loom for weaving saddle girths and other webbing; and probably in 1813, and certainly not later than 1814, these looms were started in Peace Dale. After they had been fully tested Rowland Hazard purchased four of them for $300 each, and in 1814 or 1815 they were in successful operation. The date of the starting of these four looms is fixed by the fact that with the money obtained by their sale to Rowland Hazard, Thomas R. Williams bought a site and erected a mill at Rocky Brook, near Peace Dale. This purchase is known to have been made in the fall of 1815. The webbing looms must, therefore, have been running at least six months, and perhaps a year, previous to that date. It is claimed that power looms were first started at Judge Lyman's mill in North Providence, in 1817. Peace Dale antedates this at least two years, and justly lays claim to being the place where the first power looms were successfully operated in America, if not in the world.

In 1819 Isaac P. Hazard and Rowland G. Hazard, sons of Rowland Hazard, took charge of the business at Peace Dale, and in the following year they procured and started a spinning jack of fifty-two spindles. The goods they made were called Kerseys, and were still woven on hand looms. Power looms for wide

goods were introduced in 1828. Other improvements were introduced, larger buildings erected, and the manufacture of Kerseys was continued till 1854, a period of thirty-five years.

In 1847, while still continuing the manufacture of Kerseys, Isaac P. and Rowland G. Hazard erected a mill for the working of fine wool, and in 1848 they procured a charter for the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company, of which Isaac P. Hazard was president and Rowland G. Hazard was treasurer. Under this organization the new mill began to turn out shawls in 1849. The manufacture of these goods has been continued down to the present time, and notwithstanding the great depression in the shawl business, the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company continues to offer a large and attractive assortment.

In 1856 the works were greatly enlarged, and in 1872 a new mill was added for the manufacture of worsted goods. In this latter department Peace Dale worsted coatings have already attained a high reputation.

Thus organized, and with a history identified with these generations of manufacturers, the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company points with pride to a period of eighty-eight years of continuous, successful industry carried on by the same family which founded it, and in the same place.

Isaac P. Hazard retired in 1864, and Rowland G. Hazard in 1866, leaving the business to the management of his sons Rowland Hazard and John N. Hazard.

The company is now organized as follows: John N. Hazard, president; Rowland Hazard, treasurer; R. G. Hazard, 2d, assistant treasurer; John A. Brown, clerk.

There was an early mill in Peace Dale for manufacturing linseed oil. It was on land given to John Warner Knowles by his grandfather, Benjamin Rodman. Probably Knowles built the mill. He was born in 1775. He sold one quarter of an acre with oil mill and all the machinery, etc., to Rowland Hazard in 1811. It is thought the old oil mill was one of the buildings burned in the winter of 1845–6. In earlier times the farmers raised large quantities of flax, the seed was pressed into oil and the fibre of the flax was woven into linen. In 1751 the general assembly passed an act for promoting the raising of flax by giving a bounty. The stores all took flax in barter, and each one kept a machine for beating out the seed.

Carding mills were also numerous in those earlier times. There was one on land of Joseph Congdon and Rowland Hazard.

PEACE DALE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—January 30th, 1857, several persons met at the house of Rowland Hazard, in response to a call signed by him, to take the subject of founding a church into consideration. A second meeting was soon after held, and on Friday evening, February 13th, 1857, a third meeting was held, when the church was formally organized, the Reverend Joel Mann acting as moderator of the meeting. Reverend Simeon B. Durfee, who became the first pastor, was also present. The original members were: Elizabeth McGregor, Henrietta Clemens, Julia Clemens, William Prange, George Kroener, Frederika Kroener, Elizabeth Clemens, Katherina Kroener, Rowland Hazard, Margaret R. Hazard.

Mr. Durfee soon resigned on account of ill health, and was succeeded by Reverend Oliver Brown, who divided his labors between the Peace Dale and Kingston churches. This relation soon terminated, and Reverend F. G. Pratt filled the pulpit for a short time.

June 25th, 1861, Reverend S. M. Freeland was called, and on July 30th the council met for his examination and ordination, but in less than a year this gentleman was compelled to resign, also on account of ill health. Reverend D. S. Rodman, though refusing to become pastor of the church, preached with acceptance for several months, until Reverend N. W. Williams accepted a call from the church, and came to reside in Peace Dale in October, 1863. Mr. Williams' pastorate continued for four years, and the church remained without a pastor for a year; divine service, however, continuing regularly, Reverend A. Root supplying the pulpit.

October 11th, 1868, Reverend George W. Fisher was called and accepted the call to become pastor. Up to this time the church had worshipped in the Peace Dale Hall, but now a church building was proposed, and on September 16th, 1870, the corner stone of the present church was laid. The plans were entirely the work of Mr. Rowland Hazard, who superintended the building himself, and drew every detail, down to the minutest moulding. Mr. K. P. Partelow did the stone work, and the carpenter work was done by D. R. Southwick. The main body of the church is 42 by 62 feet on the ground, with a Sunday school room 28 by 60 feet, and pastor's study 13 by 14 feet. It is built of granite, and

the tower contains a clock and bell. The whole was dedicated July 24th, 1872, at which time Mr. Fisher was installed. The *Narragansett Times* of August 2d, says:—

"So this house of worship was dedicated to the service of God, and the pastor, who has served the church so acceptably for four years, was regularly installed in office. A more beautiful church we have not seen in this state. It reflects the greatest credit on the architectural skill and taste of Mr. Rowland Hazard, who designed it, and on the wise liberality of all who have contributed to its erection."

Reverend Mr. Fisher's pastorate continued until the autumn of 1880. The esteem in which he was held by his people is well expressed in the inscription upon the tablet to his memory, placed at the right of the pulpit in the church:

IN MEMORY OF
GEORGE WHITEFIELD FISHER,
BORN DECEMBER 25, 1831.

He was graduated from Yale College in 1859. He ministered to this people from 1868 to 1880.

His zeal for religion and learning hastened the erection of this building, and led to the establishment of the High School.

His labors of love endeared him to the hearts of this people.

He entered into rest July 12th, 1884.

In February, 1881, Reverend Oliver P. Emerson was installed as pastor, which office he still holds, beloved and respected by his people. Under his auspices a flourishing young people's literary society has had successful meetings, continued through several winters. The Sunday school, an important feature of the church work from the first, has grown, and the activities of the church have widened. The Ladies' Sewing Society is as old as the church itself, and continues to do good work. The church has grown from its original ten members till in May, 1888, it had 113 on its books; and the Sunday school has an average attendance of over a hundred.

NARRAGANSETT LIBRARY.—The first actual move made toward securing a library for the people of South Kingstown was done by the Sons of Temperance in 1853. Under date Rocky Brook, February 11th, they resolved, "That whenever the inhabitants of this village and vicinity shall raise the sum of $1,000 for the purpose of building a lecture room or hall and establishing a public library for the use of said inhabitants, that this division will and do hereby appropriate all funds which it has now or may have

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

PEACE DALE, R. I.

ARTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

invested up to the time of building of said room or hall and establishing said library, to be applied conjointly with said sum raised by the inhabitants for the purpose aforesaid.

"Resolved, that the building or hall and said library shall be within one-half mile of Peace Dale post office."

Isaac P. Rodman, Benjamin R. Curtis and John C. Peckham were appointed trustees to take charge of and apply the funds under the above resolutions. The organization subsequently disbanded.

On the 18th of May, 1855, a call signed by Elisha Watson, B. F. Robinson, Attmore Robinson, Samuel Rodman, D. M. C. Stedman, N. A. Reed, I. P. Rodman, R. G. Rodman, I. P. Hazard, J. B. M. Potter, Thomas P. Wells, R. G. Hazard, S. C. Fisk and R. Hazard, was issued asking all persons interested in the formation of a library to meet in the vestry room of the First Baptist church on the 25th of the same month. At this time it was proposed to erect a building for a lecture and library room. At this meeting a committee consisting of R. Hazard, chairman, Isaac P. Rodman, Reverend N. A. Reed, B. F. Robinson, Attmore Robinson, Samuel J. Cross, John G. Perry, J. B. M. Potter and Reverend Joel Mann, was appointed to ascertain what could be collected. An address was read on the occasion by R. G. Hazard. The meeting adjourned to meet again June 9th. A meeting was held in accordance with the adjournment and the committe reported unfavorably to erecting a building, but recommending the establishing of a library. The same committee was reappointed, with power to take the necessary steps to procure subscriptions. Owing to pressure of business upon some of the committee the summer passed away before a sufficient sum had been secured to justify further action. By the 21st of October about $750 having been subscribed, it was deemed advisable to call a meeting of the stockholders and organize the society. A meeting for this purpose was accordingly advertised for the 25th of October, at which a constitution was adopted and steps taken to procure books.

On the 8th of February, 1856, the association voted to avail themselves of the provisions of a general law passed by the legislature of the state providing "that when a library association shall place its constitution on record in the Town Clerk's office of the town in which it is located it shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a body corporate and shall become incorporated by that act." In the winter of 1856-7, a hall was fin-

ished by the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company, the use of which was made free to the public for a lyceum and for lectures. A suitable library room was also furnished in the same building. In 1857 the library was moved into the room where it has remained ever since.

The Sons of Temperance transferred the fund raised by them to the Narragansett Library Association October 6th, 1875, which amounted to $597.46, and it was made up to $600 and is now on deposit in the Wakefield Institution for Savings. The library, however, was virtually established and supported by R. G. Hazard and General Isaac P. Rodman, it being through the efforts of these gentlemen that the library received its financial existence in the beginning. In 1875, the first money was received from the state. This was under the law for the encouragement of public libraries, and $100 has been received from this source each year since that date.

Isaac Peace Hazard died in 1879. He was one of the original founders of the library. In his will he gave $3,000 to Rowland and John N. Hazard in trust, the income to be used for the maintenance and benefit of the library. The income of the library is now, including the state appropriations, about $300 per annum. There have been three catalogues published, the last one being in 1887. The number of books now in the library is about thirty-five hundred. The officers for 1887 were: Rowland P. Hazard, president; Frederick A. Brown, secretary and treasurer; John A. Brown, David Harrower, John N. Hazard, Daniel Sherman, K. P. Partelow, directors; J. R. Fison, librarian.

Rocky Brook.—The village of Rocky Brook contains a store, a church, a number of residences, and was formerly the site of one or two ancient mills. The place is situated on the Narragansett Pier railroad adjoining the village of Peace Dale, and was named by Thomas R. Hazard after a brook so-called. The land in and around the village, although of a rich loam and extremely fertile, was very stony, so much so that school children in former years in going to the village school could and often did go springing from stone to stone. This land was originally owned by Doctor Thomas Rodman, son of Doctor Thomas, and embraced a tract of a thousand acres more or less. He gave to his sons Samuel and William several hundred acres of land, together with the homestead in Rocky Brook in which house four generations of Rodmans were born, and which remained in the

possession of the family until 1817, when it was sold by James and Clarke Rodman to Rowland Hazard. In 1837 Samuel Rodman bought the old house of his grandsire with one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, of Thomas R. Hazard, for the sum of six thousand dollars. The stones were removed from the meadows on this estate by Samuel Rodman, who worked them into his mills.

Prior to the Rodman mills were those operated by a Mr. Williams, and subsequently by Jonathan Congdon. Mr. Jeremiah Briggs often heard his grandmother speak of going down to Mr. Williams' mill for rolls carded there. This was called the lower mill. Rodman built the upper mill. Mr. Congdon also owned and operated a store. Before and since the late war Joseph A. Barber has done trading in the place, and because of his long standing is known far and near. Just opposite the Barber store is an old dilapidated building probably used as a store in ancient times. There were two small mills on the property when Samuel Rodman bought the Rocky Brook estate in 1837. In these mills he manufactured coarse woolen goods, soon afterward, however, replacing the old mills by large, substantial stone structures. His success was uninterrupted and he became the owner of five mills and one of the largest manufacturers in the state.

The manufacturing interests of the country began to be paralyzed from the time of the first shot fired on Fort Sumter. There was no trade from the South for the class of goods manufactured in these mills, and Mr. Rodman found it necessary to make an assignment. This was done, and at a very great sacrifice, as no one wished to take the property in times of so great uncertainty; and the Rodman lands (except the old homestead, which was bought in by a friend) again passed into the hands of strangers. Mr. Rodman was large-hearted and generous to a fault. He was a man of great physical strength and powers of endurance and force of character, and, withal, a generous and conscientious consideration for the rights of others. The relations between him and his employees were those of mutual confidence, and no strike was ever meditated in his mills.

THE ROCKY BROOK CHURCH.—The Advent church, South Kingstown, at this place, was built in 1852 and dedicated September 5th of the same year. The building has a seating capacity of some three hundred. Elder John T. Dixon was the first pastor. He was succeeded by Elder Henry L. Hastings, afterward

editor of *The Christian*, at Boston. The church has a good membership and is in a flourishing condition.

LITTLE REST (Kingston Hill).—After the revolution the hamlet of Little Rest became one of the capitals of the state, where the county courts, removed from Tower Hill, sat and the general assembly held an annual session. Agreeably to all well regulated young villages, a good tavern was about the first requisite, which was provided for by Joseph Reynolds, and which is now owned by John N. Taylor. Besides the old Reynolds tavern, other houses went up befitting the times of the Rhode Island gentry who had moved in from Tower Hill and elsewhere, and Little Rest Hill was one of the prominent places of the state. The Hon. Elisha R. Potter next built something after the new-fangled style for a house, not previously known in Narragansett. He was the father of Judge Potter, Lawyer William, Doctor Thomas and James M. B. Potter, and was, when in his prime, the autocrat of the town and county, and for many years the most influential man in the state, being a natural born great man. As a debater, whether in congress or general assembly, he was a power, and his abilities were held in great estimation by all who knew him.

Cyrus French, who carried on the hatters' trade, came to Little Rest from Grafton, in Massachusetts, where it was said he had been a participant in the Shay rebellion. He was a tall, bulky man, and a good story-teller. In 1805 he made an innovation in the town by making a bank of earth supported by a rough stone wall against the lot adjoining his house, on the road running down the hill west, and planted it with a row of trees, still standing. His son William, known as the genial, loud-talking fat man, succeeded his father in the hatters' trade.

Timothy Peckham, father of the late Nathaniel C. Peckham, owned and occupied the house that used to stand next to the court house on the east by north. Timothy Peckham possessed the true Rhode Island grit, and would stand always unflinchingly for principle.

John T. Nichols, who became so favorably and well known for many years, on account of his excellent boarding house, was a saddler in the village. William P. Newell, now of Westerly, boarded with Mr. Nichols many years. One day Mr. Nichols pricked his finger with a saddler's needle, and from this cause and from a morbid and impure state of his blood at that time,

his hand and arm swelled to double their usual size. He called Doctor Sangrado, a quack of "the bleeding to death school," who came, applied his lance, and true to his profession bled him to death. This Doctor Sangrado lived in a two-story house at Curtis Corner. He was held to be the most accomplished physician in the town, and his reputation seemed to have increased with the number of victims who died at his hands instead of those who got well in spite of his death dealing remedy of first letting all the pure blood out of his patient—no matter what the complaint—and then, after enclosing his patient in a close hot room, forbidding them water to drink. Under such circumstances, those who got well could bestow great praise indeed on—their own constitution.

Doctor Aldrich was a resident of Little Rest, and was a kind hearted physician. He resided as early as 1820 in Tom Potter's house, which stood on the southwest corner of the roads running east and south over Little Rest. Shepherd Tom relates that on one occasion "Doctor Sangrado was called by my father to examine a mulatto girl who was in his employ as servant. When Doctor Sangrado arrived he pronounced her case extra serious, but thought it possible she might be carried through by his consummate skill. My father objecting to the use of the lancet, his most favorite aid was deferred until the next visit of the renowned doctor. After he left my father gave the girl a dose of Doctor Aldrich's billious pills, and the next day she was well and about her work as usual. In the afternoon Sangrado came trotting up to the door on the pale horse, with his Pandora saddle-bags, stuffed as usual with all the vile poisons of his death dealing trade. After passing the compliments of the season Sangrado inquired after his patient. My father told him he had given her a dose of Doctor Aldrich's pills the night before and that she was now well and at work in the kitchen. I wish the whole world could have been present on that occasion so as to have seen the expression of the doctor's countenance when notified of the health of his patient and the consequent loss of a profitable case. After looking, as it were, nine or more ways for Sunday, he seized his saddle-bags that lay beside him, with a convulsive grip, and as he rose from his seat to depart remarked, in a soliloquizing, absent tone, 'Those pills are devilish things.'"

In that wonderful book of Shepherd Tom's, "The Rhode Island Jonny Cake Papers," dedicated to the memory of "Phillis, my

Grandfather's Cook," he says: "This Curtis Corner Sangrado was undoubtedly the rider on the pale horse referred to in the Apocalypse, who went about with his lancet and saddle-bags stuffed with mercury, jalap, Dover's powder, opium and other abominations, and his name that sat on him was death, and hell followed after him."

To William French, late of Little Rest, belongs the honor of first inaugurating any movement in Washington county for the placing of agriculture on a scientific basis. From the beginning made by him the South County Agricultural Society, one of the best in the state, originated.

The hotel on Little Rest Hill was founded more than a century ago. "The host was of such surpassing genius," says Shepherd Tom, "that his house became as famous a resort for the wits and good fellows in Rhode Island as Wills' Coffee House was in London in the days of Queen Anne, when it was the habitual gathering place of Addison, Steele and the *literati* and wits of England in general. After Joe Reynolds' decease his son John, a most genial and amiable man, succeeded his father as landlord. John Reynolds it was said, never left his house to go abroad but once in a year, and that was to 'tend 'lection in Newport. He wore on his face an expression of good cheer and a kindly expression in his eye for every one and was very popular.

"In 1815 the memorable Joe Reynolds, then landlord, struck for a higher price for dinner, which had always been twenty-five cents from time out of mind. The whole of the town council who were wont to lay in sumptuous dinners, refusing to pay the price of two shillings, thirty-three and one-third cents Rhode Island currency, also struck. The country, however, was saved from the dire effects of such an unheard of event by Joe in the course of a few months succumbing to the old price of twenty-five cents again."

Philip Taylor came into possession of this property next. He came to Kingston Hill in 1832, and lived in the Red House till 1836. He then took the hotel. He was succeeded in 1851 by John N. Taylor, his son, who is the present proprietor. It has always been a well and favorably known tavern.

Mr. B. E. Helme, a merchant, keeps the post office at Kingston Hill.

John T. Nichols, the saddler, one of the shrewdest business men of the place, kept a very popular boarding house in those earlier

days. His house stood at the eastern corner of the court house lot and the main road, and here he kept for many years. He charged only one dollar a week for board and lodging, and gave his guests good fare, with the choicest meats and fowls in season. In those days many a saddler's bill was paid in produce, and with this for a table supply it could be turned into money, a commodity of great scarcity in those days.

On the opposite side of the road, nearly opposite John Nichols' saddlery shop and a little west of the house occupied by Levi Totten, a very efficient officer in the American army during the revolution and a good lawyer, stood the tavern kept by Charles Barker.

NATIONAL LANDHOLDERS' BANK.—This bank was established in the year 1818, under the name of Landholders' Bank, as a state institution. It was the first banking house organized in South Kingstown, and commenced with a capital of $60,000 which was increased to $100,000 in 1883. The first president was John B. Dockray, with Thomas R. Wells as cashier. The next president was Elisha R. Potter, who was a member of congress. Upon Mr. Potter's death in 1835, Thomas S. Taylor became president, and succeeding him came Elisha Potter, Jr., and George L. Hazard, who was the last president while it was a state bank. In 1866 the institution was reorganized under the national system. The cashiers have been: Thomas R. Wells, Amos Wells, Asa Potter and Thomas P. Wells, in the order named. The present officers are: President, N. C. Peckham; cashier, M. F. Perry; directors, William Watson, John G. Clarke, Beriah Kenyon, Charles J. Greene and Z. H. Gardiner. The capital is $105,000.

KINGSTON SAVINGS BANK was established in 1855. The officers are: N. C. Peckham, president, and M. F. Perry, treasurer. Peleg Johnson was the first president. N. C. Peckham succeeded, and he has since continued to occupy the position. The first treasurer was Amos P. Wells, and following him came Asa Potter (who was at one time secretary of state for Rhode Island), Thomas P. Wells and M. F. Perry. The board of directors consists of John G. Clarke, William Watson, Beriah C. Kenyon, Jeremiah G. Peckham and Sandford C. Spink.

KINGSTON CHURCH.—The Reverend Mr. De Wolf, missionary at Tower Hill, held services at Kingston during the winter of 1835; and in the spring a church was organized, with nineteen communicants, and admitted into the state convention of that

year. In May the Reverend William W. Niles, the missionary of the convocation, officiated as pastor for about six months. Regular religious services were suspended after that period for the term of two years. In April, 1838, the Reverend Louis Jansen, a missionary of the convocation, was elected rector. He reported to the convention twenty-three communicants. He left in January, 1839, and was succeeded by the Reverend Francis Vinton, appointed by the convocation missionary rector over the parishes of Tower Hill and Kingston. At their call he continued to perform divided services in the two churches until he accepted the rectorship of St. Stephen's, Providence. Lay services were then commenced by Lieutenant A. A. Harwood, of the United States navy, who was licensed by the bishop of the diocese for this object, and which he pursued with praiseworthy zeal. In January, 1840, the Reverend Mr. Newman officiated at Kingston once a Sabbath until the Church of the Ascension was finished at Wakefield. On the 31st of May, 1840, regular services at Kingston church were closed, and members have since attended the Wakefield church. No church edifice was built at Kingston. The congregation worshipped in the state house.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, KINGSTON HILL.—The beginnings of this church may be said to date back to the very first settlement of the country. Samuel Greene Arnold states, in his History of Rhode Island, vol. II, page 8, "*that this church and that of Newport are the earliest churches of their order in Rhode Island.*" The Bristol and Barrington churches were not in Rhode Island at the time of their organization.

The first Congregational minister in the purchase was Mr. Woodward, from Dedham, Mass., who came in 1695. He was followed by Mr. Henry Flint, and in 1702 the afterward celebrated Reverend Samuel Niles came to Kingstown. He came in response to a letter addressed to the Hon. Judge Sewal of Boston in 1700, and signed by Andrew Twillet, George Bulford, Thomas Mumford, Nathaniel Niles, James Newton, Charles Dickenson, Lodowick Updike, John Cole and Thomas Edward.

Judge Sewal gave a section of land for a common school in the Pettaquamscutt purchase, now known as the Sewal fund. He also set apart one thousand acres of land in this purchase for maintaining students in Harvard College from this town; and he being a Congregationalist, the signers of the letter above mentioned implored his assistance for the maintenance of some

"*sound orthodox person amongst us*" to teach the Gospel of Christ in the American parts. The dispute arising between the different churches about this letter is discussed at length in another place.

Mr. Niles, influenced by the letter, came to this town in 1702. He was a remarkable man. He was born on Block Island, May 1st, 1674, and was the first graduate from Rhode Island of Harvard College. He took his college degree in 1699, and three years later came to Kingstown, being then twenty-eight years old. After an eight years' stay in 1710 he went to Braintree, Mass., where he was pastor of the same church fifty-one years. He was a good Latin scholar, and versed in Greek and Hebrew, and published many works.

There must have been a house of worship before the year 1711, as the following letter shows. For two reasons we insert a portion of it. It was addressed to Judge Sewal:

"Newport, Aug. the 9th, 1711.

"Sir: Sometime last spring Mr. Niles left me *your deed* of the three hundred acre lot for the minister of Kingstown. In my opinion there are errors in that deed as where it says (the proprietors, etc., in laying out the land of the township and Kingstown, etc.) Now our purchase is but a part of the township, nor did our purchasers lay out the township. Mr. Wilbor's name is also left out of this deed, and I also think it wants some words of greater force to secure it to a minister of the *Presbyterian and Congregational principles*, and I think there should be a clause in the deed that if ever hereafter the said lands or the incomes or the profits thereof be taken, applied or improved to any other use or uses than to such minister as aforesaid, the proprietors and their heirs shall and may re-enter upon the same and have and enjoy the same, etc., *for you must know that some are gapping for it already for the Church of England minister*. . . . . .

"Sir, some persons from Kingstown have been lately with me, and they think it necessary that a small tract of land be bought near the *Meeting house*, etc. . . . . .

"I am, Sir, your humble servant,

"JAHLEEL BRENTON."

From this time there is no record of orthodox preaching till December, 1731, when Mr. Joseph Torrey of Boston, whose father Doctor Samuel Torrey had just been elected president of Har-

vard College, but declined, had been tendered the position. Mr. Torrey was born at Weymouth, Mass., October 19th, 1707, graduated at Cambridge in 1728, and when twenty-five years old came to Kingstown. He commonly practiced medicine in connection with his ministerial duties, and so was often called Doctor Torrey. Previous to the settlement of Doctor Torrey came the Reverend James McSparran, who, in 1718, had been called by the Congregational church in Bristol to be their pastor, but who, in consequence of the unsatisfactory character of his credentials from the Presbytery, had to return to the old country to perfect them, but instead thereof taking orders in the English Episcopal Church, returned to America as missionary to South Kingstown. A suit at law was instituted by McSparran and his friends for possession of the ministerial lands. The suit was several times carried to England, and the king and council finally decided in favor of the Congregational society.

Thenceforward the Reverend Doctor Torrey enjoyed undisputed possession of the glebe, and had one of the longest pastorates on record in America, extending from May, 1732, to November, 1791, nearly sixty years. He died November 23d, 1791, and was buried in the lot of land still owned by this church on Tower Hill. His successor, the Reverend Thomas Kendall, was installed three years later, September 29th, 1802, just one hundred years from the time Reverend Samuel Niles came to South Kingstown. The installation services were held at the court house on Tower Hill, formerly used as the state house, when the general assembly used to hold its sessions in South Kingstown. November 3d, 1818, he was dismissed at his own request, and in 1821 Mr. Oliver Brown, who graduated from Cambridge in 1804, came here to preach, being assisted by the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. In 1820 the society was reorganized here and incorporated by act of the general assembly. Thirty years later (June, 1851), the name was changed by an act of the general assembly to the Congregational Society in Pettaquamscutt Purchase.

The present church edifice was finished in 1820, its dedicatory services being held January 17th of that year, Reverend Oliver Brown officiating. Reverend Mr. Brown left Kingston in 1835. He died in Haddam, Conn., February 9th, 1853.

At the time Mr. Brown came to Kingston the church was very feeble and the schools of the county were of very inferior char-

acter, but through the aid of such men as Elisha R. Potter and others the Kingston Academy was established, and for many years, under the charge of Mr. Brown and his successors, maintained a high standing. During the interval between Mr. Brown's pastorate and that of Mr. Kendall the Reverend Daniel Waldo preached here, and was held in high esteem. He was a chaplain in the revolution, and near his 80th year was elected chaplain of congress, as the last survivor of the war.

Since the resignation of Oliver Brown the church has had the following pastors: Reverend Charles P. Grovesnor, 1836–38; Thomas Vernon, 1839–47; Joel Mann, 1848–57; Oliver Brown (son of the former Doctor Brown), for a time joint pastor of the Kingston and Peace Dale churches; Doctor Elisha Phelps, father of Professor Austin Phelps, of Andover Seminary, 1859–62: J. H. Wells, 1862–77; Isaac R. Prior, 1878–79; Edward O. Bartlett, the last incumbent, who remained in charge until quite recently. The church at the present time is without a pastor.

Glen Rock.—This small village is situated in the extreme southwestern corner of South Kingstown. The place has been noted for its grist and saw mills. The power comes from a little stream that rises in Cedar Swamp. In flowing through this village it passes through a rocky glen, which has been greatly improved by the genius of man.

The Barber family owned the land here first, and very early built a saw mill on the site where the woolen mill now stands. A grist mill was added years afterward. This was destroyed during the September gale of 1815. It was torn away in 1867, and the woolen mill built by Daniel Rodman. He also built a new grist mill and saw mill a little below this site. Coarse woolen goods are manufactured by the Rodmans at this place.

Mr. Gardner Smith carried on carding a little above this woolen mill, and after him Ezekiel James continued the business until his death. Mr. James had a grist mill in connection with his carding mill, which subsequently passed into the hands of Mr. Rodman. The carding machinery passed into disuse some years ago.

Queen River Baptist Church was chartered here in October, 1843. As early as 1825 a church society was organized at Glen Rock school house, and continued to hold meetings until 1840, when services were held at the Usquepaug school house. In 1843 the society erected a house at a cost of $2,500. Rever-

end Ezekiel J. Locke was pastor. He remained until 1869, and then removed to Iowa. The pulpit has been filled mostly since that time by supplies.

KINGSTON STATION. — The building of the railroad in 1837 through South Kingstown was the beginning of the centralizing of business at Kingston Station. From that time hence the village on the hill divided its commercial and other interests with that at the depot. As soon as the railroad was built Benjamin Watson erected a small building and began trading at what is now called the old depot grounds, or Watson Corners. This building, though unoccupied, is still standing. Mr. Watson traded here from 1837 until 1881, when he retired from business. Before Mr. Watson retired two young men, John A. Woodmansie and O. C. Howard, set up for themselves near by, and are still conducting a lively business. In 1876 J. B. Watson and J. Henry Wells built the new store at the station, where the Sherman family traded for a time. E. P. & S. L. Tucker are trading there now.

Besides the villages named above numerous other centers of trade are in the town, which heretofore have been but indirectly referred to.

BURNSIDE contains a store, a post office and five or six houses. The Carmichael Manufacturing Company's works are at this place. They manufacture jeans. The store is run by William P. Barney, one of the firm.

PERRYVILLE is an old land mark, and was years ago a stopping place for stages on the old post road. This is the homestead of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry of Lake Erie fame. The old post road above mentioned was laid out through this place in 1705. There is a store and post office here run by W. R. Carpenter. The Hazard family carried on trading here for sixty years or more. Thomas G. first succeeded to the business of his father, Thomas A. H. Then George Walter, a brother, next occupied the stand, afterward selling out to his brother-in-law, Stanley W. Webb. He continued here nine years and then sold out to Benjamin Carpenter, who was succeeded by his sons, Wanton R. now having possession. He also owns the old Perry mill, built in 1700. There is also a church in the place. It is a Calvinistic Baptist Society, and under the pastoral charge of E. K. Fuller. He is the successor of Reverend Charles Piper.

The SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH of South Kingstown is located at the hamlet of Perryville. The house was built in 1845, and chartered January, 1869, and the society chartered in May of that same year. The Reverend Tyler Chapman was the first pastor, and since his labors closed the society has mostly depended upon supplies.

The church building was erected at a cost of $1,100.

FORT TUCKER is situated about a mile northwest of the Perryville post office on the top of Broad hill. The coast survey had a beacon on this hill. The fort was an embankment thrown up on the southeast side of the hill and covered over with brush and dirt. The fortress has become celebrated on account of the historic fame it acquired during the Dorr war.

CURTIS CORNER CHURCH.—The first church at this place was a mission from Elder Palmer's church at Exeter; the meetings being held first at private houses and at the school house. After the new school building was erected in 1835 the old school house was fitted up. In 1843 a charter was obtained for a Free Will Baptist society, and a new church building erected at the Four Corners, with Elder Silas Leonard pastor. He was succeeded by Elder A. Durfee, who remained in pastoral charge seventeen years. Elder I. M. Church took charge in 1865, and then after some supplies Elder George H. Penney took charge in October, 1877. The church edifice is a plain, neat structure, erected at a cost of about one thousand dollars. In 1866 the Free Will Baptist society divided on the Sabbath question, but the two branches continued to hold services until 1877, when the Seventh-day people erected a new edifice.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS, CURTIS CORNER.—This society is of recent date. The church building was dedicated March 11th, 1877. The dedication sermon was preached by Reverend S. L. Haskill. The church building was erected at a cost of about two hundred dollars, it being a small wooden building, and stands a few rods east of the four corners at Curtis Corner. Services are held and the pulpit filled by the society. As yet no regular pastor has been selected for this church.

SOUTH FERRY formerly was a little village. There are now in the place a store and post office kept by Lester Eaton. In the beginning of the present century and for many years afterward there was a cotton and woolen mill in the place. Mr. James Potter at one time owned the mill. It went into disuse before the war.

GREEN HILL is the seat of the old Seventh-day Baptist church. This church was organized about the year 1850 by Deacon Clarke Crandall. Subsequently the Adventists came in. Elder Joseph Sullivan discourses to this congregation. The building was erected at a cost of about eight hundred dollars.

SECOND FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF SOUTH KINGSTOWN.—Elder James Hammond was one of the first preachers for this denomination in South Kingstown. He was a caulker by trade and still followed this pursuit while preaching. He first held services in St. Luke's church, Tower Hill. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Saunders, very pious people, were much interested in Elder Hammond, and through their instrumentality permission was obtained of Mr. Benjamin Hull, one of the wardens of that society, for the use of the house. Elder Hammond preached here a few times until the rector, Reverend J. H. Carpenter, closed the house against his use by authority of the bishop. The elder's friend's rallied, and arrangements through Mr. Hull were again made, and for a few weeks preaching was held in the new school house.

On January 19th, 1848, Samuel Brown and Elliot L. Perkins presented a protest against the house being used for any other than school purposes. Mr. Hull then fitted up the old school house, and preaching was held there, and in that house Elder Hammond organized his church. At length Mr. Perkins withdrew his protest against the use of the new school house under the singular condition that Mr. Hull should not be allowed to attend the services. The following is a copy of that paper:

"South Kingstown, June 23d, 1848.

"To the onerable

"Trustee Mr. Caswell and Mr. Clarke I will with-draw my objection about having meeins In the tower Hill school House Providing you will not suffer Mr. Hull to come.

"ELLIOT L. PERKINS."

To the everlasting dishonor of the Second Free Will Baptist church of South Kingstown, they accepted the insulting demand, returned to the new school house, and turned their back upon the man to whom they owed so much, instead of treating the message as they should have done, with contempt. In the meantime they built a house. Mrs. John A. Saunders circulated the subscription paper herself. The paper bore date June 5th, 1848. The house was built that year and dedicated about Christmas. The paper contained the following propositions:

"I. That it should be used and occupied by the church for religious and devotional purposes.

"II. When not in use by them, to be opened and used for the same purpose by any other denomination of Christians.

"III. To determine this a committee was to be appointed for that purpose, to decide if the applicants were of such a character as they should approve of to use the building.

"IV. That the house should belong to the subscribers, and when not in use by the church to revert back to them and their heirs."

Elder Hammond preached here in 1849; Elder Augustus Durfee in 1850; Elder William G. Holt in 1851; Elder Daniel W. Carr in 1852, and the next year at a reduced salary. Afterward preaching was occasionally held, and in a year or two discontinued altogether. On April 2d, 1858, a council, consisting of Elders Durfee, Carr and Holt, was called by the society to decide what should further be done regarding the property. The council reported April 8th, and the following was their decision:

"I. That the church by neglecting to fill their covenant obligations had lost their stability as a church, and were no longer recognized as one by the council.

"II. That the house is clearly under the control of those who subscribed to build it. But if, as it is alleged by some, that the house was to be the property of the church organization, then it was clear that it did belong to them during their occupancy, and that by reason of their abandonment it had reverted back to the original donors.

"III. Regarding the question whether Brother Oatley had done wrong in keeping the key, we find he has always opened it for preaching services whenever called upon to do so, and has always stood ready to do it. For this they commend his conduct."

The land on which the church was built belonged to the Presbyterian society, and was deeded to them (one acre) by Samuel Sewal and wife Hannah, September 20th, 1707.

The school house above mentioned was built in 1846 at a cost of $439.90. Benjamin Hull, Elisha Watson and John Nichols were the building committee. After the disposition of the property in 1858, Elder Hammond tried to re-open the church, but with the exception of an occasional service or a Sunday school during the summer season, there have been no religious services held in the place.

COLORED BAPTIST CHURCH AT MOORESFIELD.—Mr. Daniel Rodman gave the land and helped to build the church. Loudon Weeden was a prominent member of this church. It was an active society for a number of years, but no services have been held there for some years past, save an occasional one.

LIFE SAVING STATION, NARRAGANSETT PIER.—The first crew entered on duty at this station December 1st, 1873. It consisted of Benjamin Macomber, captain; Daniel R. Billington, Horace Briggs, Perry Ralph, Thomas Sennett, Joshua F. Clarke, and William C. Chappell. This station cost about $5,000, and is on a plan similar to that at Point Judith. On March 2d, 1875, this crew rescued Rowland F. Cooke, his wife and child, who in attempting to make their way from Prudence island to Newport, encountered a storm and drift ice together. When rescued by this crew they had been floated down the bay and out toward the open sea, and were badly frozen and frost-bitten. Mr. Cooke's clothing was found frozen to the boat. They were taken to the station and all recovered.

NEW WHALE ROCK LIGHT HOUSE.—This light house was completed in 1872. There are six spacious rooms in the tower, the largest being used as a general living room. The one above is a sitting room and parlor. Above these still are rooms twelve feet in diameter, each one of course as round as the tower. These are used as sleeping rooms. Above these is another room called the Watch Tower. A large tank, which will hold five or six thousand gallons of water, is in the house. The light house is supplied with library and medicine chest. On the outside of the first section is a balcony with railings all around, which is covered with a good sheet iron roof.

LIGHT HOUSE, POINT JUDITH.—The first light house built at Point Judith was in 1806. During the great gale of September, 1815, this was blown down and the present structure was erected in 1816. Originally there were twelve acres of land belonging to it, but the action of the sea has taken all away but three acres. William Ellery was the founder of the second light house. It is an octagonal structure. The lights are placed on top, being inclosed with glass. Originally single lights, twelve in number were used, but the improved revolving light from Paris was afterward substituted and has since been in use. This is simply a brass kerosene lamp with a wick 1¼ inches in diameter. It consumes one gill of oil an hour. The frame work of the lamp is

made of 120 lenses which so reflect the rays of the light as to magnify its power many times. A fog horn 26 inches in diameter and a four horse power engine are connected with the house. Joseph Whaley was keeper of the light house very many years. H. A. Whaley is in charge now.

POINT JUDITH POND*.—Point Judith Pond or "Salt Pond," as it is sometimes called, is a body of brackish water about five miles long, varying in width from one eighth to one mile. It is divided into two separate parts, called respectively the Upper and Lower ponds, separated by a narrow channel called the Narrows. The lower body is the larger and is separated from the ocean on the south by sand hills and extensive sandy marshes, on the east by Point Judith point.

It is fed chiefly by the waters of the Saugatucket river which empties into the upper pond, and by numerous brooks and springs which flow into the two divisions, then directly into the ocean. There are numerous islands, as "Ram Island," "Gardner's Island," "Beach Island," "Beef Island," "Plattan's Island," and altogether it is an interesting and picturesque lake.

Previous to the September gale in 1815 nothing is definitely known in regard to the fishing interests except from tradition. This gale completely revolutionized this interest in the vicinity of Point Judith pond. Although there were plenty of fish along the coast not many were caught in the pond, as the headway was poor, according to the best authority that can be procured. At the time of the gale the tide came in so high and with such force that it washed back the tops of the sand banks into the pond (except one known as the brown sand bank), filling in the breach which was located at that time at Sand Hill cove, and even filling the pond with sand for nearly half a mile back, forming what is now known as the marshes and flats.

When the tide receded it broke over the lowest part of the beach bank or sand hills, cutting out a channel to the ocean to such a depth that for many years a vessel of from twenty to fifty tons could come in and go out loaded with produce at almost any tide. This advanced such a change in the fishing interest in the pond, that the farmers finding the pond to produce more value than the best of their farms, soon became fishermen, as the pond immediately became full of striped bass, white perch, smelts, herring and other marketable fish; besides "oysters," which

* By D. B. Griffin.

were so numerous and of such fine quality that they were sought after by the people and marketmen from Boston, Providence, Newport and all other markets for a hundred miles around. They were so plenty that a man could catch and cull twenty to twenty-five bushels a day, from 12½ to 20 cents per bushel being considered good prices. In those days it was a common thing for a gang of from four to eight men to catch from twenty-five to three or four hundred barrels of bass, or all they could find a market for in a day. Prince Lanphear, of Westerly, January 20th, 1845, caught in open water forty thousand striped bass, this being the largest haul or catch that ever was known in Point Judith pond. Not having the advantages of railroads the fish had to be sent to market in vessels or teams, many spoiling before arriving at market. From two to five cents per pound was considered a good price. This fishing lasted up to December 19th, 1867, when upon that day George A. Griffin's gang of fishermen caught (in one day) one hundred and ninety-eight barrels of striped bass and thirty barrels of striped perch under the ice. Since this date the channel or breachway has gradually been filling up, and refuse matter and chemicals from the manufacturing establishments flowing in via the Saugatucket river, have driven away and destroyed the fish and oysters to such an extent that now practically, fishing and oystering is a failure.

It is claimed by men of experience that by a proper expenditure of money in opening the pond to commerce, and with proper dredging a harbor can be formed in Point Judith pond which could not be excelled by any along the Atlantic coast, thereby forming a safe haven for vessels which would otherwise "go to pieces" or be "wrecked" on Point Judith Point; and even the fishing interests may be restored. It is only a question of time when large vessels will sail up to Wakefield laden with produce, and we shall have as valuable a city and harbor as there is in the land.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

George W. Sheldon.—Nicholas Sheldon, the grandfather of George W. Sheldon, was a farmer in Cranston, R. I., and married Phebe Potter. Their children were: Joseph, who died April 16th, 1849; Pardon, whose death occurred December 30th, 1851; Jeremiah, born February 11th, 1791, died June 26th, 1867; and William, a resident of Providence. Jeremiah's birth occurred in

G. W. Sheldon

ARTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

Cranston, where he was both a successful farmer and a popular landlord. He was also prominent in the affairs of his county, and represented his district in the general assembly. He married Sally A., daughter of Stephen Wilmarth, of Glocester, R. I., who was born February 5th, 1794. Their children were: Phebe, born in 1813; George W., February 22d, 1816; Joseph, in 1818; Jeremiah, in 1821; Nicholas, in 1823; Maranda W., in 1825; Nicholas, 2d, in 1828; Sarah A., in 1830; Nancy W., in 1835; and Anne S., in 1837.

George W. Sheldon was a native of Cranston, and removed when a lad with his parents to Chepachet, in the same state. He was educated at the common schools, and early developed an independent and self-reliant character, yet ever exhibited a genial and generous nature, which endeared him to his companions and friends. He remained until his marriage with his father, assisting him in the conduct of the hotel and the management of his business. Mr. Sheldon then opened a store in the town of Burrillville. He one and a half years later changed his location to Thompson, and there for seven years transacted a lucrative business. After a brief interval at Chepachet, he made Wakefield his home, and in this village he established a hardware and furnishing trade, which increased in magnitude until his death, on the 8th of July, 1879. He was much absorbed in business and cared little for the distractions of a political career, though serving his constituents three times as a democrat in the state legislature. He was retiring in his nature, and preferred the peace and rest which reigned within the circle of his home to the excitement of official life.

Mr. Sheldon was married February 7th, 1842, to Ann F., daughter of Hezekiah Cady, of Glocester, R. I. Their children are: Elizabeth C., wife of Edward Allen, of San Francisco; Mary C., widow of Jerome P. Hubbard; Jeremiah C., Emma S. (Mrs. William A. Kenyon, deceased), Georgianna (Mrs. Albert Langworthy, of Westerly), and John L. The successors to the business were Jeremiah and John L., the former having now retired and left its management to his brother. Jeremiah C. married Lizzie Armstrong, of Providence. John L. is married to Minnie J. Hubbard, of New Haven, and has two children. Mr. Sheldon was a director of the Wakefield Institution for Savings, and interested in all movements that tended to the advancement of the the place of his residence. In 1856 he united with the Baptist

church of Wakefield. The salient points in his character are beautifully alluded to in the following tribute by his pastor:

"A noble man by nature, pure, upright,
And even, as the sun, his daily life:
Sparing of words, averse to noise and strife,
In all his ways transparent as the light;
A loving husband, gentle, chaste and sweet,
A father so indulgent, tender, true,
As to be idolized, and rightly, too,
By doting children gathered round his feet;
A quiet Christian, cheerfully devout,
Clear in his views, in his convictions strong,
Firm in the truth against the false and wrong,
By no false 'wind of doctrine' turned about;
A life so good and beautiful must be
Pledge of a blissful immortality.

"These dear remains, life-like in all but breath,
Reclining as in a refreshing sleep
Profound and peaceful as the pulseless deep,
Seem but the quiet *imagery* of death,
But, ah! the sweet illusion, quickly fled,
Leaves our poor hearts all desolate and sore.
These lips of love will press our lips no more;
These orbs of light are darkened, sightless, dead.
We mourn and *must;* but we will not complain.
Husband and father dear, we miss thee so
In all thy loving words and ways—but know
Our loss to thee is everlasting gain.
We cannot say farewell, for yet we hear
Thy low, soft tones and feel thy presence near."

DANIEL SHERMAN.—Philip Sherman, the common ancestor of the Sherman family resident in Rhode Island, was born in 1610 and in 1634 emigrated to America, settling in Massachusetts. He died in 1687. His son Peleg, whose birth occurred in 1638, became a resident of Rhode Island, where his son Thomas, born in 1658, died in 1719. His son Daniel settled in South Kingstown, where he died in 1804, aged one hundred and one years. Among his sons was Daniel, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, whose death occurred in 1829. He married Rebecca Palmer, whose children were: George, Palmer, Hannah, Huldah, Susanna, Eunice, Joseph, and John P. Joseph, of this number, married Mary Harrington, whose children were: Rebecca, born in 1805; Sally, in 1807; George and Mary, in 1809; Daniel, December 1st, 1811; Joseph, in 1815; Benjamin, in 1818; Ruhama, in 1820; and Thomas, in 1824. Joseph Sherman, Sr., died Octo-

PHOTO BY SCHOFIELD BROS WESTERLY R. I.

Daniel Sherman

ARTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

ber 18th, 1840, in his 62d year, and his wife February 12th, 1870, in her 89th year.

The birth of their son Daniel occurred in South Kingstown, where he received his education at the common schools, three months of the year having been devoted to study and the remainder to hard work. At the age of twenty-two, having served his father faithfully, he left home and rented a farm in the same town. This venture proving successful, he continued renting for a period of twenty years, and then removing to Narragansett Pier opened a store for the sale of country supplies, including lumber and coal, which he conducted for two years. He then spent a year as superintendent of the varied interests of Rowland Hazard. In 1858 Mr. Sherman made Wakefield his residence, and has since been actively identified with the growth and development of the place. For a year he engaged in stock dealing, then opened a country store, and soon established a permanent trade which increased under judicious management, and commanded his attention for twenty-seven years, when it was transferred to his son. He has for twenty-five years been a director of the Wakefield National Bank. In politics Mr. Sherman is a democrat and has been for several terms a member of the town council, chairman of the board of assessors, and was in 1876 elected to the state house of representatives. In 1877–78 he represented his constituents in the state senate. He is a member of the Baptist church at Exeter, but as a matter of convenience worships with the congregation at Wakefield.

Mr. Sherman was married, March 17th, 1833, to Anne C. Barber, daughter of Colonel Moses Barber of the same town. Their children are: Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. George C. Knowles) and Moses, residing in Illinois. Mrs. Sherman died October 31st, 1847, and he was again married, June 19th, 1848, to Mary A., daughter of Hazard Knowles of South Kingstown. They have one son, George C. Sherman, who succeeds to his father's business in Wakefield.

Stephen A. Wright, the son of Stephen and Nancy Wright, was born August 5th, 1812, in Hopkinton, R. I., where, until early manhood, he resided. His educational opportunities were limited to the common schools, which afforded a foundation for future acquirements. To this was added a retentive memory, and a taste for reading which rendered him familiar with the poets and the best current literature of the day. He learned

with his father the trade of a blacksmith, and on its completion removed to Peace Dale, where he began the manufacture of axes, employing for the purpose twenty or more men, and shipping the goods to parties in Massachusetts, for whom they were made. His second business venture was in Norwich, Conn., where he remained two or more years, and at the expiration of this time, returning to Washington county, spent four years at that point. Mr. Wright's ambitious nature, however, sought a wider field than was afforded in New England.

In 1837 he emigrated to Rock Island county, Ill., and pursued his trade, at the same time making considerable purchases of government land. Circumstances influenced his removal to a more remote western point on the Des Moines river, in the then territory of Iowa, where he was employed by the government among the tribes of Indians then inhabiting the unsettled western country. Here Mr. Wright, with his wife and small children, spent eight years among the aborigines, leading a most primitive life, surrounded by dangers and deprivations. In 1846, with his family, he started for Omaha, Neb., making this since thriving town an objective point, *en route* for California. Locating in San Francisco, where they were among the earliest settlers, Mr. Wright at once brought to bear that foresight, restless energy and great business capacity which laid the foundation for subsequent success, and a rapidly accumulated fortune. With a mind quick to grasp the situation he discerned the needs of the settlement and the great future in store for it. Gold had been discovered, and adventurous spirits were pouring in from all quarters. He invested as largely as his means would permit in land, began the construction of buildings, erected the first banking house in the place, in which he established a bank, and engaged in various profitable speculations. A great field was also opened in the furnishing of supplies to miners, who in vast numbers were hastening to the gold fields.

Four and a half years were spent in California, when, for the better education of his children, Mr. Wright returned to Rhode Island and settled in Wakefield. The same progressive spirit was here manifested. He purchased property both there and at Narragansett Pier, erected buildings, and gave an impetus to business. He also engaged in mercantile pursuits and in milling operations. He aided in the establishment of the first bank, was president of the Hopkinton Bank, instrumental in the erection

Stephen A. Wright

ARTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

HOME OF THE LATE STEPHEN A, WRIGHT.
WAKEFIELD, R. I.

of the Baptist church, and a prominent factor in the politics of his county, representing his district in the state senate, and largely influencing local democratic issues. Mr. Wright was in his belief a Baptist, liberal in his benefactions, and in full sympathy with the cause of the laboring man, whom he aided in many ways. His extensive business interests in San Francisco frequently required his presence at that point, and on one occasion an enforced absence of three years from his home was a necessity. During the last of these visits his death occurred at the Prescott House on the 15th of September, 1870.

Mr. Wright was on the 14th of May, 1833, married to Susan, daughter of Ray and Susan Gould Allen, of Peace Dale. Their children are: Stephen J., Atmore R., Susan A. (Mrs. William C. Clark), Frances C. (Mrs. E. W. Cross), Silas G., George W., Clara, Pacific and Mary; of whom two sons and two daughters survive. Mrs. Wright still occupies the homestead in Wakefield.

CHAPTER XV.

TOWN OF CHARLESTOWN.

By Wm. Franklin Tucker.

Incorporation.—First Town Meeting.—Town Clerks.—Churches.—Schools.—Manufactories.—King's Purchase.—Mills.—Indian Burying Ground.—Library.—Public Halls.—Great Fire at Shannock.—Ponds.—Springs.—Hills.—Bridges.—Biographical Sketches.

THE towns of Charlestown, Hopkinton and Richmond were formerly included in the township of Westerly. The town of Westerly was incorporated in 1669, and was then the fifth town in the colony of Rhode Island. An act was passed, August 22d, 1738, by the general assembly, held at Newport, dividing the town of Westerly into two towns, the same to be known and distinguished by the names of Westerly and Charlestown. At this period Charlestown extended from Westerly on the west, to South Kingstown on the east; and from the town of Exeter on the north, to the Atlantic ocean on the south.

On the 18th of August, 1747, an act was passed dividing the town of Charlestown into two divisions, to be distinguished by the names of Charlestown and Richmond; and the Pawcatuck river was selected as a natural and fixed boundary between the two towns. At the first census, taken in 1748, Charlestown had a population of 1,002; and in 1774 a population of 1,821; in 1880 the population was 1,117.

At the first town meeting held in Charlestown September 4th, 1738, the following officers were elected: Moderator, Justice Samuel Perry; town clerk, William Clark, who held that office from 1738 to 1747, the year in which Richmond was set off from Charlestown; town council, Colonel Joseph Stanton, Captain William Clark, Captain John Hill, John Hoxsie, Captain Daniel Stanton, Justice Samuel Wilbur; town treasurer, John Hoxsie; town sergeant, Nathaniel Potter; constables, James York, John Kenyon, Jr.; assessors of taxes, Captain John Hill, Justice Sam-

uel Perry; overseers of the poor, John Hoxsie, Thomas Stanton; town surveyor, Joseph Stanton, Jr.; 1st deputy, Colonel Joseph Stanton; 2d deputy, Samuel Perry; surveyors of highways and fence viewers, Thomas Stanton, Isaac Sheffield, Joseph Clark, Joseph Hoxsie, John Kenyon, John Webster; sealer of weights and measures, William Bently; grand juror, John Knowles; petty juror, William King.

Town clerks from September 4th, 1738, to 1888: William Clark, September 4th, 1738, to September, 1747; Joseph Stanton, Jr., September 4th, 1747, to September, 1753; Robert Potter, September 4th, 1753, to September, 1755; Joseph Hoxsie, September 4th, 1755, to September, 1760; John Champlin, September 4th, 1760, to September, 1761; Gideon Hoxsie, September 4th, 1761, to September, 1762; John Champlin, June, 1762, to November, 1763; Joseph Hoxsie, November, 1763, to June, 1769; James Congdon, 3d, June, 1769, to June, 1772; Joseph Stanton, Jr., June, 1772, to June, 1773; James Congdon, 3d, June, 1773, to June, 1783; John Champlin, June, 1783, to June, 1785; Colonel Peleg Cross, Jr., June, 1785, to June, 1787; Benjamin Hoxsie, Jr., June, 1787, to June, 1791; Colonel Peleg Cross, Jr., June, 1791, to June, 1817; Samuel Stanton, June, 1817, to June, 1838; John Stanton, June, 1838, to June, 1847; William H. Perry, June, 1847, to June, 1849; Gideon Hoxie, Jr., June, 1849, to March, 1851; John Stanton, March, 1851, to June, 1852; Charles Cross, June, 1852, to June, 1881; George C. Cross, 1881———.

CHURCHES.—The first church established in this town received the following title: "The Church of England in Charlestown." It was also called the "Westerly Church." This church was built on a lot of land given for that purpose by George Ninigret, sachem of the Narragansett Indians. It joined the Champlin farm, and when the church went down, was held by them by possession. The town of Westerly was divided after the erection of the church, and it fell on the Charlestown side of the division line. The church was situated on the north lot of the late Champlin farm, now owned by Robert Hazard, son of Joseph, and fronting on the public road, to the north of the house now owned by James McDonald, and within half a mile of the residence of the then sachem. The deed was as follows:

"To all People to whom these Presents shall come, greeting.

"Know ye, that I, George Ninigret, Chief Sachem and Prince of the Narragansett Indians, in the Colony of Rhode Island and

Providence Plantations, in New England, in America, for and in consideration of the love and affection which I have and bear for and towards the people of the Church of England in Charlestown and Westerly, in the county of King's county, in the colony aforesaid, and for securing and settling the services and worship of God amongst them, according to the usages of that most excellent church, within the said Charlestown, at all times forever hereafter, and also for and in consideration of the sum of Five Shillings of the currency of said colony, and of the old tenor, to me in hand actually paid by John Hill, Esq., Col. Christopher Champlin, both of said Charlestown and colony aforesaid, and Ebenezer Punderson, of Groton, in the county of New London and colony, now officiates a missionary from the Society, and I was the first Episcopal of Connecticut, clerk, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have given, granted, bargained, sold, enfeoffed, conveyed, and by these presents do fully and absolutely, give, grant, bargain, sell, enfeoff, and convey unto the said John Hill, Christopher Champlin and Ebenezer Punderson, their heirs and assigns forever, to the use of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and their successors forevermore, (which Society were incorporated by Letters Patent under the great seal of England,) one certain tract of land lying in said Charlestown, in the colony of Rhode Island aforesaid, containing forty acres, and whereon the Church of England in said Charlestown now stands, in the occupation of the aforesaid Christopher Champlin, and is butted and bounded as followeth: Beginning at a stake with stones about it, thence running south 38 degrees east 45 rods and a quarter, to a stone and heap of stones by the country road; and from thence easterly, as the road runs, 128 rods, to a stake with stones about it; from thence north 14 degrees west 40 rods to a small white oak tree marked on two sides; from thence south 50 degrees west 12 rods to a stake and stones; and from thence a straight line to the first mentioned corner; with all erections and buildings standing on said premises, with all the woods, underwoods, pools, water and water courses, with every other appurtenance and privilege of any sort belonging to the said tract of land, or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, and the remainders, rents, issues and profits of all and singular the premises.

"To have and to hold, all and singular, the said tract of land, premises, with every of their privileges, commodities and appur-

tenances, unto the said John Hill, Christopher Champlin, and Ebenezer Punderson, their heirs and assigns forever, to the use and benefit and behoof of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and their successors forevermore, to be by the said Society forever thereafter applied and appropriated for the benefit of the Episcopal minister for the time being of the Episcopal church in said Charlestown, in the said county of King's county, and his successors forever, and to and for no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever.

"And I, the said George Ninigret, do hereby, for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators, and successors in said Sachemship and Principality, and every of them, covenant and warrant to and with the said John Hill, Christopher Champlin, and Ebenezer Punderson, their heirs and assigns, and also to and with the said Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and their successors, that I am at this present time, and by right of indefeasable inheritance, the true, lawful and absolute owner and proprietor of said premises, and the same are now free and clear of all manner of incumbrances whatever, and that I, my heirs, executors, administrators or successors, now do and forever shall and will defend all and singular the said premises, with their appurtenances, unto and to the use of them for the purpose aforesaid, against all claims and demands whatsoever. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 14th day of January, in the year 1745 old style, or 1746 new style. "GEORGE —(NINIGRET."

mark.

The Narragansett Indian Church.—Many attempts were made, at different times, for the conversion of the Indians; but the missionaries were generally unsuccessful.

"About 1741, in the New Light stir, a reformation was brought about among the Indians in Charlestown (probably under the the care of a Mr. Park), and a Baptist church soon after formed. In 1750 a Baptist church arose out of this. The first pastor was James Simons, and after him the famous Samuel Niles, in his day one of the most eminent Indian preachers in America. Others succeeded him. Benedict visited them in 1812, and found a few of the female members of the church still living and active in religious affairs; three of them about 70 years of age. The male members were all absent on a fishing voyage."

According to the most reliable information that can be adduced, the old Indian church was erected somewhere about one hundred and ten years before the erection of the present one, which took place in 1859; hence the old structure was built not far from 1750, and located at a little distance to the north of the center of the town, within half a mile of the Indian school house and pond, and on the same site upon which the new edifice now stands. It was a wooden structure, built without any regard to beauty, warmth or convenience, and quite inferior to the present church; yet there have been many good sermons proclaimed within its walls. Here the renowned Samuel Niles poured out the gospel tidings with amazing eloquence, to the sin-laden sons of the forest.

The new stone edifice was erected in 1859; it is twenty-eight feet wide, forty feet long, and twelve feet high, with ample room for all ordinary purposes.

On the 15th day of May, 1880, the Indian council of the Narragansett tribe gave a deed of all the tribal lands to the state of Rhode Island, except Fort Ninigret and the "Indian meeting-house and the lot of land containing two square acres, the said meeting-house standing in the center, which were so far excepted from this grant, that the congregation worshiping in said meeting-house shall have control of the premises."

In 1884 the state made an appropriation of $100 and appointed the school board of Charlestown a committee to repair the Indian meeting house or stone church. It was repaired according to agreement in August of the same year by George C. Cross and William F. Tucker.

Second Baptist Church of Richmond.—It appears on record that this church was founded in 1774. The old structure, which was known for a long time as the Boss Meeting house—alas, not a stick is left to mark the once memorable spot! -was situated on the northern limit of the hill skirting the southern edge of the Richmond-town Plain, and on the west side of the road, between Clark's Mills and Usquepaug village, and between Beaver and Usquepaug rivers, on what was commonly called the Robert Stanton purchase. But on the 8th of October, 1855, the society, which was made the recipient of a fine building lot, through the generosity of Joseph Hoxsie, Esq., erected a house of worship on the aforesaid lot, and dedicated it. The new edifice is located in Charlestown, at a little distance to the southeast of Clark's

village, on the corner where the highway crosses the Shore Line railroad, and about midway between Shannock mills and Kenyon's mills. In 1873 William Marchant was clerk of the church, which then numbered seventy-nine members.

First Free Will Baptist Church of Richmond and Charlestown.—On the 29th of September, 1845, Rowland G. Hazard, Esq., deeded a piece of land, situated between Carolina village and the depot, at nearly equal distance, to the above named society. The association erected an edifice, which was dedicated and used by the people for nearly twenty years; but, finally, on the 27th of June, 1865, Hazard G. Kenyon and wife, and William C. Tucker and wife, transferred their right, title and interest in a lot of land in the village of Carolina Mills, to the "Rhode Island Association of Free Will Baptist Churches." Here a stone basement was constructed, and the church was moved down into the village, and placed upon the foundation, by Jesse Breed, of Westerly. After the removal, the edifice underwent a thorough renovation, and it is now an ornament and a benefit to the village. The organization of this church was perfected on the 3d of August, 1866.

Charlestown Branch of the General Six Principle Baptist Church of Richmond.—The General Six Principle Baptist Church of Richmond was instituted in 1725. Reverend Gilbert Tillinghast officiated as its pastor in 1876. In 1875 the annual report of the association admitted a membership of four hundred and forty-eight persons. From this church originated the Charlestown branch. The land on which the Charlestown church stands was formerly owned by Ira Kenyon, Esq., who gave a deed of the same to John S. Hiscox, trustee to the society, June 24th, 1867. This edifice was erected at a cost of $1,500; it is twenty-eight feet wide and thirty-six feet long, and pleasantly located on high land overlooking the village of Burdickville and the surrounding vicinity. The church was consecrated on the 12th of January, 1871. Reverend Gilbert Tillinghast has been its regular pastor, and Ira Kenyon, Esq., its faithful clerk. In 1876 Mr. Kenyon's records contained the names of seventy active members. Mrs. Elizabeth Allen was admitted to a membership in the old church of Richmond in 1828; and has been a member of the new church since its organization.

First Baptist Church of Charlestown. Mr. Peleg Clark, Jr., of Westerly, was employed to build the church, which he completed

to the satisfaction of his employers in 1840. It is situated on the Post road, in the vicinity of Quonocontaug Neck, and on a very pleasant elevation, commanding an extensive view of the ocean and surrounding country. The dedicatory exercises were consummated on the 11th of February, 1841. Rev. John H. Baker officiated at the dedication; and, on the next day, February 12th, Wilson Cogswell was ordained a minister of the gospel, and installed the first pastor of the church. Joseph Brown succeeded Mr. Cogswell as a shepherd of the flock. In 1841 this church registered forty-three members, with Joseph W. Taylor clerk; and in 1871, seventy-one members, with Samuel B. Hoxsie clerk.

First Baptist Church, Cross' Mills.—A deed was given by Joseph H. and George W. Cross to George Burdick, Esq., who was authorized to procure a situation for a building; and he transferred it to the society on the 17th of June, 1876. The church, however, was built in the summer of 1873, at a cost of some $1,500, previous to the transfer of the property by Mr. Burdick. Soon after its completion, and at the organization of the church, Levi J. Cornell was chosen clerk.

Schools.—*Narragansett Indian School.*—It appears that the state began to have schools for the Narragansett Indians as early as 1765. Mr. Bennett was sent to them as teacher. The sachem Thomas Ninigret petitioned "The Society to Propagate the Gospel" to establish a free school. In his letter, he closes in the following touching words: "The prayer that when time shall be with us no more, that when we and the children over whom you have been such benefactors shall leave the sun and stars, we shall rejoice in a far superior light."

In October, 1767, the general assembly took into consideration a letter presented by Andrew Oliver, Esq., and voted that Thomas Ninigret and five of his council make and give to the secretary of the colony, a deed of an island in a certain swamp in Charlestown, containing about three acres where stands a school house for the use of the Indians. This agrees with what was called the old Indian school house.

As early as 1815 the old school building was superseded by the present one, and named the Narragansett Indian school house, in honor of the famous tribe of Indians. It may seem strange that the Indians owned the first school house; but

it is nevertheless true. This structure stands on a small knoll, at the north end of a pond formerly known to the tribe as Quacumpaug pond, but more recently named the School House pond. It was an old wooden building, having the following dimensions: Length, thirty feet; width, twenty-four feet; and height, seven feet between floors. There was a rough stone chimney in the building, which gave it an ancient appearance.

Reverend Charles S. Weaver received the last appointment of Indian school commissioner in 1879, and his son, Edwin H. Weaver, taught the last term of school. The colored children entered the district schools of the town at the commencement of the winter term in 1879. When the tribal lands were sold William P Sheffield, Jr., of Newport, and his friends purchased the island together with the said school house. The island, a small neck of land containing about three acres, lies in the southern part of the Indian cedar swamp, and joins the school house pond. Soon after the purchase Mr. Sheffield changed it into a club house, and so terminates the history of this memorable Indian relic.

The Old School Building.—Tradition informs us that there was a school building erected in the eastern part of the town, now known as District No 1, as early as 1775, or before the declaration of independence. The probability is that this building was used for school purposes during a period of twenty years or more; however, General Joseph Stanton received it by lottery about the year 1796, and converted it into a dwelling house. In 1776 the seaboard contained by far the larger portion of the town's population and opulence. Here, too, lived the better educated class of citizens; and is it to be considered strange that such enlightened people should have fostered and encouraged the advancement of education, or should have perpetuated, in a certain sense, the institution which gave them such pre-eminence and advantage? That education was deemed a great incentive and an indispensable requisite to future success, seems evident from their daily transactions of life. In the exigencies of the last century the inhabitants of this locality founded three school buildings in succession, varying in the duration of time.

Thomas Perry's School Building.—Since the writer's first examination and research of the records of the town, he has very fortunately found a statement of a school house that was built by Thomas Perry at Cross' Mills in 1801. This structure was lo-

cated on the south side of the Cedar Swamp, and between forty and fifty rods to the east of the residence of George H. Ward. A school was maintained in said house for a period of more than twenty-five years; but finally it was purchased by Doctor Dan King, who moved it up west about one mile and a half, to what was called "King's Factory," and changed it into a dwelling house. Of the information relative to said house, we have conclusive evidence; and that from 1801 to 1828 it was the only school house owned and used by the white people of Charlestown.

Before the school law of 1828 went into effect the representatives of the several towns of the state were requested to furnish an exact account of the number of school houses and schools in each town. In their report we find one school house and from five to seven schools in the winter, and two or three in the summer. Such substantiates the fact that the majority of schools were kept in private residences.

Facilities Before Public Schools.—Educational facilities prior to the establishment of public schools were exceedingly feeble in this vicinity. The people supported what were then recognized as private schools, the majority of them being kept in dwelling houses. In selecting a situation for a school, it was expedient for them to obtain a central location in the neighborhood, but this was not always accomplished, as there were very many obstacles in the way. Teachers at this time were hired for stipulated sums, receiving their wages from parents and guardians, who paid them in proportion to the number of pupils that each one sent to school. In this community, fifty years ago, the practice was as common for a school officer to go into Connecticut to hire a teacher as it is now customary for a person to pay taxes. The school committee often granted certificates to persons whose qualifications and abilities to instruct and govern a school were quite inadequate for the task; and they seldom visited the schools to ascertain the results. Consequently the schools were taught, many times, by very incompetent teachers; by those who could not perform all the examples in the arithmetic, and, what is much more discreditable, were unable to give satisfactory explanations of such as they could perform. It frequently happened that persons taught school who had no knowledge of grammar, or, in other words, had never studied it. The

average length of schools was between three and four months; for which reason educational resources were quite limited.

District System.—In 1828 the general assembly passed an act to divide the several towns into districts, with which the people readily complied. The district system in this town was established June 2d, 1828; and a subdivision was made November 19th of the same year separating the town into six districts. Next year, on the 15th of April, a portion of the district at Cross' Mills and at Quonocontaug was set off, forming a new district, which was added to the catalogue as No. 7. The last district subdivision in Charlestown was made in 1871, when Carolina was taken from Pasquesett and organized as the eighth district. In the meantime perplexities frequently grew out of the imperfect divisions and records of the districts; and in 1874 the school committee re-bounded all the districts, giving more definite boundaries to them, and caused the same to be placed on record in the town clerk's office.

District No. 6—Washington.—In 1828 Joshua Card, Joseph Cross, Henry Greene, David Clark, Elisha Greenman, William Card, Dan King, Jacob Perry and others agreed to build a school house. Henry Greene furnished the land, containing twenty-two square rods; and Elisha Greenman was appointed to superintend the work. According to date, this was the first school building erected by the white people of Charlestown, which continued to be used for school purposes; and it was named Washington, in honor of the first president of the United States. This district is situated in the northeastern part of the town. In 1871 Jason P. Greene, George W. Cross, Amos P. Greene and Henry S. Greene transferred the property to the district, with the proviso that when it should cease to be used for educational means, it should fall back to the original grantors; and, in the same year, the house was thoroughly repaired and supplied with modern desks and seats.

District No. 4—Shumuncanuc.—Here, in the northwestern part of the town, the surface is very hilly, and the people named the district after the most important hill. The citizens of this section met pursuant to notice, on the premises of Abram Allen, Esq., and selected a pleasant location for a school. Mr. Allen gave, then and there, the land on which the building was to be erected; and Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, wife of Abram, named it "Union Hill," and paid one dollar for the honor of naming

it. This building was raised on the 16th of September, and dedicated, by having a meeting in it, on the 13th of November, 1834. The first structure, however, was burned down, and on November 10th, 1845, Arnold and Nancy Hiscox deeded a parcel of land to the district, nearer the center, whereon the present school house stands.

District No. 2—Quonocontaug.—In this section of the state some of the hills, streams, rivers and ponds retain at the present time the original names given by the Indians. Quonocontaug is situated in the southwestern portion of the town, and this name appears first applied to a pond in this neighborhood, from which the district received it. Edward Wilcox, who was lieutenant-governor from 1817 to 1821, transferred a lot of land to the district, upon which a school house was built in 1838. Although a respectable number of teachers have gone forth from other schools, still this school is entitled to the honor of educating an unusual number of good and faithful teachers.

District No. 3—Cookstown.—This division joins the town of Westerly, and it is really a rural district. The first school officers elected were the following: Bowen Briggs, moderator; Joseph W. Taylor, clerk; Benjamin F. Wilcox, Matthias Crandall and Rowland Peckham, trustees; Perry Healy, treasurer; and Gardner Crumb, collector. Bowen Briggs and Gilbert Stanton conveyed a piece of land to the district in 1839, and a school building was erected during the year.

District No. 7—Watchaug.—The people of this district erected a school house in 1840, but a deed of the land on which the house stands was not granted until August 15th, 1864. Watchaug is located in the south part of the town, and derives its name from a large pond on the western boundary, so called by the Indians. There is no other district in Charlestown which has such a grand expanse of water within its limits, or bordering on its territory.

District No. 1—Cross' Mills.—This district is situated in the southeastern section of the town, and named after the village within its limits. The citizens of the neighborhood built a house for educational purposes in 1843. From 1845 to 1860 perhaps no school in the town excelled this one in literary attainments; and in reference to teachers, without doubt this school has produced nearly as many as the other schools combined. The school building was repaired and re-seated in 1874.

District No. 5—Pasquesett.—The citizens were in meditation a long time before any conclusion was reached; and finally, in 1850, they purchased thirty rods of land of Robert Hazard, and built a school house thereon. The district, which is situated in the northern and central part of the town, takes its name from a small pond lying on its eastern border. In 1874 the school house was enlarged and thoroughly renovated, and furnished with desks and seats of the latest pattern. The extent of territory and the advancement of the school considerably exceeds that of any other in the town. The Indian school house heretofore mentioned, is located in the southern part of this division.

District No. 8—Carolina.—In 1845, Rowland G. Hazard, Esq., erected a school house in Richmond, northwest of the village; and, on the 13th of May, 1871, the property, consisting of a house and lot, was sold to the district for $700. Meanwhile, the children from the northern part of the district of Pasquesett attended school here, as it was more convenient so to do, and paid their proportion of the school fund of Charlestown to the school in Richmond. But on the 27th of January, 1872, District No. 8 of Charlestown, and No. 2 of Richmond, were consolidated, and named Carolina Joint District. At this period, an addition was made to the school house, at a cost of $2,487.63, making it a very commodious and useful school building. Immediately after the completion of the house, the school was divided into a primary and a grammar department, establishing a graded school.

In 1828, the public school system was established in the state of Rhode Island. It was truly the beginning of a new era of educational improvements; and the state, like a living body which is sensitive in every member, was touched by the noble and generous act, in all its sub-divisions. Indeed, literary interests were perceptibly awakened in the minds of the people; and, from that period onward, education has been steadily advancing in the direction of both a higher and a broader culture. The establishment of the permanent school fund and public schools gave life and vitality to the cause of education, and incited the people to a more united and determined effort to give better means of instruction to the rising generation. A few soul-inspiring men, faithful servants of a worthy cause, have taken hold of this national work, and have carried it forward to its present condition. The broad foundation of our common schools is favorably fixed,

and, with wise legislation and prudent management, improvements will be made as long as time and necessity demand them. The common school is the place where a child should be taught the moral as well as the literary lessons of public life, for morality and learning are indispensable to a nation's success.

The school committee which appointed the first town superintendent were elected in April, 1871, and organized soon after, by electing Samuel B. Hoxsie, chairman; Benjamin F. Greenman, clerk; and Doctor A. A. Saunders, superintendent. The employment of a person to thoroughly inspect the schools, and to direct and assist the teachers in their daily labors, was an important step in educational progress. School supervision is the foundation on which the whole system of popular instruction rests.

In connection with the public schools, perhaps, it may be proper to mention some of the persons who have labored faithfully for the advancement of education, and those who have become distinguished for their ability. Dan King was an earnest advocate for popular education, and his sons were educated for various professions. Joshua Card was a notable aid in the cause of public instruction. He was himself a teacher of good repute, and his youngest son, David Card, is now a physician at Willimantic, Conn. Doctor Joseph H. Griffin was an earnest laborer for the advancement of schools and the education of his children. Louis P. Griffin, his son, completed a course of studies in medicine, and began his practice in Chicago, Ill. Samuel J. Cross was an able and efficient educator. He moved from Rhode Island to New York, where he became connected with a college during the remainder of his life. William H. Perry, a teacher of large experience, has done much to promote the best interests of our schools. Kate Stanton, daughter of George A. Stanton, and a lecturer of some note, was formerly a teacher in this town.

MANUFACTORIES.—Charlestown cannot be considered a manufacturing district, as there is no capital employed in cotton or woolen manufactories within its limits. A few manufacturers, however, reside in this town, but their places of business are located on the right bank of Pawcatuck river, and in the town of Richmond, where all the manufacturing establishments are situated, which furnish employment to a portion of the inhabitants in the northern part of this town.

On the 14th of February, 1776, Charles Church was authorized by a vote of the town, to make thirty gun barrels and bayonets

for the use of the town; the gun barrels were to be not less than three feet and six inches long; and that the said Charles Church be allowed one dollar per foot for gun barrels thus made, and one dollar for each bayonet.

Caleb Crandall was authorized, at the same meeting, to stock in a strong and sufficient condition, for the use of soldiers, thirty small arms, and that the said Caleb Crandall be allowed $1.25 for each gun stocked as aforesaid.

Joseph Stanton and Caleb Crandall were likewise appointed a committee to make a contract with Daniel Saunders for thirty gunlocks and trimmings, and to agree with him upon the price of them.

KNOWLES' PURCHASE.—On the 17th of March, 1845, Lodowick Hoxsie sold to John T. and Jirah Knowles a mill privilege, situated on the south bank of the river, at Clark's Mills. The new firm went to work, erected a mill, and manufactured linsey goods. Samuel A. Hoxsie bought the property August 1st, 1848, converted the establishment into a cotton mill, and made cotton yarn until 1856, when it was burned down. The site was, in 1876, in the possession of Simeon P. Clark, who owned the land on both sides of the stream at the falls.

KING'S PURCHASE.—It is well known that Dan King bought a certain tract of land of Joseph Stanton, March 16th, 1831, and built himself a small mill, in which he manufactured negro cloth. "King's Factory," for so it was called, was situated on the road between Cross' Mills and Richmond Switch, now known as Wood River Junction, and about one and one-quarter miles west from the first named place. Finally, on the 22d of February, 1841, John R. Congdon purchased the estate of Mr. King. Congdon then received John Miller as partner in the enterprise, and changed the mill into a twine manufacturing establishment. Here the firm pursued this branch of business for a few years, but at last all went down, business, pond and houses.

GRIST MILL.—The first information relating to a grist mill is found on record in Ninigret's deed to the colony, dated March 28th, 1709. This mill then belonged to Joseph Davill, and was located on the brook at Cross' Mills, where the present one stands; but the exact date when the mill was first built is unknown. This grist mill was in a good working condition when Joseph Davill owned it; and it has been in use up to the present time.

Saw Mills.—About one and a half miles south of Carolina village, on the road leading to Cross' Mills, and something less than one mile to the northeast of the Indian cedar swamp is a saw mill, which was owned by Joseph Jeffrey over one hundred years ago, and then known as the old Indian saw mill. The precise date of this mill is not known; it may have been built as early as Joseph Davill's mill, which was in good running order in 1709. Joseph Jeffrey sold this property to Caleb Kenyon, from whom it was handed down to his posterity. In 1864 Saunders Crandall purchased the estate of Caleb Kenyon's heirs; and, after the lapse of two or three years he sold the farm to Benjamin F. Crandall, and the mill and privilege to Benjamin Tucker, who rebuilt and enlarged the mill, making several improvements. The building now contains a saw mill and a shingle mill. When Mr. Kenyon came into possession of this mill the forests and swamps contained excellent timber. Oak, pine and cedar are the principal kinds of lumber sawed at this establishment.

Tradition informs us that Joseph Jeffrey was a wheelwright as well as a sawyer by trade; and the people, wishing to gain some knowledge of his workmanship, asked him to tell them how he succeeded in making such splendid wheels; whereupon he replied, "I guess and 'low, and the work generally comes out all right."

Tucker's Shingle Mill.—In 1833 John Tucker, then a young man, built a dam, raised a pond and erected a shingle mill. In three or four years after this the Providence and Stonington railroad passed through the northern part of the town, within ten or fifteen rods of the mill. Carolina Depot, the nearest station to the establishment, is situated about one-half mile to the east of it.

Indian Burying Ground.—About one mile to the northeast of Cross' Mills, and nearly the same distance to the north of the late General Joseph Stanton's residence, is located the ancient burial place of the royal family of the Narragansett Indians. It is on a pleasant elevation which commands an extensive view of the ocean and country. There is a little pond to the south of it, and perhaps within eighty rods of the famous burying ground. There is one row of mounds raised above the next, where Indian tradition identifies them as the tombs of the sachems, great men and their families. Many of the graves are very lengthy. The hill was formerly covered with wood, but during the great gale of the 8th of September, 1869, some of it was prostrated, and after-

ward Joseph H. and George W. Cross, proprietors of the land (now deceased), cut off a portion of the timber.

In May, 1859, an event of a peculiar nature, which has a direct bearing upon the subject, transpired in this town, and it may with propriety be mentioned here. The following citizens—Joshua P. Card, Charles Cross, George F. Babcock, John Congdon, Asa Noyes, Christopher P. Card, Oliver Fisk, Samuel Noca and Benoni Henry—who formed a company of nine members, repaired to the noted "Indian Burying Hill," and there opened a grave, to ascertain in what manner the Indians buried their dead, and to obtain or collect, if possible, a few of the relics said to be deposited in the graves, as it was customary for them so to do. The grave which they opened was covered with large flat stones, and contained a log coffin. Two logs were split open, making four pieces; these pieces served as bottom, sides and top of the coffin, and were firmly bound together with iron chains. A brass kettle was found at one end of the coffin, and an iron kettle at the other end. Quite a large collection of relics were taken out of this grave and carried to the village at Cross' Mills, whence a portion of them were sent to Brown University in Providence.

A suit was brought against these men by Henry Hazard, Joshua Noca and Gideon Ammons, of the tribe, for opening the grave and taking therefrom sundry articles, or, in other words, for crime and misdemeanor against the laws of the state of Rhode Island. They were arraigned before Joseph H. Griffin, justice of the peace, examined, and held to answer therefor before the supreme court at Kingston, where they were duly acquitted and exonerated from blame. The justice court over which Mr. Griffin presided was held in the Ocean House at Cross' Mills for the special occasion.

Subsequently Dr. Parson, of Providence, opened quite a number of graves to obtain a supply for a repository of scientific curiosities. Those who saw his collection make the assertion that he did not accumulate one-half as many relics as the party found in the first grave, against whom the prosecution was directed.

There is another Indian burying ground on Fort Neck, near the site of the old fort, where several graves are now visible. On one of the grave stones (and the only one on which there seems to be any letters) is the following inscription: "Here lies the Body of George, the son of Charles Ninegret, King of the Na-

tives, and of Hannah his wife, died December the 22d, 1732, aged 6 mo."

In 1878 the general assembly, at its January session, appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Stephen C. Browning, of Charlestown; Samuel H. Cross, of Westerly, of the senate; and George Carmichael, Jr., of Richmond; John A. Babcock, of Westerly, of the house of representatives, and appropriated $300 for the purchase and enclosure of the royal burying ground, and for a tablet to be suitably inscribed and placed within its limits. Subsequently Benjamin B. Green deeded half an acre of land to the state, including the Indian graves.

The committee made a contract with Welcome C. Tucker, of Carolina, to enclose a plat 20 by 100 feet with a substantial post and rail fence of iron, five feet high, which he completed in the following autumn at a cost of $200.

The ground was graded and the remains of those who lay without the enclosure were removed thereunto. In opening these graves several relics were found, such as pipes, wampum, pottery, bottles, vessels of copper and other metals, spoons, beads, etc., but they were less in number than those taken from the grave in 1859.

One body was found in a sitting attitude, and from the size and length of the bones, it was supposed to be a man above seven feet in height. His long, black hair, undoubtedly reaching originally to his shoulders, was in a state of good preservation. This body was buried to the depth of seven feet, so deep that it was quite an undertaking to open the grave and remove its contents. The rude coffins in which these bodies were deposited had almost passed away, only small pieces of soft punk being occasionally found, the color of which was a deep red, and the fiber indicated the wood to be cedar, which grew so abundantly within the immediate vicinity.

Herein the efficient state committee erected a well-arranged tablet of Vermont marble, with the following noble and appropriate inscription thereon: "This tablet is erected, and this spot of ground enclosed by the State of Rhode Island, to mark the place which Indian tradition identifies as the Royal burying-ground of the Narragansett Tribe, and in recognition of the kindness and hospitality of this once powerful nation to the founders of this State."

CHARLESTOWN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—"At a meeting of the subscribers for a library to be established in the town of Charlestown, held pursuant to notice given by a number of said subscribers, at the house of James Fry in said town, January 17th, A. D., 1849, John Stanton, Esq., was appointed chairman of said meeting, and William H. Perry, secretary. The meeting proceeded to appoint a committee to draft a constitution; the following persons were appointed the committee: Doctor Joseph H. Griffin, William H. Perry, George W. Cross, Asa Church and John Stanton. On motion, the meeting was adjourned to Wednesday, January 24th, 1849, at 6½ o'clock, P. M., to meet at this place.

"WM. H. PERRY, *Sec'y.*"

"At a meeting of the subscribers for a library to be established in the town of Charlestown, held by adjournment at the house of James Fry in said town, Wednesday, January 24th, 1849, John Stanton, Esq., in the chair. The Committee appointed to draft a Constitution made report, presenting a draft of Constitution, and the same being read, was taken up by sections and acted upon, and finally the whole embodiment was adopted as the Constitution. John Stanton, Esq., was elected President; George W. Cross, Vice President; and Doctor Joseph H. Griffin, Secretary of the Association. Doctor Joseph H. Griffin was appointed first librarian, Samuel B. Hoxsie second, and Charles Anthony third librarian. William H. Perry was appointed treasurer. A code of by-laws was presented, taken up by sections and acted upon, and adopted as the by-laws of the Association. On motion being made, the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

"JOSEPH H. GRIFFIN, *Sec'y.*"

"Members of the Association: John Stanton, Joseph H. Griffin, Asa Church, Jr., George W. Cross, Peleg T. Brightman, Gordon H. Hoxsie, Gilbert Taylor, Samuel B. Hoxsie, Joseph B. Tucker, Stephen C. Browning, Joseph H. Cross, James L. Austin, John D. Browning, Charles Cross, Benjamin B. Green, James Fry, J. P. Card. Recorded January 2d, A. D. 1850, by G. Hoxsie, Jr., Town Clerk."

The Charlestown Library Association was established in 1850, and owes its origin mainly to the liberality of Amasa Manton, Esq., of Providence. By the expenditure of about one hundred and fifty dollars, he was instrumental in raising in this town double that amount, and thus secured the establishment of a

library with five hundred good books. Who can estimate the innumerable blessings, individual and social, which will flow directly or indirectly from the dissemination of these books, and which will continue to flow still more abundantly when the liberal donor has himself passed from the earth, and another generation has risen up to have access to this library?

There is not one clause in the constitution, by-laws, rules and and regulations of the association whereby it is made an itinerating library; yet the society established it, and divided the books into three divisions, locating them as follows: First division, at Cross' Mills, in charge of Doctor Joseph H. Griffin, first librarian; second division, at Quonocontaug Neck, in care of Samuel B. Hoxsie, second librarian; and the third division, at Carolina Mills, in care of Charles Anthony, third librarian.

EDIFICES AND HALLS.—A brief history of these structures may cast a ray of light on the gradual advancement of better facilities for both public and private affairs. Larger and more commodious halls have been provided for the use of the people. Previous to 1848 this town had but one hall; since then five more have been added to the number.

Stanton's Hall.—As early as 1796 General Joseph Stanton, through a lottery, obtained a school building, which he afterward enlarged and fitted up for a dwelling house. However, this building underwent several improvements, and about the year 1810 the house received the addition of a store and hall; and from that period onward to the time when the cars and steamboats were brought into use, it was a tavern of no small importance. Here many of the leading men of the country met, as it was on the most direct route between Newport and New London, and nearly midway between the two cities. In the noted and time-worn mansion we find the oldest and doubtless the first hall ever erected in this town.

Ward's Hall.—In 1848 the Ocean House, at Cross' Mills, contained a hall which was opened for public use. The most memorable event which transpired in this hall was the criminal prosecution brought against the party who opened the grave on "Indian Burying Hill." Peleg Sisson, Esq., in 1871, purchased this property, and divided the hall into smaller rooms; therefore, as a hall, it has passed into desuetude.

Cross' Hall.—In 1855 Joseph H. and George W. Cross put up a stone building, 26 by 36 feet on the ground, and used the base-

ment for a store and post office, and the upper story for a public hall. The town meetings and town councils were convened in this hall from 1855 to 1876, or more than one quarter of a century; but the building was vacated after the death of Joseph H. Cross, who died May 25th, 1876.

Clark's Hall.—In 1859 John T. Knowles erected a grain mill, 44 by 40 feet; but, after taking another view of the situation, he finally converted the establishment into a four family tenement house. In 1869 Simeon P. Clark & Co. bought the estate of Samuel and Edwin Knowles, sons of John T. Knowles. During the same year Mr. Clark employed Charles Maxson & Co. of Westerly, who changed the upper story of the building into a hall, put on a sharp roof in lieu of the flat one, supplied the hall with a belfry and bell, and made a very spacious and convenient room of it. The chief object for which this hall was constructed, as Mr. Clark said, was to afford better accommodation to the people for religious and educational purposes. How wise a devotion for the people's promotion! This chapel seems to be in the most central place; and it is opened for religious meetings, for Sabbath schools, for singing schools, for evening schools and for the general diffusion of knowledge.

Card's Hall.—Some time in the early part of 1871 Henry C. Card, of Cross' Mills, entered into a contract with Jonathan Tucker for a building having the following dimensions: Length, 36 feet; and width, 26 feet. Mr. Tucker completed the job according to agreement the same year. This structure consists of two departments, a grocery store and a public hall; the latter, however, is now used by the town for public business.

Samoset Hall.—The structure, including the hall at Carolina Mills, was built in 1872. It is 50 feet in length by 30 feet in breadth; and it is superior to any other edifice of the kind in Charlestown, both in design and workmanship. Soon after the completion of this building William D. Cross, the proprietor, established a cigar manufactory on the lower floor, where he is still actively engaged in the business.

Great Fire at Shannock.—On Thursday, January 8th, 1885, a few minutes before 7 o'clock, the cry of fire was heard. The usual time for the help to come out was 6:30 P. M.; consequently, the majority of the people of the village were eating their suppers when the alarm was given. The fire, when first discovered, was burning in the carding room, situated on the lower floor of

the stone mill; and, within fifteen minutes after the discovery, it had penetrated to the roof and made rapid advancement throughout the entire structure. The stone mill was connected with the old wooden mill by a covered walk, through which the devouring element soon spread, enveloping the old building, containing three rooms, in flames. From the two burning factories, the flames caught the building which contained the finishing and drying departments, and also the dye house, picker house and mill office. Only a gentle breeze was blowing from the south, but the fire now raged with terrible force, presenting an appalling sight to the observer. A phenomenon, having the appearance of a bright spot that was seen for many miles away, appeared in the sky directly above the conflagration.

At this hour the fire threatened the large building which contained Library Hall and A. Carmichael & Co's stock, and the Babcock House, noted as one of the old dwelling houses, to which was attached a grist mill in former days, dating back to the period when manufacturing was but little known in Washington county. This old house, however, was destroyed by fire, removing one of the relics of antiquity. The citizens of the villages and country came hurrying to the scene of disaster, where they rendered timely aid in checking the spread of the flames and saved the village from further destruction.

Ponds.—Pesquamscutt, or Pasquesett pond has an estimated area of seventy-five acres, lies one mile south of Kenyon's Mills and north of Gould's Neck. Four small brooks, flowing respectively from the east, southeast, southwest and west, empty into it. This pond has a depth of twenty feet, and, by the means of Pasquesett brook, which runs north, discharges its water into the Pawcatuck river. The water of this little lake is considerably impregnated with iron ore, which together with other substances brought forward by the brooks, gives it a reddish appearance. During the early settlement of Rhode Island, iron ore was taken from this pond and worked at Shannock Ford. In some parts of the pond, cakes of ore can now be found.

Watchaug Pond is principally fed by boiling springs that have a tendency to make the water clear and pure. It has three inlets, the Tanyard brook and the Mill brook, flowing from the southwest, and a small stream from the northeast, and it is estimated to contain 450 acres. This pond has only one outlet, the Poquinunk or Poquoint brook, which flows into the Pawcatuck.

It has been lately stocked with black bass by the fish commissioners; and it bears a good reputation throughout the state for fine specimens of white and striped perch, pickerel and black bass. Other kinds of fish, however, inhabit this well known expanse of water.

Cocumpaug, or School House pond receives the water of Cocumpaug spring, situated near the Indian meeting house, and the water of two brooks; one flows into the southwest end of the pond and the other flows from the Indian Cedar swamp and enters the north end of the pond near the Indian school house, now owned by William P. Sheffield, Jr., and others of Newport. The outlets of the pond are two; one stream runs southerly and easterly, and enters Charlestown pond east of King Tom Ninigret's mansion; and the other flows southeasterly into Deep pond. This sheet of water has a surface of one hundred acres, a depth of twenty-five feet, and, like many of the small ones, abounds with several varieties of fish.

Deep Pond is a small body of water situated southeast of School House pond from which it receives its only inlet. These two ponds were once united, but, in 1831, Dan King built a dam between them, and consequently the pond settled down some ten feet, leaving high, steep banks around it. When the pond is full it has a depth of fifty feet, an area of twenty-two acres, and no visible outlet. It is generally believed that Cold Brook spring and a few others are supplied from this fountain-head. In 1850 this pond presented a peculiar appearance; it was unlike any other; the entire shore abounded with buttonwood trees and grape vines, set most probably by the hands of the Indians to make the scenery more beautiful and interesting to them. From the many sites and foundations of dwellings in the surrounding vicinity, and from the great number of trees and vines, so peculiarly arranged, we must come to the conclusion that this romantic section of country was occupied as the headquarters of the Niantic tribe.

Pawaget or Charlestown Pond.—This large extent of salt water, not including Green Hill pond, with which it is connected by Perry creek, is estimated to contain a surface of two thousand acres, and receives two brooks. King's Factory brook, which is the outlet of the School House pond, runs southeasterly and enters it west of Fort Ninigret. Davill's or Cross' Mill brook, the outlet of Cross' Mill pond, flows southerly and empties into

it east of the above named fort. During remote periods Charlestown pond was connected with the ocean at different places along the shore, but now it ebbs and flows through Charlestown Breach, which is, however, frequently closed. In 1879 the state of Rhode Island directed George H. Ward to build a riprap wall at the mouth of the within named channel for the purpose of maintaining a standing breach. He completed the wall in 1881. It cost the state $1,600, and in every way it proved to be an entire failure. Welcome C. Tucker and George H. Ward constructed and started the first steamboat on the pond in 1879. The boat made several pleasure trips, and finally it was used as a tug to haul barges. A committee, in the meantime, had employed John L. Kenyon, of Richmond, who surveyed and bounded certain parts of the pond, including principally the natural beds of oysters. Several acres of the pond were leased to those who wished to try the experiment of raising oysters, but in due time the law relating to leases was repealed, and free fishery was established. Men of this generation often find plenty of blackfish, flatfish, mackerel, bass, perch, buckies, smelts, eels, oysters, crabs and clams in this life-producing body of water, which from time immemorial furnished the poor Indians with unmeasured supplies of food.

Quonocontaug pond lies in the extreme southwestern part of the town, and it is estimated to contain above five hundred acres, four-fifths of which is situated in this town and the other fifth in the town of Westerly. This pond flows into the ocean through the Quonocontaug Breach, which is seldom shut. The Wecapaug brook runs in a southerly direction and enters the pond on the north side. It receives another small brook near its western limit. The deeper portion of it remains open nearly all winter, and it produces clams and fish like many of the other salt ponds.

Sachem pond contains six or eight acres, and lies at the foot of the Indian burying hill. It is surrounded by hills, and its margin was formerly covered with a dense forest of cedar, pine and oak.

Cross' Mill pond occupies a position northwest of the village of Cross' Mills; it is a long and narrow body of water, supplied chiefly by springs, and receives only one inlet, the Cold brook from the northwest. This pond is variously estimated from twelve to fifteen acres, and flows southerly and enters Charles-

town pond. Davill's old grist mill stood by this ever running stream in 1709.

Kenyon's Mill pond is an artificial sheet of water made for the purpose of driving a saw and shingle mill. It has a surface of six or eight acres, and is now owned and managed by Benjamin Tucker. Two small brooks supply this pond, one from the northeast and the other from the north. It has only one outlet, which flows westerly through the northern portion of the Indian Cedar swamp and joins the Pawcatuck southwest of Wood River Junction.

Tucker's Shingle Mill Pond.—In 1833 John Tucker built a dam and raised a pond, which receives two very small streams. This little pond lies along the south side of the Providence and Stonington railroad. It has an outlet that flows northwest and empties into the Pawcatuck at a short distance north of Kenyon's Bridge.

Noted Springs.—The Iron Mineral Spring, located on the south bank of the river, south of Shannock station, is remarkable for its strong property of iron.

Bass' Spring, situated only a short distance southeast of the Mineral spring, is noted for the large volume of water and its even temperature throughout the year.

Burdick's Spring rises on the northwest shore of Watchaug pond; it throws up a quantity of white sand in the form of jets, and the water is exceedingly clear and cool.

Cold Brook Spring produces an exceptionally large quantity of water. Cold brook is the direct outlet of this spring. The water appears always cold and transparent.

Card's Spring is located on the Joshua Card farm, now owned by Amos P. Greene. This seems to be a peculiar spring, as the temperature of it appears to be several degrees warmer in the winter than in the summer.

Important Hills.—Greene's Hill, from which can be seen Watch Hill, Montauk Point, Block Island and several villages, is situated in the northern part of the town.

Flint Hill, which is located southwest and within half a mile of Greene's hill, was once noted for gun-flints, when this section was first settled by the white poeple.

Narragansett Hill is identified as the battle-ground of the Indians, and it lies on the south bank of the Pawcatuck at Shannock. In 1861, during the rebellion, the summit was decorated

with a flag, and speeches were made thereon by patriotic citizens.

Tucker's Hill occupies a position north of Indian Cedar swamp; it was formerly covered with a large growth of white pine, but during the great gale of 1869 a large portion of it was blown down.

Shumuncanuc Hill lies in the northern section of the town, and on the west side of the hill the site of an old fort is still visible.

Ross' Hill, which belongs to a chain of hills that runs parallel with the Atlantic coast, stands near the town's western boundary line. The road leading from Niantic to Quonocontaug passes over it.

Bunker Hill is one of the high peaks of the long chain, and it was selected by the United States coast surveyors as a place of prominence. It is situated north of King Tom Ninigret's mansion.

Bodwell's Hill, one of the same range, lies west of the road leading from Shannock to Cross' Mills, and north of the last named village.

Royal Indian Burial Hill, made famous by the graves of the Niantic chiefs, occupies a position about half a mile northeast of Bodwell's Hill, and it is one of the southern summits of the noted range.

Niantic Heights constitute a series of hills, beginning near South Kingstown's western boundary line and extending in a westerly direction until it crosses the road that leads from Great Neck to Cross' Mills; thence it runs northerly, terminating on the north side of the range commonly known as the Hills, in the noted peak called Jenny's High Sand hill. One of the prominent hills of the Heights lies about one mile north of Samuel Perry's residence. It has several large bowlders on its top, and it presents a delightful view of southern Rhode Island. Less than a mile northwest of the last described hill, and on the west side of the Great Neck road, the top of another hill looms up above the surrounding country. Its summit is quite broad and well covered with a large growth of pine and oak.

BRIDGES.—Zachary's Bridge.—The union of two small rivers, the Queen's and Charles, forms the Pawcatuck, and this is, however, the first bridge upon the stream. The town councils of Richmond and Charlestown, on the 5th of November, 1883, ap-

pointed as a committee Charles J. Greene and Levi J. Cornell, of Richmond, and Albert P. Allen and Henry S. Greene, of Charlestown, to build new abutments and bridge. This structure was built of hard pine, and has the following dimensions: Entire length, 45 feet; distance between the abutments, 42 feet; whole width, 12 feet. The old rotten woodwork is now superseded by a new, substantial bridge, which cost nearly $450.

Mallard's Bridge is located south of Kenyon's Mills, and in 1886, when the New York and Providence railroad was submerged in the Great Swamp, and when the river reached the height of nearly two feet above other freshets, this bridge floated from its foundation, but was subsequently replaced and repaired. Finally, in 1888, John S. Kenyon, of Richmond, and Albert Hoxie, of Charlestown, were appointed to construct a better bridge. The committee employed Caleb R. Nye to build the contemplated bridge, having the following dimensions: Length of span, 42 feet; width of structure, 15 feet. Hard pine was used in the construction of this, as in several others, and at its completion the bill of material and labor amounted to nearly $500.

Clark's Bridge. Sometime during the summer of 1888 Charles D. Chase and Charles J. Greene, of Richmond, and Albert Hoxie, of Charlestown, were appointed by the town councils to build a bridge over the Pawcatuck river at Clark's Mills. After the committee had perfected their plans, two tall, massive abutments were constructed, and Caleb R. Nye employed to frame and adjust the woodwork. The bridge is made of hard pine, having the following dimensions: Height above the water, 12 feet; length between the abutments, 42 feet; whole width, 24 feet. There is no better specimen of a bridge on the river east of the town of Westerly. The entire structure cost almost $1,100, and by the 1st of October, 1888, it was fully completed, the road carefully graded and public travel resumed.

Shannock Bridge.—On the 14th of August, 1877, the town council of Charlestown appointed John Congdon to build the abutment and Charles Cross and William Greenman to do the woodwork on one side; and the town council of Richmond appointed David C. Kenyon to built the abutment, and John H. Kenyon and Henry Kinsley to do the woodwork on the other side. This bridge, which extends across the Pawcatuck at Shannock, has a span of forty-two feet, and is only eleven feet wide between the railings, and was built at a cost of $370. It is high-

er from the water and the sluice is much wider than the old one, giving better facilities for the water to pass off in the time of great freshets; and it is altogether a decided improvement.

Nichols' Bridge.—In 1802, Joseph Nichols built a grist mill near the present location of Carolina Mills. Most certainly this bridge existed in some form previous to this date, as the people crossed and recrossed the river; but it has been known since that period by the above name. This old-fashioned bridge, supported by two abutments and a pier, spans the original Pawcatuck river, and it was repaired by the two towns in 1887.

Carolina Bridges.—G. H. P. Wilcox constructed the present dam in 1837, in contemplation of building a machine shop and factory. Rowland G. Hazard, Esq., purchased this situation in 1841, and named it Carolina, in honor of his wife. Mr. Hazard maintained the north and south bridges. The north one was built over the trench leading to the factory in Richmond, and the south one was built over an artificial water course in Charlestown. Carolina Mills Company was established January 1st, 1872, by whom the bridges have been rebuilt. Recently the firm widened the trench, and constructed a convenient bridge over it. During the summer of 1886, the firm placed a bridge of hard pine over the south stream. It has a span of forty-eight feet, and it is only fourteen feet in width. The whole structure cost something over $400, including a recently constructed footbridge, six feet wide, joined to the west side of the main bridge.

Kenyon's Bridge.—Lewis Kenyon built a bridge over the Pawcatuck between Richmond Switch, now known as Wood River Junction, and Carolina village; but the structure rotted down and passed away many years ago. In 1888, George N. Ennis, of Richmond, was appointed to repair the foundation of the old bridge, and Thomas Hoxsie, of Richmond, was appointed to build the bridge above the stone work. The structure is fifty feet long, fifteen feet wide, rests on two abutments, and cost the towns something over $300. By this arrangement the distance of travel between the two villages is materially diminished.

Champlin's Bridge.—During the great storm and freshet of February 12th and 13th, 1886, this bridge was swept away. Soon after, Samuel B. Hoxsie, Jr., was appointed by the town of Charlestown, and in behalf of the town of Richmond, Benjamin Thayer and Charles Durfee built the abutments and Peleg D. Tucker the woodwork. Champlin's bridge spans the Pawcatuck

Alfred Collins

ARTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y

south of Wood River Junction, and rests on two abutments and a pier. The whole expense of labor and material did not far exceed $300.

Burdickville Bridge.—The Pawcatuck is the boundary between Hopkinton and Charlestown, and this bridge spans the river at the village of Burdickville. In 1883 George C. Cross of Charlestown, now town clerk, received an appointment to rebuild the bridge. He completed the work at a cost of $119.32.

Perry Creek Bridge.—Green Hill and Charlestown ponds are connected by a channel, named Perry creek. In 1861 John Congdon built the first bridge over it, and during a fearful storm which followed soon after its completion it was undermined and nearly destroyed. This bridge, as it appears on record, was built by popular subscription, but it is now owned and repaired by the town.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALFRED COLLINS is the son of Nathan Collins, a native of the town of Hopkinton, where he died May 30th, 1856. He married Dorcas Popple, daughter of a revolutionary soldier, wounded in one of the conflicts of that memorable epoch. Their children are: Deborah; Hannah T., wife of George Burlingame, of Warwick, R. I.; Welcome, who was for two terms a member of the Rhode Island legislature; Cynthia, who died in youth; Christopher F.; George T., for nearly twenty years a member of the Hopkinton town council; Alfred; Willard W.; and Gideon T., for twenty-one years a member of the town council of Westerly.

Alfred Collins was born October 29th, 1821, in the town of Hopkinton, his place of residence until the year 1864. He was early taught habits of industry and economy, and until his twenty-first year gave his services to his father on the farm, devoting such leisure as could be obtained to study at the district school. He afterward sought employment by the month, and engaged also in driving cattle. During the years 1845 and 1846 Mr. Collins leased a farm of his father, and in 1856 became the purchaser of the homestead farm, upon which two years later he located. This property he resided upon and spent several years in improving. The year 1864 found him a resident of Charlestown, where, in conjunction with Stanton L. Greene, he leased a farm for four years, when a more attractive field was opened in Westerly, where for six years he had charge of a meat market.

After an interval of two years spent in farming in the town of Westerly, he returned to Charlestown, and in 1877 purchased the farm he now resides upon. The same year he erected and is now the occupant of the comfortable dwelling, very advantageously located upon the old Post road. The land, as also the grist mill not far distant, and the store, are owned in company with his brother-in-law, Benjamin B. Greene.

Mr. Collins has in his political views sympathized with the principles of the republican party, and is now a strong supporter of the doctrine of prohibition. With the exception of some local offices that came to him unsought, and that he accepted as a matter of duty, his name has not appeared as a candidate for public honors.

Mr. Collins was on the 21st of June, 1858, married to Susan, daughter of Sheffield Greene, and his wife, Elizabeth Sheffield, of Charlestown. Both Mr. and Mrs. Collins are members of the Pawcatuck Seventh Day Baptist church of Westerly.

WILLIAM D. CROSS.—Ralph and John Cross came from Scotland, and were the first of the name to settle in Rhode Island. One of their descendants named Joseph settled at Cross' Mills. He was twice married. By his first wife he had three children: Peleg, Samuel and Joseph; and by his second wife he had twelve children: John, William, Benjamin, Stephen, Edward, Silas, Gideon, James, Joshua, Amos, Susannah and Ruhamah. Samuel Cross, grandfather of William D., married Anna Clarke, and had the following children: Mary, married David Clarke; Hannah, married Jesse Babcock; Ruth, married Elias Clarke; Dorcas, married Joshua Tucker; Martha, married Christopher Browning; Anna, married Simeon Tucker; Sarah; Rebecca, married John Wells; Susan, married Hoxsie Perry; Joseph, married Bridget Browning; and Samuel, married Lizzie Clark. Of these children, Joseph, father of William D., was born May 19th, 1775, in Charlestown, where he resided during his lifetime. He was an influential citizen; held for a continuous period the office of justice of the peace, and represented the town in the state legislature. He was twice married. His first wife was Dorcas Reynolds, and his second wife was Bridget, daughter of Stephen Browning, of the same town. By his first wife he had one child, Mary A.; and by his second wife he had seven children: George W., born May 12th, 1821; Dorcas A., September 10th, 1823; Bridget B., June 11th, 1826; Samuel J., January 6th, 1828; Stephen

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B., July 13th, 1830; William D., November 5th, 1832; and Hannah W., March 26th, 1834. Of this number four are deceased: Bridget B., who died February 15th, 1829; Hannah W., July 6th, 1835; Samuel J., September 27th, 1875; and Stephen B., February 7th, 1889.

George W. was twice married. His first wife was Amy Gardner and his second wife was Lois Babcock. By his first wife he had one child—Hannah F., and by his second wife one child—Edward P. Dorcas A. married William C. Tucker, and had two children—Alpheus C. and Emma F. Samuel J. married Lizzie Wells and had six children—Susie T., Julia F., Samuel J., Emma W., George H. and Thomas W. Stephen B. was twice married. His first wife was Mary A. Clark and his second wife was Samantha Hall. By his first wife he had one child, and by his second wife one child, named Mary.

The birth of William D. Cross occurred in Charlestown, where upon the farm owned by his father, the years of his minority were passed. He received in boyhood a common school training, and a more thorough course of instruction at the East Greenwich Academy, where he spent the years 1857 and 1858. Much of the time until the age of twenty-one was given to the work of the farm, after which a winter was spent in Savannah, Ga. He then returned to Carolina and entered a cigar manufactory with a view to learning the trade of cigar making. This covered a period of two years, part of which was spent at East Greenwich. Mr. Cross afterward assumed charge of a cigar manufactory at Providence owned by L. W. Kingsley. He remained one year thus engaged, and on May 22d, 1869, was married to Martha S. Fry, daughter of James and Eliza Fry of the same town, and had the following children: Emma E., Mary D., who died November 14th, 1875, and George W. In the same year he began the manufacture of cigars at Carolina. To this business his capital and time have since been devoted, not, however, with such absorbing interest as to preclude an active participation in the public affairs of county and state. He was, as a candidate of the republican party, elected to the Rhode Island House of Representatives for the sessions of 1872-73, and to the senate in 1880 81. He served in the town council from 1869 to 1872, and from 1879 to 1883. He was reelected in 1884, and has since that date been its president. He was for the years 1873-74 appointed commissioner of Indian schools for the Narragansett tribe then living on

the reservation in Charlestown. He was among the earliest members of the Washington County Agricultural Society, and for two years one of its vice-presidents. An active and influential member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, he is connected with Friendship Lodge, No. 16, of Carolina, in which he has filled the more important offices. Mr. Cross has manifested much enterprise in the development of the village of Carolina. He erected in 1872, Samoset Hall, the only public hall in the place, the lower portion of which is devoted to purposes of manufacturing and adjacent to which is his attractive home.

EDWIN A. KENYON.—William Kenyon was the father of three sons, Joseph, William and Caleb. The last-named son had two sons, John and Caleb. Both of these sons married, Caleb having three sons, Caleb, Beriah and Lafayette, and three daughters, Mary, Lizzie and Sarah. Caleb, the eldest son, was a citizen of much prominence in his town, and participated actively in public affairs. He represented his constituents in the Rhode Island house of representatives in 1845–46, from 1857 to 1859, and from 1866 to 1869. He was a member of the senate for the years 1859 and 1860. Mr. Kenyon married Eleanor Brown Austin, of North Kingstown, and had four children: Huger Francis, who died September 24th, 1854; Sarah, wife of Leonard W. Steimer, of Westfield, Mass.; Amy, widow of Augustus H. Wise; and Edwin A., the subject of this biography.

Edwin A. was born June 6th, 1849, in the town of Charlestown, since, with the exception of a brief interval, his home. He was educated at the public schools and at Schofield's Commercial College, in Providence, after which he spent four years in the latter city as an accountant. Returning to Charlestown, he was for six years successfully engaged in the meat business, and then became joint proprietor of a country store in Carolina, where he soon established a growing and prosperous trade.

Mr. Kenyon as a republican has been largely interested in the local issues of the day, but has declined to be a candidate for many of the offices in the town. He, however, officiated as trial justice from August 15th, 1878, to September 6th, 1880, as justice of the peace, notary public, auditor of the town for several years, and has since 1880 held the commission as postmaster of Carolina. He is the vice-president for Charlestown of the Washington County Agricultural Society, and actively interested in the the work of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows as member

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E. A. Kenyon

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of Friendship Lodge, No. 16, of Carolina, of the Grand Lodge of the state, and of Niantic Encampment.

Mr. Kenyon married, October 30th, 1872, Miss Emma L. Brown, of Providence, daughter of Pardon H. and Leora Tourtellot Brown, a descendant on the paternal side, of Roger Williams. They have had four children, of whom a son, Caleb Howard, born October 13th, 1878, is the only survivor, and the fourth to bear the ancestral name.

CHAPTER XVI.

TOWN OF EXETER.

Description of the Town.—Noted Places.—Queen's Fort.—Beach Pond.—Town Organization.—Town Officers.—List of Town Clerks.—Early Settlement.—Exeter Hollow.—Hallville.—Fisherville.—Pine Hill.—The Exeter Bank.—Lawtonville.—Browningville.—Millville.—Boss Rake Factory.—Yawgoo.—The Town Farm and Asylum.—Schools.—Churches.—Library.—Biographical Sketches.

THE town of Exeter forms one of the central towns in the continental section of the state. The surface, soil and geological features correspond with this section generally. The rocks are primitive, the soil of a gravelly loam and the face of the country exhibits so much diversity of hill and dale in some sections that it may be in part considered mountainous. The principal natural products are hay, corn, oats, rye and potatoes. The eastern portion can boast of no superiority in its soil, and is better adapted to grazing purposes than to the cultivation of grain. On the rocky and elevated eminences is generally to be found a growth of forest timber, embracing oak, chestnut, hard and soft maple, pine and cedar. The tulip tree is a native of the western section of the town, and when in bloom presents a handsome appearance.

The eastern part of the town is drained by the Queen's river, the western by the Wood river and its several branches. Several ponds are interspersed throughout the town, the principal ones being Deep pond and Beach pond. In 1872 the commissioners attempted to stock Deep pond (which is celebrated for its great depth) with black bass, but the attempt was unsuccessful. Beach pond is located partly in Exeter and partly in Connecticut, and this place is famous for the exciting scenes enacted here in bygone days.

The town is situated in the northwestern part of the county of Washington, and is bounded on the north by West and East Greenwich, on the east by North Kingstown, on the west by

Connecticut, and on the south by the towns of Hopkinton, Richmond and South Kingstown. The town is the third in the state in area, containing 58 square miles, and is situated about twenty-five miles southwest of Providence. Following is a list of the principal places in the town: Villages: Arcadia, Exeter Hill, Millville, Yawgoo, Browning's Mill. Hills: Escoheag, Woody, Mount Tom, Bald, Black Plain, Pine, Shrub, Exeter, Yawker. Rivers: Flat, Wood, Queen. Brooks: Roaring, Kenyon, Paris, Sodom, Goshen, Mill, Flat Rock. Ponds: Beach (partly in Connecticut), Deep, Boon, Bailey's, Fisherville, Yawker, Yawgoo, Mill Brook, Tippecansett. Post Offices: Pine Hill, Exeter, Liberty.

The Pettaquamscutt Purchase line is a noted line running nearly north and south. The famous old *Ten Rod Road* runs through the entire length of this town, from east to west. The ruins of Wilkey Fort (an old Indian fort) are in the northeast corner of the town. Wolf Rocks, on Yawker hill, are great natural curiosities. Queen's Fort is a celebrated place, and affords historical features. It is situated in the northeastern portion of the town, and is a curiously shaped hill, somewhat like a half globe. The sides of this hill on the east, southeast and south are covered with a mass of stones more or less irregular in shape, and so thrown together as to form natural caverns and retreats. The hill is covered with a thrifty growth of chestnut trees. On the top of the hill is a stone wall fortifying its approach. The wall runs east and west, and at either corner were once stone huts, probably the residence of some Indian chief. From both of these points the wall runs south, but only for a short distance, the south side being naturally fortified. William Reynolds resided here some forty or fifty years ago. In a small valley just west of the wall is a unique collection of stones forming a natural cavern, in which it is said Maquus, the squaw sachem, once resided, but the chamber is now nearly filled with rubbish.

A little to the west of this once enticing retreat for the savage heroine is a sand bank where the soldiers on their celebrated march from Richard Smith's house toward the big swamp halted, expecting to find a body of Indians whom they intended to attack. But upon reaching this place the soldiers found that the Indians had returned to their fortress, leaving them only a quantity of corn, which was safely secured.

Beach pond was once famous for the exciting scenes here enacted. On the last Saturday in June, years ago, the people for miles around were accustomed to congregate here to indulge in horse races, foot races, heaving weights and other games. There is also an interesting spot about a mile west of Exeter hill, somewhat resembling the Queen's Fort. It is simply a mass of bowlders, which look as if dumped by some giant power. They consist of large granite stones, some of immense size, many of which are nicely poised, one on the other, forming a picturesque appearance.

The town of Exeter formed a part of the town of North Kingstown until March, 1742, at which time the general assembly incorporated it into a separate and distinct township, with the present name, which was derived from Exeter, England. A meeting of the citizens was held in March of this same year to perfect an independent organization; its history prior to that time belongs to North Kingstown.

The first town meeting held in Exeter was at the house of Stephen Austin, March 22d, 1742. At that meeting Joseph Tripp, Esq., was chosen moderator; Benoni Hall, town clerk; John Weight, town sergeant; and John Wightman, town treasurer. The town council chosen at this meeting consisted of the following persons: John Reynolds, Nicholas Gardner, Jeffrey Champlin, James Rogers, Edmund Sheffield and Joseph Case; constables: Stephen Austen, John Reynolds, John Sweet, George Coon; rate makers: William Hall, Job Tripp, Jeffrey Champlin; sealer of weights and measures: Jonathan Lawton; sealer of leather: John Rathbun, Isaac Gardner, Isaac Tripp, George Sweet; overseer of the poor: John Potter; town auditors: Samuel Casey and Benoni Hall.

The first records of this meeting read as follows: "Voted and ordered that Samuel Casey, Benoni Hall, and Edmund Sheffield are chosen a committee to meet and treat with the committee of North Kingstown to settle the affairs of the money in the Town Treasury, and all other prudential affairs of Said Town of Exeter with Said Committee, and make Return to our next town meeting. Voted and ordered that Benoni Hall, Town Clerk of Exeter, Do not Deliver any Record books now in his possession, Till further Orders from this Town of Exeter, and that he defend the Keeping of Said Records at the Cost of the Town of Exeter."

The names of the town clerks, with the dates of their first

elections are as follows: March 22d, 1742, Benoni Hall; June 5th, 1760, Benjamin Reynolds; June 7th, 1763, William Willett; June 4th, 1765, George Pierce; June 4th, 1771, Gideon Mosher; June 1st, 1773, Nicholas Gardiner; June 1st, 1784, Stephen Reynolds; June 1st, 1824, Gershom Palmer; June 5th, 1827, Avery Browning; June 4th, 1833, Thomas Phillips (Mr. Phillips died in April, 1872, and E. P. Phillips acted as clerk until the June following); June, 1872, Nathan B. Lewis; June, 1888, J. H. Edwards.

The town officers for the year 1888 were: Moderator, Stephen B. Weeden; town clerk, John H. Edwards; town council, Clarke S. Greene, John T. G. Sweet, George F. Barber, Stephen C. Dawley, William G. Rose; constable, George F. Barber; sealer of weights and measures, Edward P. Dutemple; school committee, John H. Edwards, George A. Thomas, Warren F. Wilcox; superintendent of schools, Warren F. Wilcox; overseer of the poor, Stephen B. Weeden; assessors, Clarke S. Greene, John H. Edwards, Herbert E. Lewis; collectors, Simon N. Palmer, John Corey; auctioneers, John A. Grinnell, George F. Barber; corders of wood, Elisha P. Phillips, Stephen B. Weeden; appraisers of damage by dogs, Herbert E. Lewis, Franklin P. Tefft, John T. G. Sweet; pound keeper, John P. Richmond; coroner, Edward P. Dutemple.

SETTLEMENT.—A large part of the eastern portion of this town was included in that celebrated tract, "Vacant Lands," and was not settled as early as many of the surrounding towns. The first settlers established homes in that section where the land was the most fertile, and where it offered the best facilities for cultivation; but it was not until a long time after the great swamp fight that the town could boast of a settler. The Wing family were probably the first in the town. They located in the southwestern part of the township, near the Deep pond, and in the first quarter of the eighteenth century other adventurous spirits settled in the western portion also.

Much of the early industry was confined to the products of the forest, and large quantities of timber were cut and marketed for various building purposes.

Among the first settlers of the town of Exeter should be mentioned Robert and Anna Davis Aylesworth, who were residents of the town long before the time of the revolution. In 1700 Robert Aylesworth was summoned to the assembly to answer the charge

in court of being engaged in a riot. He was married May 20th, 1708, to Miss Anna Davis. Their children were Robert, Ephraim, Sarah, Mary, Amey, Anna.

Benjamin, son of William and Sarah Bentley, died here in 1774. His father was a currier of King's Towne, R. I; his son's name was William Bentley.

John Mumford, son of Stephen, who came from England in 1664 and settled in Newport, R. I., afterward became a resident of Exeter. He was married to Miss Peace Perry October 20th, 1699. Their children were: John, Ann, Perry, Stephen, Peace and Mary. John Mumford filled several important positions of trust for his town and state. In 1703 he was one of three who were appointed by the assembly to run a line between Rhode Island and Connecticut. In 1707 he and James Carder were appointed to survey the vacant lands of Narragansett, and Octobor 28th, 1708, he was appointed on a commission to agree with Ninigret about lands due the sachem to live upon, and in 1716 he was appointed one of a committee to run and settle the dividing line between Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

Jeremiah Austin lived in King's Towne in 1722, when North and South Kingstown were set off, and in 1742 in Exeter. He may have resided on one piece of land during all this time. He died in 1754. At that time there were six other Austins bearing the name of Jeremiah, viz.: Jeremiah, Jeremiah, Jr., Jeremiah, 3d, Jeremiah, son of Robert[3]; Jeremiah, son of Pasko[3]; Jeremiah son of Ezekiel[3], and Jeremiah, son of Robert[3] (Joseph[2]). His son Pasko married Margaret Sunderland October 25th, 1725. Their children were: Sarah, Margaret, Gideon, Daniel, Pasko, Isaac, Hannah, Jeremiah, Elizabeth, David, Jonathan and Stephen. He died in 1774. Jeremiah, another son, married Sarah Austin in November, 1729. His children were: Jeremiah, Elizabeth, Sarah, Thomas, Daniel, Katharine and John. He was surveyor of highways for seven years beginning in 1741. He died in 1778.

Samuel Wait was a resident of Exeter, and died here in 1752. He married Miss Alice Wightman. His children were: Joseph, George, Samuel, Benjamin, Martha and John.

The strip of land in Exeter containing about 1,000 acres, including the original lot No. 6 of a division of the Pettaquamscutt purchase, which was the fourth plat laid out, bounded by the Sweets on the south and extending from thence northward

along the Queen's river to the old Arnold line and eastward across the Great Plain, and which now embraces the farms owned by Thomas Peckham, Willet Hines and wife, the Exeter Asylum, the widow of Joseph W. Gardner, Ebenezer Slocum and Nathaniel Ennis, came to the Gardners by the right of John Porter, who was one of the original six purchasers. Only one farm of this whole tract has remained continually in the hands of the Gardner family, and that is the one now owned and occupied by the widow of Joseph W. Gardner.

Joseph Gardner, son of Sir Thomas Gardner, of Yorkshire, England, came over with the first settlers, located and died in King's county, R. I., aged 78 years. He was born in 1601 and died in 1679, leaving six sons: Benoni, died in 1731, aged 104 years; Henry, died in 1737, aged 101 years; William, was killed at sea by pirates; George, lived to the age of 94 years; Nicholas and Joseph, lived also to a great age.

Nicholas Gardner, son of Joseph the emigrant, was born in 1640 and died in 1712. His home is believed to have been at the rock farm near Mooresfield. His sons were Nicholas, George and Ezekiel. He died intestate, leaving one son Ezekiel, a minor. Nicholas, the eldest son, administered upon the estate, deeding to George the land near Kingston and to Ezekiel a farm on the Great Plain.

Nicholas[2] married Mary A., daughter of Thomas Eldredge in the year 1709. He was known as Nicholas of North Kingstown, and with William Hall, Nathan Pierce and John Albro, laid out the northwestern boundary of the Pettaquamscutt purchase. About 1737 he moved from the rock farm and settled on the Great Plain. His residence and the place where he died was located on a little round hill east of the road and just south of Gardner's Four Corners in Exeter. This land was first owned by Samuel Wilbur, then by Francis Reynolds, then by Peter Reynolds, from whom it passed into the hands of the Gardners. Nicholas[2] died in 1743. His children were: Nicholas[3], born 1710, died 1801; Ezekiel, born 1712; Sylvester, born 1714; and Thomas, born 1729.

Nicholas[3] was known as Esquire Nicholas of Exeter. He built a large house near the Four Corners on the farm where the poor of the town are now supported. He accumulated great wealth, owning much land and many slaves, to whom he gave their freedom. He had three sisters. Hannah married John Sweet, who

died in Exeter in 1742, and whose ancestors were some of the first settlers of the town, as were the Dawley's, the Arnolds and the Reynolds.

Nicholas[3] also had a son Nicholas[4], whose residence is still standing not far west of the school house near the Four Corners (now owned and occupied by a Mr. Sweet). He too lived to a good old age. He was born May 2d, 1738, and married first Honor Brown, daughter of Beriah, of North Kingstown, who was sheriff for forty years. She was born May 10th, 1740, and died August 19th, 1760, without issue. He married, second, October 19th, 1762, Deborah Vincent, of Exeter, who was born in 1740 and died May 23d, 1813. They had two children: Honor, born in 1763, died in 1817, single; Vincent, born December 9th, 1764, married Mary Gardner, daughter of Ezekiel (she was born 1766, died 1831. He died July, 1851); Nicholas[5], born 1769, died in Floyd, New York state, in 1821; Beriah, born November, 1771, died in Wickford in 1854; Willett, born February, 1774, died in Moravia, N. Y., in 1856; Elizabeth, born 1776, married Clarke Sisson, of Exeter, whose grandchildren are now some of the substantial men of that town; and Benjamin C., born 1779 and died in Wickford in 1858, all leaving large families.

Willett Gardner left Exeter in 1798 and settled in Hancock, Berkshire county, Mass., where he married Abigail, daughter of Daniel Gardner, December 15th, 1797. She was born in Hancock, November 16th, 1777, and died in Moravia, N. Y., December 16th, 1852. Daniel, her father, one of the first settlers of Hancock, was from West Greenwich, R. I., and was also a descendant from Joseph the emigrant. Their family consisted of five sons and four daughters that lived to maturity: Benjamin, the eldest, died in Moravia in 1868, aged 74 years; Lydia, died in Moravia in 1837, aged 29 years; Daniel, died in Tecumseh, Mich., in 1878, aged 72 years; Louisa, died in Lyons, Ohio, in 1848, aged 38 years; Nicholas, died in Dundee, N. Y., aged 55 years; Minerva, died in Moravia, N. Y., in 1879, aged 67 years (all except Lydia were married); Harrison G. O., Alonzo and Deborah, still living—Deborah in Moravia, Alonzo in Michigan. Harrison G. O. Gardner left Moravia in 1841, and moved to Wickford, where he married Frances E., daughter of Isaac Reynolds, and has remained a resident of that village for almost fifty years.

Harrison G. O. Gardner, above-mentioned, and who furnished these notes of the Gardners, was master of a vessel some seven-

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JOHN T. GARDNER,

EXETER, R. I.

ARTOTYPE, F. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

teen years, until the war of the rebellion, when he served for a time under the provost marshal in removing prisoners and citing men that had been drafted; also in procuring bodies from the different battle-fields.

Beriah Brown, the noted sheriff of colonial days, lived near the Ten Rod road, not far from Wickford Junction. The old house is still in good condition, and is now occupied by a great-grandson of the sheriff. On the south side of the road and not far away, was once the residence of Alexander Phenix, one of the earliest settlers, who died in 1697, leaving a widow, Abigail Phenix, who built a house there in 1711, and had a daughter Abigail, who married Beriah Brown, ancestor of the sheriff. The widow Phenix was a daughter of Samuel Sewal, who was a companion of Miles Standish.

The name of Barber has been common for many years in the western part of Exeter. Moses Barber, of South Kingstown, married Susanna Wait. They had a son Moses, who married for his first wife Elizabeth Eldred, May 23d, 1705; and for his second wife, Mary Larkin, April 9th, 1729, who was a resident of this part of Kingstown, it is thought. His brothers, Thomas, born 1699, and Joseph, born 1701, were both known to have been residents of Exeter. The children of Thomas and Avis Barber, his wife, were: Martha, Dinah, Thomas, Mary and Zebulon. The children of Joseph and Rebecca Potter, married February 4th, 1724, were Nathaniel and a daughter.

There was in early times a Mr. Reynolds Barber, whose son, Ellery Barber, owned and operated a saw mill and a shingle mill for many years, near Deep pond. Reynolds Barber was a cooper by trade. George F. and William E. Barber, now residents of that part of the town, are his grandsons.

What is now known as Pratt's Mill was established by John Barber in an early day. It was afterward owned by Jason P. Stone and Robert Hazard. Nathan B. Lillibridge next bought it, and he sold it to the present owner, Mr. Amasa Pratt, who operates a shingle mill, a grist mill and a saw mill.

Anson Greene, a resident of Arcadia, of which place he has been postmaster a number of years, was in 1888 the prohibition candidate of the second congressional district for congress. He has been a member of the legislature a number of terms, and is a son of Esquire Isaac Greene, who was elected to the general assembly continuously for many years.

Thomas J. Hazard, a resident of Escoheag Hill, is still living at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. He is the son of Lieutenant Jeffrey Hazard.

John Austin, who now owns a gold and silver refinery in Providence and is president of the Citizens' Savings Bank, Providence, went from this town a poor boy, with all his effects tied up in a pocket handkerchief. The Austin homestead in Exeter is in a fine state of cultivation, and is a large, fine farm.

The name of Lawton frequently appears among the old settlers of the town of Exeter. The family are descendants of George Lawton of England. He married a daughter of Thomas Hazard. Their son Robert married Mary O'Dell, and their son Robert[2] had a son Benjamin and from this Benjamin descended a Benjamin 1st and Benjamin 2d, from the last of whom (who died in 1825, about seventy years of age, at Exeter Hill, where Elder Wood now lives) came Caleb, John, Benjamin and Clark, and two daughters—Mary, who married Benedict Arnold and settled about a mile southeast of Exeter Hill, and Patience, who married Josiah Arnold, a brother of Benedict, who lived about one mile from the hill.

Caleb Lawton married Alice Albro. Their children were: Thomas, Samuel and Beriah H. Thomas Lawton owned and operated the cotton mill at Lawtonville for a few years; he also kept a store. Beriah H. Lawton, now of Wickford, was elected a senator from Exeter when twenty-one years of age. He has also been representative several terms from the town of North Kingstown. On the maternal side the Lawtons are descendants of Theophilus Whaley, who married Elizabeth Mills. Their daughter Martha married Joseph Hopkins, father of Samuel Hopkins, the father of Sarah Hopkins, the mother of Alice Albro, the mother of Beriah H. Lawton.

Exeter Hollow.—This village is situated in the northeastern part of the town, in what is known as Exeter Hill district. In former times there was carried on more manufacturing here than at the present time. This part of the town is drained by Queen's river, and upon this stream and its tributaries were located the various mills. The post office was formerly at Fisherville, and was first established about 1850. It was moved to its present location about 1864. The store at Exeter Hill was kept at one time by Gardiner Tillinghast. Thomas G. Hunt, the present postmaster, succeeded James Hendrick at this place in 1882. Mr.

Tillinghast kept his store where Mr. John Corey now lives. The post office was kept at Fisherville by Silas Fisher and Samuel Barber. The Hall brothers kept it at Hallville. At Exeter Hill it has been kept by Jesse P. Clarke, John Brown, James Hendricks and Thomas Hunt. William Greene, a soldier of the revolution, purchased a site here, and erected a grist and saw mill. He also had a nail factory and a trip hammer. He continued the business for many years, and was succeeded by his sons, until Christopher G. Greene purchased the site in 1846, and erected a somewhat pretentious wooden structure two stories high. An unsuccessful attempt was made here later at "Block Print." Mr. Greene then occupied the mill, and manufactured warps until his death. His sons Albert and William, under the name of Greene Brothers, continued the business a few years. About the year 1873 Andrew D. Shattock purchased the mill, but it was destroyed by fire about one year afterward. The property was afterward purchased of the Greene heirs by Eben Slocum, who now operates a grist mill in the place. Clarke S. Greene, a public spirited man, and for a number of years state senator, lives at this place.

Andrew Lawton had a tannery north of Exeter Hill, which he operated for many years, making a specialty of tanning porpoise hides. These were considered superior to hog skin for the making of saddles.

HALLVILLE.—Hallville is situated about two miles south of Exeter Hill. Beriah Brown built a mill here which he operated for many years, but there has been nothing in the place since the factory was last burned. About the year 1835 Dutie J. Hall purchased the property, and continued the business until his death. His sons succeeded him, but the mill was destroyed by fire, rebuilt, and again burned in 1872. About a quarter of a mile south of the old Brown mill a building was erected by J. C. Dawley for a grist mill. In 1860, two years afterward, the Hall Brothers purchased the property and changed it into a warp factory, and operated it until about 1874. Solomon Arnold erected a factory here about 1820, which was also purchased by the Hall Brothers, who run it till it was burned in 1871.

One of the first grist mills in this part of the town was built by John Chapman, who died in 1795. It was afterward owned by Moses Barber for a factory, and then by the Hall Brothers.

FISHERVILLE.—Fisherville is situated a short distance from Hallville, and consists of a small collection of houses. There is at present no business done in the place. About the year 1833 Sheffield and Samuel Arnold built a mill here for the manufacture of warps. They continued this business until 1848, when the property was sold to Schuyler Fisher, who introduced new machinery for the manufacture of jeans and check flannel. Mr. Fisher finally sold the mill and went west. It changed hands a number of times, the Halls owning it last. It was burned in 1873 and never rebuilt. There has been no business at Fisherville since the factory was destroyed by fire.

PINE HILL.—This village is situated near the middle of the town. It contains a post office, a town hall, and was the seat of the old bank. The post office was established in 1840, and Thomas Phillips, the first postmaster, held the office for about forty years. He was also town clerk thirty-nine years, and the proprietor of a hotel at one time. In 1872 Judge Nathan B. Lewis moved to Pine Hill, purchased the Phillips property, and succeeded him in the town clerkship and post office. Mr. Phillips had given up the hotel business years prior to this time. Judge Lewis was clerk of the town from 1872 to 1888, when he moved to Wickford, and the office then passed into the hands of J. H. Edwards, and was moved to his residence east of the village, where the records had been kept for a period of sixty years and over. Joseph E. Gardiner, the successor of Judge Lewis, is the present postmaster.

There is no store in the village. The bank at Pine Hill was chartered in 1833, and from that time until 1865 the town, though always without a lawyer or a doctor or a secret organization, could boast of a banking institution. Its capital was $50,000. Stephen Tillinghast was its first president; the last was Henry Aldrich. Thomas Phillips was the first and only cashier. It did not enter under the national banking system and closed its doors in 1865.

The town hall was erected in 1878 at Pine Hill, The old hall was formerly a dwelling house, anciently used as a tavern stand but later the town records were kept there and also the bank.

Pine Hill is one of the highest hills in Washington county, it being 578 feet above sea level.

LAWTONVILLE is situated on the Ten Rod road west of Exeter Hill. About the year 1795, Samuel Bissell from North Kings-

town came to the place and erected a snuff manufacturing establishment, but in 1825 the buildings were remodelled and changed into a cotton factory by Allen Bissell and G. Palmer, Jr. The mill was burned a few years afterward, when Mr. T. A. Lawton purchased the property, built a new mill and carried on the manufacture of warps until his death. The property then passed into the hands of Mowry Phillips and was changed into a saw and grist mill. Joseph H. Brown, the present owner of the mill, purchased the property about the year 1872. Thomas A. Lawton formerly kept a hotel at Lawtonville. Pardon T. Joslyn has been a merchant in this place for a number of years. He built his present store in 1887.

West of Lawtonville and on the Ten Rod road, Nathan Dutemple settled in 1838, at which time he established the thriving business since carried on under the firm name of N. Dutemple & Son. Nathan Dutemple was a blacksmith. He learned his trade of Christopher C. Greene, of Exeter Hollow, and did an extensive business till 1887, covering a period of forty-nine years, when he died. His son, Edward Dutemple, succeeded and is now manufacturing carriages for the wholesale trade. He erected his store house in 1883. His paint shop was erected in 1876. Nathan Dutemple bought the land here (about 30 acres) of Samuel Phillips.

Browningville is situated a short distance from Arcadia. There is at this place a small cotton mill, now owned by T. T. Hoxsie. A wooden mill two and a half stories in height was erected here about the year 1823 by John Browning, and leased to Robert and Thomas Reynolds for the manufacture of sheetings. Greene & Richardson leased the mill in 1831 and operated it ten years. It then passed into the hands of Mr. Shepardson, who was succeeded in two years by Reynolds Kenyon, who began the manufacture of warps. In 1846 Mr. S. S. Hoxsie purchased the machinery and leased the mill. In 1863 he purchased the estate and enlarged the property to twice its former capacity. From S. S. Hoxsie the property passed into the hands of T. T. Hoxsie, the present proprietor.

Millville is a small, enterprising village located on a branch of Wood river. It contains a few fine houses, two factories, blacksmith and carriage shop, and a fine grocery store kept by E. P. Phillips. The lower mill was built by Job Reynolds & Son about the year 1832 and leased to James S. Harris for the manu-

facture of negro cloth. Mr. Harris was succeeded in 1837 by Joseph G. and Daniel S. Harris, who carried on the manufacture of print goods about seven years, when they were succeeded by Williams & Barber, who continued the business until 1847, when it passed into the hands of Job Reynolds, who manufactured the same class of goods until about 1850. In 1865, after changing hands several times, the mill came into the hands of the present proprietor, who carries on the manufacture of warps to quite a large extent. The old mill was destroyed by fire two years ago and a new mill built on the old site.

The cotton mill for the manufacture of yarns is owned by D. L. Aldrich. It is the upper mill and was built about 1840 by Job Reynolds, who operated it for some years. It then passed into the hands of the Spragues. In 1850 Mr. E. G. Phillips died. This mill was destroyed by fire this same year and the privilege sold to the Exeter Bank. Harris & Lillibridge purchased the estate and erected the present mill in 1854. William Greene leased the property. In 1861 the present proprietor took it.

THE BOSS RAKE FACTORY was established by Mr. Joshua Boss a few miles west of Hallville about thirty years ago, and the business of manufacturing rakes was carried on by him for about twenty years. The property is now owned by Charles H. Boss, his nephew.

LIBERTY is a post office only, the name being given in 1856 upon the removal of the church to that place. Mrs. Mercy B. Sunderland is postmistress.

YAWGOO is a little village in the extreme southeastern portion of the town. The mill here was built of stone and had a capacity for three sets and sixty looms. Charles Allen began manufacturing here in 1846. He first manufactured flannels but subsequently changed to jeans, which he produced for many years, after which the mill stood idle for some time. The property then passed into the hands of George Rose and by him was sold to William Walker. About the year 1861 the Messrs. Babcock, of Westerly, purchased the property, erected several tenements and did a thriving business. It next passed into the hands of A. L. Chester. It was soon after burned, partly rebuilt, and is now operated by James Peckham, who manufactures woolen goods.

The Sherman Mill was built in 1828 by John R. Sherman, who erected a saw mill at that time and carried on the business until

1854. In 1859 he built a small factory which was used for short periods of time afterward for spinning yarn.

In District No. 5, H. T. Woodmansee operates a saw mill formerly owned by Mr. Wilcox. It was owned at one time by the late T. P. Woodmansee, the father of the present owner.

THE TOWN FARM AND ASYLUM consists of a tract of land comprising one hundred and thirty acres, which was purchased in 1873 of James Hendricks for the sum of $3,700. The town farm and asylum of Exeter was the result in part of a gift of John Reynolds, formerly of this town but subsequently of Providence. In a will made August 24th, 1844, and in a codicil dated November 27th, 1852, he left to the town certain bank shares that should revert to the town after the death of his wife and other legatees. The will was admitted to probate in Providence January 24th, 1860, and by its conditions the fund was to be used only in the purchase of a town farm for the care of the poor. The sum of $16,700 has already fallen to the town, out of which the present farm and buildings have been purchased. John Corey and others established the present system of taking charge of the poor in 1872, and it was managed by Mr. Corey for several years. Mr. Stephen B. Weeden is the present overseer of the poor.

SCHOOLS.—The first school house in the town of Exeter was built at the east end of the town on the Ten Rod road. It was erected in 1766, and was the result of a gift made by Samuel Sewal, of Boston, who gave five hundred acres of land in the new town of Exeter in 1696 to maintain a grammar school for the children of the inhabitants of the town. Nothing was done about the matter until the gift was revived by petition to the assembly in 1766, and powers were granted to carry it into effect. The law enacted by the general assembly in 1800, requiring the town to maintain at least three schools, probably had its salutary effect, but as late as 1828 there were but three school houses in the town in which winter schools were kept. The inhabitants then numbered 2,581. The town was then allowed $183.86 from the state fund. In the year 1839 the town of Exeter expended $508 .05 on her schools, and had 284 pupils in attendance. Now the town spends annually $4,000 and over for the education of the young, while the interest manifested by the people in the cause deserves the highest praise.

There is a division of the town into thirteen school districts. The school buildings are plain, neat wooden structures, and fit-

ted up with modern improvements and conveniences. The intelligence and culture of the citizens of this town at the present day are largely due to the educational facilities they have had in the past. In this rural town no license for the sale of intoxicating liquors has been granted for over fifty years; and the law-abiding spirit of its citizens is such that they have never had a resident lawyer, which certainly speaks well for the good influence of their schools, as well as for their churches.

Baptist Church, Exeter.—The Baptist church in Exeter was founded by David Sprague, a native of Hingham, Mass., in 1750. Mr. Sprague moved from his native place to Scituate, R. I., where he was converted and received as a member of the Six Principle Baptist church in that town, then under the ministry of Reverend Samuel Fiske. He next removed to North Kingstown, united with the Six Principle church (Baptist), and preached very acceptably to the people of that town for many years. He was ordained as colleague to Elder Richard Sweet in 1737, but after his ordination began to advocate Calvinistic views, causing no little uneasiness and dissatisfaction in the church. For this reason he was dismissed from the congregation, and went next to the Six Principle church in South Kingstown in 1750. His extreme Calvinistic views caused some disturbance, and in the autumn of 1750 he removed to Exeter and founded the Baptist church in that town. His congregation in this place was made up largely of New Lights.

As early as August 22d, 1751, articles of faith were adopted by the church, setting forth the views of the Calvin Baptist denomination, the church entering into associational accord with their pastor. In 1753 a deed of land was conveyed by Simon Smith to Elder Sprague and the deacons of the church, upon which the society erected their church building. On a portion of this land a burying ground was set aside for the interment of the dead. By reference to the indenture, made February 12th, 1753, "In the Twenty Sixth year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Second, King of Great Britain, etc.," we learn that at that time Joseph Rogers and Philip Jenkins were deacons of the church, that the lot purchased was in consideration of love and good will, and was "Ten Rods Long and Six Rods wide, containing a Quarter and Half Quarter of an acre of land," and was for the use of "said church and their successors in Said Principles and

none else, During the full term of Nine Hundred and ninety nine years from and after the Date hereof and no Longer."

On the 23d of May, 1753, a large gathering of the New Light churches of New England, representing twenty-five churches, met with the Exeter church to settle terms of fellowship and communion at the Lord's Table, and a similar meeting was again held with the church on the second Tuesday in September, 1854. The decisions of these two councils in Exeter were in favor of open communion. Elder Sprague being a strict Baptist in his views, shortly left not only the New Lights, but the pastorate of Exeter church.

The church had a meeting September 17th, 1757, at the meeting house, to hear from their pastor, Elder Sprague, the reasons for his long absence. At the meeting of July 15th, 1757, by a council, Elder Sprague read an epistle in which he laid down many reasons for meeting with the church, and enjoined some things for the church to remove, retract and confess before he would consent to walk with them. Joseph Rogers attempted a reply, but the elder would not hear, and abruptly left the house. On the 19th of November following, the church acting upon the advice of the council held on the 3d of November, withdrew from their pastor, and appointed Joseph Rogers and Philip Jenkins to carry their withdrawal to him.

"Soon after Deacon Philip Jenkins felt that he was called to preach the gospel and take the watch care of the church, but the church not being agreed on this matter he left it, together with a number of those who were attached to him." "Deacon Joseph Rogers, about the same time, had a grievous difficulty with another brother, in consequence of which he also left the church."

The following is a copy of the record of a church meeting, held in the early days of the history of this church in Exeter:

"After a church meeting especially appointed preparatory to communion, at the meeting house in Exeter, May ye 27 day, 1758, after solemn prayer and supplication to God for wisdom to direct proceedeth as followeth:

"To our covenant with God and with one another. Brother Joseph Rogers appeared and owned his covenant." Following are the signatures given: Philip Jenkins, John Gardner, Samuel Gardner, Daniel Gill, Simon Smith, Thomas Place, Anna Aylesworth, Anna Harrington, Catharine Potter, Margaret Spencer, Sarah Spencer, Mary Smith.

On May 21st, 1763, the records show a better state of feeling in the church. At this meeting Solomon Sprague acted as moderator, and Seth Eldred as clerk, and soon afterward Solomon Sprague was called to the pastorate, but did not at that time accept. In July, 1766, Elder David Sprague, their former pastor, returned, and was cordially received to their membership. He also at this meeting tendered his services to the church as pastor, which was followed by a declination, the members evidently showing a preference for his son. At this time the membership of the church numbered about seventy-seven.

Elder David Sprague died in Exeter in 1777, and was buried beside the old church, reared chiefly through his instrumentality. He is represented as being a man of pure character, superior abilities, happy address and winning spirit, and had been a faithful minister for forty years.

Solomon Sprague, the son of Elder David Sprague, was the second pastor of the church. He was born April 2d, 1730, was converted in early life, and ordained in the church June 1st, 1769. He was a physician as well as a preacher, and honored both professions; but on account of his occupation as a physician he was unable to make pastoral visits among his people, and in October, 1772, the church appointed a number of faithful and gifted brethren to assist him in visiting his flock. In September, 1775, the church voted to send Elder Solomon Sprague, Elder David Sprague, Joseph Case, Jr., and other brethren to assist in the ordination of Elisha Greene to the pastoral care of the church in West Greenwich.

Elder Solomon Sprague was assisted in the ministry by Joseph Case, who removed in 1791 to Petersburg, N. Y. Elder Solomon Sprague died February 26th, 1794, after an honored pastorate of about twenty-five years. As a pastor he was faithful, much beloved and successful.

After Elder Sprague's death a leader in the church offered to take the pastorate, but the society declined, and remained without a pastor until 1806, when, on April 5th, Elder Gershom Palmer was installed pastor. Elder Palmer's pastorate of about twenty-five years was very successful, the church having increased in 1825 to seven hundred and thirty-eight members.

During this pastorate the old church becoming too small to accommodate the increased membership, a new one was built in 1816. The first structure was a two-story house, and had a gal-

lery around it, excepting on the north side, where stood the pulpit, with a fire-place near the center of the house. The new church was erected by Daniel Spink in 1816. It was thirty-four feet by forty on the ground, with a convenient gallery and a row of pews around the walls of the house below, and the remainder of the house above and below was seated, except two alleys. The two alleys led from the doors, and were three feet wide. The pews were sold at auction July 16th, 1816, by Gould Gardner, the names of the purchasers with amounts paid and numbers respectively, being as follows: Pew No. 1, John Vaughn, $42.75; 2, Jonathan Congdon, $40.00; 3, William Greene, $40.00; 4, Benjamin C. Gardner, $49.00; 5, Nathan Dawley, $40.00; 6, Robert H. Brown, $40.50; 7, Whitman Thurston, $42.00; 8, Jeremiah G. Northup, $45.00; 9, Caleb Arnold, Jr., $13.50; 10, George Gardner, $31.00; 11, Benjamin Lawton, $18.50; 12, Gardner Champlin, $16.00; 13, Daniel Champlin, $45.00; 14, Arnold Ellis, $44.00; 15, Samuel Shearman, $42.50; 16, Thomas Phillips, $43.00; 17, Benjamin Fowler, $50.00; 18, Clarke Sisson, $43.00; 19, Pardon Whitford, $48.00; 20, Russel Joslin, $58.00.

Mr. W. H. Arnold, in speaking of Elder Palmer in the "Narragansett Historical Register," says: "In April, 1827, the church commenced labor with a number of brethren who had stopped their travel on account of being grieved with Elder Palmer for reporting a story that they deemed repugnant to the truth. At a subsequent meeting in May, after hearing the charges against Elder Palmer, made by these brethren, the church voted that they were not satisfactorily proved.

"But the difficulty remained; these brethren were not satisfied, and finally the church, at their request, agreed, April 19, 1828, to call a council of neighboring churches to advise with the church respecting their decision in the matter. This council met May 17, 1828, with Elder Jonathan Wilson Moderator and Smith Chapman Clerk. After carefully hearing and weighing the evidence, they decided that these grieved brethren had some cause of grief, and advised the church to treat them tenderly, and advised these brethren to strive for reconciliation, and also advised our beloved brother Palmer to strive with all his power to help the minds of these brethren."

On the 11th of June another council convened at the meeting house in Exeter, by request of the aggrieved members of the Exeter church. This council consisted of twenty pastors and

brethren, representing eight churches in the Stonington Union Association, and after hearing the evidence resolved, "That we consider the portion of the church of Exeter who now style themselves as the church, have upheld Elder Gershom Palmer in a palpable falsehood, for which cause we consider they have departed from the gospel order, and as the portion of the church styling themselves aggrieved members have in our opinion taken gospel measures to effect reconciliation, and have perpetuated their efforts till the door was closed against them and all hope of success expired; from the above considerations we do give fellowship to said aggrieved members as the Baptist church of Exeter. Resolved, That we recommend to said church to represent itself as such to our next Association.

"JON. MINER, Moderator,
"SIMON CHAPMAN, Clerk."

This decision, however, did not lead to a peaceable adjustment, and after another council was held, July 2d, 1829, and another one on the 29th of the same month, it was decided on the 5th of August, 1829, to withdraw the hand of fellowship from Elder Palmer, three deacons and a number of members.

The fourth pastorate was begun under Elder Levi Meech, who united with the church and became its pastor in 1831. During his three years' stay the church was blessed in the conversion of nearly fifty members. On the 7th of September, 1831, Russel Joslin and Daniel Sweet were ordained to the office of deacons of the church. In October of this year the church petitioned the general assembly and it was incorporated. In the year 1832 the church held meetings that resulted in a glorious revival of religion. On May 17th, 1834, Elder Meech received letters of dismission. In August, 1836, the church voted to sever their connection with the Stonington Union Association and unite with the Warren, on account of the greater convenience of attending. At this time the membership was four hundred and seventy-four.

Elder Benedict Johnson began the next pastorate on October 14th, 1837, and on the 16th of December following the church decided to build a new house "40x32 feet to be located on Christopher Greene's land near Solomon Lawton's on the hill." The house was built at a cost of $1,500 and was dedicated October 4th, 1838. The building of the house was under the superintendence of Deacons Russel Joslin and Daniel Sweet, together with

C. C. Greene and Stephen H. Gardiner. Mr. Charles Reynolds gave the timber for building the house and his son, Henry Reynolds, claims to have struck the first blow in the cutting. Following the dedication an interesting revival of religion took place, and in 1845 the long standing difficulty existing in the church, in consequence of Elder Palmer, was satisfactorily settled, "and a certificate to this effect was signed by the clerk of this church and the clerk of the church under Elder Palmer," the two churches thereafter recognizing each other as sister churches.

On March 20th, 1847, Gershom P. Shearman, grandson of Elder Palmer, was licensed to preach the gospel. George R. Northup in March, 1850, withdrew from the field and Elder Johnson returned to the pastorate of the church. On June 15th, 1854, a council voted to ordain Gardner Tillinghast on the 5th of July following, at which time he was ordained as assistant pastor. On October 20th, 1855, a license was given Albert B. Tefft to preach the gospel. In July, 1854, T. A. Hall was set apart as deacon of the church.

In 1856 Reverend Gardner Tillinghast supplied the pulpit, and in August following became pastor and died the following December.

In 1858 Reverend Benedict Johnson returned to the church. In the winters of 1857 and 1858 union meetings were held with the Liberty church at the Jefferson Hall, Fisherville, at which time forty-four additions were made. In the autumn of 1860 Reverend George R. Northup took the pastoral care of the church and labored faithfully for two and a half years.

In 1863 the church was again without a pastor, but for a part of the time was supplied by Reverend J. W. Carpenter. George Chappell supplied the desk for a number of years beginning in 1864. From 1866 to 1867 Reverend J. L. Wightman officiated. In 1867 the church united with the Narragansett Association. On June 6th, 1869, Reverend Benedict Johnson again united with the church and began his pastoral labor and died on the 28th of June following, aged sixty-four years. He was buried in Exeter cemetery, near the church, and his son William, who died January 15th, 1871, and his wife Ruth Johnson, who died November 19th, 1877, were laid beside him.

On April 10th, 1870, Reverend G. R. Northup began his pastoral labors in the church. An interesting revival of religion

took place in 1872 and thirty-eight were baptized. On August 31st, 1872, Willet H. Arnold was appointed clerk of the church and was made deacon on November the 2d following.

Elder Northup removed from the church on March 4th, 1877, and on the 3d of June, 1877, Reverend S. D. Burlingame was employed to supply the church two Sabbaths in a month for no definite time, he continuing in this work until April 11th, 1878, when he was followed by Reverend J. H. Edwards, who preached two Sabbaths in a month until January, 1881. From this time forward to April, 1882, the church was supplied by Reverend Justus Aldrich, state missionary, and Deacon Whitman L. Wood. On May 6th, 1882, Reverend J. H. Edwards was called to the pastorate.

The church has a total membership of 74. The clerks of the church have been as follows, copied from the records of Willet H. Arnold, in 1883, viz.: Joseph Rogers, 1757; Thomas Joslin, 1760; John Gardiner, January 6th, 1770; Joseph Case, Jr., September 12th, 1770; Benjamin Fowler, 1772; Jonathan Dean, about 1790; Pardon Tillinghast, about 1796; James Clark, 1805; George Sisson, 1814; Beriah Brown, 1821; Christopher C. Greene, 1826; Nathan Dutemple, 1860; Willet H. Arnold, August 31st, 1872.

Baptist Church, Liberty. This society obtained their charter in 1856, and during that same year erected their present church edifice. Elder Pardon Tillinghast was their first pastor, and labored many years. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Reverend J. W. Carpenter, who has been here for many years. They have a large membership, a flourishing Sabbath school, and the society is in a very prosperous condition. From this society the Advents obtained a lease of the old church lot, which cast a new firebrand into their midst. The old meeting house was a stock concern, and becoming greatly dilapidated the town condemned it, and it was torn down about 1872. The Advents next succeeded, the wreck was cleared away, their new edifice erected, and under the ministration of Elder E. R. Wood that society is fast growing in strength and numbers.

The Old Six Principle Baptist Church still has a few members, and they have had an organization in the town for more than one hundred years. They hold occasional services in the school house at Millville. They have a good library of about five hundred volumes, and a good Sunday school.

THE WEST GREENWICH BAPTIST CHURCH is situated at Millville. The church was erected in 1858. Services are held at this place and at Nooseneck, both of which places are under the same pastor.

THE MANTON LIBRARY of Exeter was established some years ago. The original society was a corporation, but the company finally donated their books to the town, which in number have now increased to a well selected library of about fourteen hundred volumes. The library receives a fund from the state of $75 annually for its support, and the town also donates such funds as are needed. Mrs. Phebe Edwards is librarian.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Z. HERBERT GARDNER.—Among the early settlers in the Narragansett country was a family named Gardner which in its various branches, now quite generally disseminated throughout New England, still retains its position as a leading family in nearly every town in western Rhode Island. In Exeter, since several years before the revolution, the family name has been represented and respected.

The Exeter descendants trace their lineage from Nicholas Gardiner, who is thought to have resided in South Kingstown, but whose son Ezekiel located later in Exeter. Here Ezekiel reared his family, probably on the property since and to the present day known as the Gardner homestead. His son Zebulon became after him a thrifty farmer, and in the troublous days of the revolution bore arms in the common defense. Of him and of his generation very little of history or tradition is preserved in the records or memories of his descendants; but of his son Robert Gardner and his family we have more definite data. Robert was a thrifty farmer, occupying after his father the homestead property where, with his good wife, Marcy Tillinghast, of West Greenwich, he passed in rural peace the noontime and evening of his life until its close in 1845. His sturdy good sense and his position for some years as magistrate in the local court are both preserved in the title of "Judge Gardner," by which he was then known and is still remembered, and he was also a member of the legislature. His children were: John T., Hannah, Olive, Marcy, Zebulon, Robert, Dorcas, Fanny, Mary A., Catherine and Ann W. They were all born here and here in the same house, still standing, as plain and substantial as were

the men who built it, lives Ann W., the youngest of the eleven and the only survivor. The eldest of the eleven at the death of the father became in a sense the head of the family, and prior to his death in 1878 was one of the most prosperous farmers in the town. Zebulon Gardner, the fifth of the eleven, was born in 1810, and married Eliza B. Lawton, of Fall River, Mass. To them were born five children: Robert, in 1842; Fannie, in 1844; Mercy T., in 1846; Ann Eliza, in 1847, and Z. Herbert Gardner, June 22d, 1849.

In 1850 Mr. Gardner went to California, his family remaining in Fall River, where his wife died soon after. In California he was again married to Mary Reddish, of Missouri, and to them one son, Charles F. Gardiner, was born. Zebulon Gardner was killed August 25th, 1861, on the Sacramento river in a steamboat disaster, but his son Charles F. survives and after being educated in the East at Phillips' Academy in Andover, Mass., and at Yale College, he located in California, became the head of a family and is an attorney-at-law in Sacramento city. He was appointed receiver of public monies there by President Arthur and held the position for six years.

Robert Gardner, son of Zebulon and Eliza B., native of Fall River, Mass., 48 years old, immigrated to California when 17 years of age. He was in the flour, grain and lumber business for ten years. He was a delegate from California to the national republican convention which met in Baltimore June 7th, 1864, to nominate Lincoln for the second time president of the United States. He was appointed by President Grant in March, 1869, register of the Humboldt land office for Humboldt district, California. He was nominated for state surveyor general by the republican state convention in Sacramento, in June, 1871, on the ticket with Newton Booth for governor, and was elected for four years; renominated for state surveyor general in June, 1875, on the ticket with Timothy G. Phelps for governor. The ticket was defeated, caused by a split in the republican party. He now lives in Oakland, California.

Mercy T. Gardner married William R. Dutemple, of Providence, and has a family. Her younger sister became Mrs. William P. Gardner and at her death, April 6th, 1880, left a daughter, Fannie C., now a miss of fifteen years.

When the family of Zebulon Gardner at Fall River was broken up by the death of the mother, the youngest boy, then but two

H. Herbert Garrison.

ARTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT

PLAINVIEW.

RESIDENCE OF Z, HERBERT GARDNER,

EXETER, R. I.

years old, found a home with his father's brother, John T., above mentioned, and from then until now has lived at the Gardner homestead in Exeter, a part of which he inherited on the death of this uncle in 1878. As representing this old family—its only male survivor in the town—his portrait accompanies this sketch.

From his uncle's home he had such meagre chances for an education as the small rural school might give until old enough to attend the seminary at East Greenwich, after which he was in Bryant & Stratton's school at Providence, and later in 1868, he graduated at Schofield's Commercial College in that city.

In 1879 he was married to Martha A. Crandall of Phenix, R. I. They have three boys: John T., born in August, 1882; Z. Herbert, Jr., born in February, 1884; and Thomas C., born in February, 1887.

On political questions Mr. Gardner has always acted with the republican party, and as representing the principles of that party he has been frequently chosen to fill places of trust, and has served several years as chairman of the town republican committee. Besides filling several minor offices, he was three years commissioner of the town asylum, and in 1879, 1880 and 1881 he represented Exeter in the lower house of the state legislature. After an interval of one year he was promoted by his fellow townsmen to a seat in the state senate, and re-elected in 1884. For three of these five terms he was chosen without opposition. During his last year as senator he was a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago. He is an officer in Exeter Grange, P. of H., and a director in the Landholders' National Bank of Kingston, R. I.

In agricultural methods he has usually preferred to operate in tested rather than in experimental lines, and has found himself fairly successful; and while engaging exclusively in the arts of tilling as a business he finds, as do scores of the farmers of today, that the duties of the husbandman are entirely consistent with a style of living in the home, which in the earlier days would have been regarded as the height of extravagance.

Music, painting and much of literary cultivation are finding their way to rural homes, where in the sterner days—the formative period—they were, even to people of as ample means, unknown as a luxury, and undreamed of as a possibility for their successors.

CLARKE S. GREENE.—Since the honorable public service of General Nathanael Greene as an officer with Washington augmented the prestige of the family name, well established in the colony of Rhode Island by its deputy governor, John Greene, the blood and the fair fame of this old family have been transmitted through residents of nearly every town in the state.

The subject of this sketch, Clarke Sisson Greene, of Exeter, traces his descent from Peter Greene, who before the revolution was a resident of Warwick, being himself, as the family tradition has it, a descendant of the deputy governor. This Peter Greene died about 1765, and left at least two sons. The older, who bore his name, inherited by the English law his landed property; hence we find William, the younger son, the only other of which there is record, left at an early age to his own resources and to the care of the widowed mother. By her he was apprenticed to a blacksmith to learn that trade, but before he was seventeen his master had joined the continental army, and before the close of 1776 the young apprentice, against the protests of his mother, had enlisted for six months. Before the expiration of that period his knowledge of blacksmithing had rendered his services valuable, and he was persuaded to re-enlist for the remainder of the struggle, and served until the declaration of peace, when he was royally rewarded in his country's currency, of which thirty dollars served to secure a breakfast. He shortly after settled in Exeter, where he bought a small place of seven acres and began business at his trade, with which he was by that time familiar. Many of the houses of that day were built with nails from his anvil at the Hollow, and here he married his wife Marcy, a daughter of Pardon Tillinghast, a wealthy man of West Greenwich, whose lucrative business in rum and molasses gave him not only a fair estate, but a sobriquet which proved as lasting, and to his death he was known as "Molasses Pardon."

To William and Marcy (Tillinghast) Greene were born four children: William, who died young; Pardon T., Ruth, who became Mrs. Benjamin Reynolds, and died in Ohio; and Christopher C., who resided many years in Exeter, where he was member of the general assembly and a long time president of the Exeter Bank.

Pardon T. Greene was born in November, 1792, and spent most of his minority with his grandfather Tillinghast, whose name he bore. He became an influential man, married Deb-

Clarke S Dunn

ARTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y

orah, daughter of Clarke Sisson, of Richmond, R. I., raised a large family, and died in May, 1858, widely known and greatly respected.

The eldest of his children, Clarke S., is the only male survivor of the ten residing in the town. The younger of his generation were; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Benjamin Arnold; Marcy T., Ruth S., Mary Antoinette, William, Ascenath, and John T., besides two still younger, who died in infancy.

Clarke S. Greene was born January 21st, 1821. His early years were passed at his father's home until about 1842, when began a period of fifteen years during which he was away, and within which occurred his marriage to Mary T. Whitford, daughter of Amos Whitford, a wealthy farmer of Exeter. In 1859, after the death of his father, Mr. Greene succeeded to the homestead, and purchasing the interests of the other heirs, he has since made it his residence.

His political views are embodied largely in the tenets of the democratic party. In the Dorr controversy of 1842 he was a second lieutenant in the militia which was called out. Later he ranked as first lieutenant, and finally held a major's commission. His political career may be dated from 1854, at about which time he took a seat in the town council, and has served in that body some thirty years. In 1861–63, during the most trying days of the civil war, he was sent to represent Exeter in the general assembly. He is now president of the town council for the twentieth term. Notwithstanding his remarkably long career in public office, he has also since June, 1870, been town treasurer, and has frequently been called upon to settle estates in this and adjoining towns.

He has given his lifetime in a business way to agricultural pursuits, which he has found at once congenial and profitable, and is enjoying with his good wife the fruits of their common toil near the place of his birth, surrounded by the fast friends which his public and private life have won.

Reverend Daniel R. Knight was born in Scituate, R. I., August 15th, 1805. He was the son of George and Mercy (Stone) Knight and grandson of Colonel Joseph Knight. Among his ancestors may be found the names of some of the most prominent of the early settlers of Rhode Island, viz.: Ezekiel Holliman, Thomas Angell, Stukeley Westcott and Reverend Chad Brown of Providence and Samuel Gorton of Warwick. He possessed in

a large degree the sterling traits of character for which his ancestors were noted. His opportunities for gaining an education were limited to the common schools of his native town, yet he gave himself with a rare devotion for many years, without pecuniary reward, to the performance of his duties as a minister of the gospel, laboring upon his farm during the week and preaching and exhorting upon the Sabbath. A brief summary of his life is given in the following extract from an obituary notice published in the annual report of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts General Six Principle Baptist Association for 1877, of which body he was a member.

"He embraced religion and was baptized by Elder Thomas Tillinghast March 23d, 1828, in Scituate, but became a member of the Coventry Maple Root church. He was ordained Deacon about 1833, and when the Scituate Union church was organized in 1841, he was one of its members, and continued in connection with said church until August 2d, 1859, when he united with the General Six Principle Baptist church of North Kingstown. Brother Knight was ordained to the ministry in Scituate, October 18th, 1849, and was a very earnest worker in the cause of the Master. He left Scituate in the spring of 1844, and moved into the town of Exeter, where he resided until his death, which took place April 27th, 1877, in the 72d year of his age. He was steadfast in the faith, of industrious habits, of good character, and much beloved and respected by those who knew him. His last words, 'I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith,' were a fitting expression of his earnest and blameless life."

He married first, in March, 1825, Susan Colvin, daughter of Moses and Olive Colvin. She died July 2d, 1858, and he married second Mrs. Ruth E. Johnson of Exeter, R. I. His children, all by the first marriage, are: Alvin Lloyd, Cynthia Ann, Daniel Bradford, Jane Frances and Sheldon Tillinghast.

The Lewis Family.—This family, for fully two hundred years identified with the slow and tedious growth of agricultural interests in Exeter, traces its descent from John Lewis[1], of Westerly, R. I., where he was, October 29th, 1668, admitted a freeman and where he died prior to 1690.

The fourth child in his family of seven was James Lewis[2]. He was born in the same town and there married Sarah Babcock, daughter of James and Sarah (Brown) Babcock, with whom he

removed to Exeter, where he died in 1745. He probably passed most of his life in Exeter, where his eight children were born. The eldest of the eight was James Lewis[3]. He was married February 27th, 1742, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Kenyon, of Charlestown, R. I., and died in 1776. The eldest of his seven children took the name James also, and on December 2d, 1766, at the age of twenty-one, was admitted a freeman of Exeter, where he was born.

This James Lewis[4] married Nathan Barber's daughter, Thankful, of Westerly, and at his death in 1825 left fourteen children, each of whom reached maturity. The eighth child in this large family was given the name of his mother's father and is still remembered in Exeter as Nathan Barber Lewis. He was born March 5th, 1790, and died June 5th, 1830. With his descendants, constituting the sixth, seventh and eighth generations of the family in Rhode Island, the remainder of this sketch will have mainly to do.

His wife was Sally Richmond, a daughter of Stephen Richmond, of Exeter. She was two years his senior and survived his early death for nearly forty-two years. To them were born six children: James, Lucy, Thankful (deceased), Esther, Nathan Barber and Sally Ann, five of whom are still living.

We have noticed the early death of the father of this generation. Out of that calamity came a great blessing in the development of the life and character of James, the eldest son, to whom fell the burdens and the responsibilities of the household. He was born on the 11th of October, 1810, and had not seen twenty years when, with a widowed mother and five younger children largely dependent upon his industry and prudent management, he was driven to the development of those rugged qualities of mind which have since become the great mainsprings of his success in life. He still lives, at a ripe old age, in the full enjoyment of mental and physical vigor, the wealthiest man in Exeter whose fortune, developed by a single generation, has been wrung entirely from the unfriendly face of the earth.

His early days were contemporary with the primitive schools of the rural town in which three months in the winter for a few years was all a poor farmer's son might hope to enjoy. His early religious training was under Methodistic influences and he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Rockville, where his first wife Mary Sisson, also belonged. This society

subsequently removed its church building to Locustville, and Mr. Lewis found it more convenient to worship nearer home with the Baptist Society at Woody Hill. Although this change in his church associations did not indicate any change of faith or creed on his part, yet he was made a deacon in the Baptist church and maintained that relation for fifteen years or more. When the Woody Hill church was disbanded Deacon Lewis and his second wife, Fanny M. Hall, became members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Locustville where he now worships.

Deacon Lewis was first married September 2d, 1838, to a daughter of Lodowick Sisson, of Hopkinton, R. I. This union was blessed in the birth of seven children: James Harrison, who died young; Nathan Barber, now known in the state as Judge Lewis, of Wickford; James Cortland, who died young; Mary Frances, now Mrs. George F. Barber of Exeter; John Nelson, Peleg and Saunders.

Judge Nathan B. Lewis was born at the homestead, February 26th, 1842. The deacon, with habits of ceaseless industry firmly anchored in his nature, bent all the forces at his command to the acquisition of wealth, and thus his boys, so long as they remained at the farm, were safely shielded from forming idle habits, and a brief interval in winter was the natural limit of their school advantages at first. On the intellectual development of Judge Lewis the private select school and the seminary at East Greenwich exerted positive and permanent influences, and when seventeen years old he taught his first term at Griswold, Conn., where his father's brother, N. B. Lewis, a prominent and wealthy farmer, resided. On August 15th, 1862, Judge Lewis enlisted as a private in the Seventh Rhode Island Regiment, and without a day's absence for any reason he shared the fortunes of the Seventh until mustered out with the regiment, June 9th, 1865. At the battle of Cold Harbor, where Greeley says ten thousand men were cut down in twenty minutes, Sergeant Lewis was one of only seven men in Company F, who came out of the fight unhurt.

After the war he completed a mathematical and commercial course at East Greenwich, and was variously engaged until the spring of 1869, when he began three years of farm life near his birthplace, in Exeter. That spring he was elected to the legislature, and held the seat three successive terms.

In May, 1872, he purchased a farm at Pine Hill, near the center of Exeter, where he resided until the summer of 1888. In

James Lewis

ARTOTYPE, E. DIERSTADT, N. Y.

these sixteen years the course of public affairs in the town was modified and moulded very largely by the acts and influence of this young man, who held many of the town offices during that period, and it is safe to record it here that at the end of his sixteenth year as town clerk of Exeter that town had not another man so popular as he. His services as superintendent of schools, assessor of taxes, postmaster, coroner and trial justice at various times made him intimately acquainted with the people, and he has very often been named in wills or otherwise to settle private estates.

In May, 1886, on the establishment of the district court system in Rhode Island, he was elected by the general assembly to preside over the Second Judicial district of the state.

Judge Lewis has cultivated his social tastes through membership with the orders of Odd Fellows, Masons and Patrons of Husbandry, and in the Charles C. Baker Post, G. A. R., he has been quartermaster since its organization. He has been twice married. His present wife is Nettie, daughter of O. B. Chester, of Westerly, R. I. They were married August 15th, 1880. Mrs. Lewis (deceased), was Rowena K. Lillibridge, of Exeter, who died July 5th, 1879, after being married but little more than ten years. Only her oldest son, Aubrey Clifford, survives, the three younger—Agnes Mabel, Howard and Nathan Richmond—having died in infancy. Aubrey Clifford Lewis thus represents the eighth generation included in this sketch. He was born in Exeter, April 7th, 1870, and is now a student in the classical course at the Westerly High School, with the class of '90.

John Nelson Lewis, the Judge's only brother living, five years his junior, was educated in public and private schools, and took a commercial course at Schofield's Business College at Providence. Since 1872 he has been bookkeeper at Voluntown, Conn., for Ira G. Briggs & Co., manufacturers. There he was married some two years later to Nettie Lee of that place. He was postmaster under Grant and Arthur, has held several local offices there, and in the last election was elected by a very flattering majority to the Connecticut house of representatives.

Of the two youngest of Deacon Lewis' children, Peleg, who died at twenty years of age, had just entered upon a career as teacher, and Saunders, who died three years later at the age of twenty-three, had established a medical practice at Usquepaug, after graduating in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

The mother of this seventh generation was an estimable woman of remarkable good sense and to the close of her life, May 3d, 1849, she bore her part in the plans and purposes of her husband, whose schemes for accumulating property were then beginning to be realized.

To her family of young children in February of the following year another mother came, under whose care they were reared to manhood and womanhood. She died in April, 1888.

Mr. George F. Barber, who married the only daughter of Deacon Lewis, is a man in the prime of life, has been constable and member of the town council for several years, and has held other responsible positions. He is engaged in farming and lumbering. Their marriage has resulted in eight bright, intelligent children —four boys and four girls.

The home of Deacon Lewis is in the western part of the town where his ancestors have lived and died for two centuries. Here by the most persistent industry, untiring vigilance and careful financial management he acquired a competence almost exclusively by farming on the sterile soil of Exeter. A man of remarkable individuality, strong religious convictions and unswerving honesty, he enjoys the respect and confidence of the community in a high degree. Never having time and perhaps little inclination to social enjoyment and for the formation of a large acquaintance with men, in the circle where he is known he is nevertheless regarded as a man of marked financial ability and moral worth.

PHILIP A. MONEY.—In the records and the traditions of the early residents of Exeter we find the name of Samuel Money, from whom descended all who are known to have borne this family name -a name never widely represented in New England, and now nearly extinct in Exeter. Some of his posterity are among the substantial residents of New York, in the upper valley of the Hudson river, and one was recently in Congress from a western state.

Robert Money was a son of Samuel, and at one time time resided near Pine Hill, in Exeter, where his son Samuel was born, he being of the third generation of the family of which definite data is obtainable. The next generation is represented in Exeter to-day by Daniel Lyman Money, who was born in 1813. His first wife, who died within a year of their marriage, left no issue, and in 1842 he was again married to Mehitable J. Smith, a lady ten

ARTOTYPE, L. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

years his junior. Her parents were Norris and Waity (Locke) Smith, of Exeter. Her father, who died when she was but three years of age, was a son of James Smith of Exeter, some of whose collateral relatives of the same family name are among the present residents of Newport.

To Mr. and Mrs. Money, both still living at the homestead in Exeter, have been born two sons and three daughters: Norris C., born November 27th, 1842, died at twelve years of age; Priscilla A., born in 1845, died in 1850; Deborah, born in 1850, and lived to see her twenty-second year; Philip A., born April 28th, 1852, the only survivor of the five, his sister Ellen, six years younger, having died in 1872.

The year Philip A. was born his father represented Exeter in the general assembly, where he became an ardent admirer of the then Governor Philip Allen, and indicated his faith in the sturdy old democrat by giving his entire name to his infant son. The next year Mr. Daniel L. Money was again chosen to the legislature; for he has always been esteemed by his fellow townsmen as a fair minded, substantial citizen, and several times before and since he has been able to serve his town in the discharge of lesser public duties. In 1876 he was again called to take the Exeter seat as representing the democratic party, to which he has always adhered.

The almost complete extinction of the Money family in Exeter has been noticed. Joseph Money, a cousin of Daniel L., was a captain of militia here after the revolution, and is represented here now by one grandson, George E. Money, a promising lad of fourteen.

The homestead where the subject of this sketch saw his first April morning is one of the few old structures of pre-revolutionary days, which in their original form serve well the purposes of modern times. Its huge stone chimney, standing on a hundred square feet in the center of the building, bears no testimony to the names of its sturdy builders who thought only to chisel its date—1753. The half dozen fire places, the spacious cellar, overlaid with smooth-hewn white oak, the roomy apartments, all cased with cleanest pine, held fast well into their second century by the hand made nails of that period, all serve to give the old manse a historic air, which is duly appreciated and highly prized by its present occupants. The well worn flax spinning wheel in the garret is a record of a custom and a branch of farming,

both of which have passed away with the generation which practiced them.

In this home the usual round of rural sports and toil filled up the boyhood days of the young man, and the impulses he received at the district school contributed their share toward the intellectual force which by careful observation and reading he has since developed. One of the teachers whom he pleasantly remembers as teaching the first and also the last of the terms he attended school, is Albert B. Richmond, now a prominent resident of Richmond, R. I.

In 1873, at the age of twenty-one, Mr. Money found himself, as the only survivor of his father's children, invested with the care and responsibilities of the farm and the family. On the 23d of June of that year he was married to Ellen L. Sweet, whose father Albert is mentioned elsewhere as the only survivor of the children of Deacon Daniel Sweet. Her mother, Clarrissa D., is a daughter of Asaph and Elsie (Whitman) Vaughn. To Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Money have been born a son, Allen, now living, and a daughter who died in infancy. Their son was born June 8th, 1876, and his development of mind and character at the school and at the farm gives promise that in him of the sixth generation, under the broader opportunities now to be obtained, the best characteristics in both the families are to be developed.

He keeps with strictest care the trusty old fire-lock, an heirloom in the Money family, which his grandfather's grandfather carried on the shores of the Narragansett in 1776, and which also saw service in the old French war.

In his religious views the subject of this sketch is in accord with the great Baptist denomination, and both he and his wife are members of the First Baptist church of Exeter. In its Sunday school work Mr. Money is deeply interested, and has been the superintendent for the past eleven years.

In 1881 he was one of the five charter members of Exeter Lodge, I. O. of O. F., and six years later took the same relation to the establishing of the Exeter Grange, P. of H., which is now in successful operation.

His political ties are with the democratic party. In his public as in his private life he has steadily kept the confidence of his townsmen, and is not regarded as a radical party man. His first term in the legislature was in 1882 as state senator. This was followed by two terms in the lower house, to the latter of

which he was elected without opposition. He is now a member of the democratic state central committee.

In 1874 he became a member of the Washington County Agricultural Society, and the following year was put on its executive committee, and by annual elections still fills that position.

The diversified farming interests of the people of Exeter are each represented on Mr. Money's farm, but he has found sheep and wool growing the most satisfactory.

In securing for themselves and for their posterity better churches, school houses and places for public meeting, the people of Exeter have sacrificed much of their labor and their means, and in this respect as well Mr. Money has gladly and fully borne his part.

JOHN T. G. SWEET.—The Sweet family of western Rhode Island, for many years numerous in North Kingstown, Exeter and adjacent towns, are understood to be of English extraction. The Exeter branch of this old family are descended from John Sweet, who with his father John, came to the Narragansett country before the American revolution, when but two years of age. The name John had descended to them from direct male ancestors, and has been transmitted with various initials to every generation since.

This John Sweet, who came to Exeter when a child, had a descendant, either son or grandson, who bore his name and served in the colonial army in 1776. One of the sons of John Sweet of the revolution was Daniel, who afterward was known, and is now remembered in Exeter, as Deacon Sweet. The homestead in Exeter had descended to the oldest son in each generation under the English rule of primogeniture until after the war, when it was passed to Deacon Daniel Sweet. He had six children, of whom only Albert, the youngest, survives. The home place passed to the Deacon's son John G., who became a man of property, married Hannah, daughter of Robert Gardiner, and raised a family of three, all of whom are living. He was a plain, substantial farmer in his time, and twice represented Exeter in the state senate as a member of the American or Know Nothing party. His children are John T. G., Daniel and Mercy Ann. She married Jeremiah Fenner, of Providence, who died leaving one daughter, Lena S. Fenner. Daniel Sweet, twice married to two daughters of Isaac Arnold (Betsey and Phebe), has four children: Mercy O., Daniel R., John G., and Mary H.

The oldest of these three is John Tillinghast Gardiner Sweet, the subject of this sketch. He was born July 12th, 1828, in Exeter, at the farm mentioned as the Sweet homestead, a portion of which he now owns, whereon is the original Sweet home, much remodelled. His early days were passed in the routine ways of a farmer's boy, and when he was nine years of age his parents removed to the Robert Gardiner place, which Mr. Sweet now owns and occupies, and during the ten following winters and two intervening summers he obtained whatever he could in rudimentary education from the public school. This was supplemented with a few months at Wickford Academy, and how the chances were improved may best appear when we find the young man teaching for three succeeding winters in his native town.

On the 22d of November, 1852, at the age of twenty-four, he married Patience M., daughter of Samuel Whitman, of East Greenwich. She has three brothers, James, Horace and Albert, and two sisters, Emeline and Hannah, still living, herself the youngest of the six.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sweet have been born six children: Mary Addie, August 7th, 1856; Hannah E., August 28th, 1859; Annie W., September 27th, 1862; Emma P., September 9th, 1866; John T. G., Jr., November 17th, 1870, died January 27th, 1875; and Stephen A., November 24th, 1873. Of this number Mary A. is Mrs. Z. A. Swan, of Providence, and has one child—Bertha A. Swan. Annie W. is Mrs. Bradford D. Kenyon, and has two children—Cora B. and Willis B.

Soon after his marriage in 1852, Mr. Sweet rented a farm of his father and began that system of mixed husbandry which he has found both agreeable and profitable. Later he was two years on the Hammond farm in North Kingstown, after having been one year in Cranston, and finally returned to Exeter and bought the farm where he now resides, which had been the home of his grandfather, Robert Gardiner. This he leased to others for twelve years while he operated the Jenks farm in South Kingstown six years, and resided an equal time in Providence.

Though never a politician in the modern acceptation of the term Mr. Sweet has always acted with the republican party and has been for several years and still is, a member of the Exeter town council.

In religious matters he is a Baptist, and with his wife and two

PHOTO. BY SCHOFIELD BROS. WESTERLY, R. I.

John T. G. Lucas

AUTOTYPE E. BIENHAUS, N. Y.

daughters, is a member of the Liberty Baptist church. He is a member of the Exeter Grange, P. of H., and as an Odd Fellow is a member of Exeter Lodge, Uncas Encampment, and Orilla Lodge, D. of R. He was first lieutenant in Company D, of the Thirteenth Rhode Island Militia, a company composed mainly of Exeter men in 1861–65, who were not called into active service.

In his chosen avocation Mr. Sweet has generally been content to follow well-tried and approved methods, but in a few respects he has chanced to be the pioneer of progress. In 1861 he brought to Exeter the first mowing machine ever owned in the town, and by practice has demonstrated the profitable utility of commercial fertilizers for the soil peculiar to some parts of Exeter. To-day, at the ripe age of sixty, he is in the enjoyment of a reasonable competence, the fruits largely of his having practiced the gospel which he has always preached—of industry and economy.

CHAPTER XVII.

TOWN OF RICHMOND.

General Features of the Town and Places of Note.—Early Legislation.—Prominent Settlers.—Thomas Clarke, the Surveyor.—Disposition of Lands.—Town Records.—Town Officers.—Early Mills.—Wagons, when First Used.—Schools.—Hope Valley.—Arcadia.—Wyoming.—Carolina Mills.—Shannock.—Clark's Mills.—Kenyon's Mills.—Woodville.—Woodville Seventh Day Baptist Church.—Plainville.—Wood River Chapel.—Hillsdale.—Tug Hollow Mills.—Usquepaug.—Queen's River Baptist Church.—Richmond Church.—Biographical Sketches.

THE town of Richmond is centrally situated in Washington county, distant from the city of Providence some thirty-five miles. It is bounded on the north by the town of Exeter, on the west by Wood river, on the east by Exeter and South Kingstown, and on the south by the Pawcatuck river, which separates it from Charlestown. The town comprises an area of about forty-two square miles, having an average breadth from north to south of about seven miles, and from east to west of about six miles. The soil is a gravelly loam, and the surface consists of rolling upland and level plain. The forests furnish some valuable timber. The agricultural products consist of hay, corn, oats, some rye, potatoes, butter, cheese and some others.

It is believed by persons who have made diligent research that the town of Richmond was named in honor of Edward Richmond, who was attorney general of the colony in 1677-80, and who took an active part in the settlement of the town of Westerly. Edward Richmond and John Richmond, Jr., were settlers, and John Richmond, Sr., owned a house lot in Westerly.

The following is a list of the noted places of interest in the town:

Villages.—Wyoming, Hope Valley, Woodville, Wood River Mills, Carolina, Shannock, Clark's Mills, Kenyonville, Usquepaug, Arcadia, Barberville (all the above are partially in adjoining towns), Richmond Switch, Willow Valley, Hillsdale.

Hills.—Pine, Mountain, Wilbur, Bailey, Tefft, Shannock, Wild Cat, White Brook, Isaacan, Roger, Old Chimney.

Ponds.—Beaver, No Bottom, Conob, Lamb, Tefft, Long, Beaver Dam, Goshen, Wells, Larkin.

Swamps.—Moonshine, Buck, Reed, Pine, Coward's Hole, Lake, Great, Moose.

Rivers.—Beaver, Indian Ashuniunk, Queen's, Wood, Charles.

Brooks.—Meadow, White, Moonshine, Tony, Barber's, Roaring, Conob.

Rocks.—Cat, Goat, Pine, "Black Linn" Ledges.

Plains.—Scotch, Collins.

Miscellaneous.—Great Woods, Buttonwood Corner, Great Meadows, Red Dirt, Quarrelsome Corners, Mooretown, Black Ground, Feather Bed Lane, Devil's Punch Bowl.

In May, 1669, Westerly was organized by the general assembly as the fifth town in the colony; it embraced the present towns of Westerly, Charlestown, Richmond and Hopkinton. On the fourth Tuesday of August, 1738, a town was set off, bearing the name Charlestown. The line of division commences where Wood river emerges from Exeter, and follows the course of this river to where it empties into the Pawcatuck. It then follows the course of the Pawcatuck three miles; thence it runs directly south to the open sea. On the third Tuesday of August (18th), 1747, Richmond was by an act of the general assembly set off as a separate town. The act authorizing the separation reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof, it is enacted: That the town of Charlestown, in the County of King's county, in the Province of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, be divided into two towns, by a river that runs across said town, by the name of Pawcatuck river. All the lands to the southward of said river, shall retain the name of Charlestown; and that all the land to the northward of said river, be, and hereby is incorporated into a township, by the name of Richmond, and to have and enjoy the like privileges as the other towns in this colony."

The history of this town during its settlement, and for a period of sixty-nine years is the same as that of Westerly, this territory then being included within the limits of that town.

As our family traditions pass it down to us, the first settlement here made was by heroic lovers, who, despite the opposition of

forbidding parents, committed themselves to each other, and the providence of God, and tried the fortunes of the wilderness. Landing on the east side of Pawcatuck river, at the mouth of Massatuxet brook, they built themselves a wigwam. There they lived in friendly intercourse with the natives and reared their family.

This couple were John Babcock and Mary Lawton. Their first child, James Babcock, was said to be the first male white child born in the Narragansett territory. From these sprang the numerous family of Babcocks in Westerly and vicinity. When their place of retreat was communicated, by the natives, to settlers at Newport, others came and settled around them. About the same time, 1642, a colony from Connecticut, and others from Massachusetts, settled at Wickford.

The first definite history at hand of the branch of this family that settled in Richmond was in the person of George Babcock, who, in 1709, was one of the recipients of the Shannock purchase. His portion took the south end of Shannock hill and, on the west side, extended to the Pawcatuck river. He died May 1st, 1756, in his eighty-third year. His wife, Elizabeth, died May 1st, 1762, aged ninety years. Elisha Babcock, son of the above, was born May 18th, 1718. Simeon, his son, was born May 31st, 1745, and died September 21st, 1806. Mary Babcock, his widow, died in Richmond, July 20th, 1847, aged ninety-seven years. Simeon, his son, lived on the west side of Shannock hill, where he built and operated a tannery, etc. He was drowned at the Charlestown breach. Members of his family still reside in the vicinity. Joseph H. Babcock, of Carolina, and Edmund S. Babcock of Wakefield, belong to branches of the same family.

Samuel Barber came from England and settled in what is now Richmond about 1714. His son, Caleb Barber, was ten years old at that time. He lived where Deacon J. C. Baker now lives, and died in 1816, aged ninety-two years. Elder Benjamin Barber, son of Samuel, lived near the school house on Tefft hill. Moses Barber, another son, lived on Bald hill. Alanson Barber, of Arcadia, was grandson, and Archibald Barber, of Carolina, a son of Caleb Barber.

The Clarke family, now so very numerous in Richmond and vicinity, can be traced back to 1559, as follows: William Clarke, one of the first settlers in what is now Richmond, was the son of Joseph Clarke, who died at Westerly, January 11th, 1726, aged

eighty-three years. This Joseph was the son of Joseph Clarke, who was born December 9th, 1618, and died June 1st, 1694. He was named an assistant in the charter of 1663, and was brother to Doctor John Clarke of Newport, who procured the charter from the Crown. Doctor Clarke was a man of wealth and renowned for integrity and patriotism. The last named Joseph Clark was the son of Thomas Clarke, who was born on All Saints' Day, November, 1570. He died July 27th, 1627. His father, John Clarke, was born February, 1514, and was buried April 7th, 1598. He was the son of John Clarke, of whom all that is known is, that he was buried March 3d, A. D. 1559.

We will now return to the record of William Clarke. He was born in Newport in 1670 and died in Richmond February 28th, 1767, aged ninety-seven years. He had four brothers, Samuel, Thomas, Joseph and John. His son William was born at Newport in 1702, and died at Richmond, March 28th, 1786. He had five other sons: Thomas, Jonathan, Caleb, Robert and Elisha. The sons of the last named William were: James, William, Gideon, Joshua, Peter and Weeden. Gideon was the grandfather of John G. Clarke of South Kingstown. Jonathan was the grandfather of Halsey P. Clarke. Weeden lived and died at Shannock hill, in Richmond, leaving four sons: Weeden, Peleg, (Doctor) Pardon and William.

The children of Jonathan Clarke, above named, were: Jonathan, Abraham, Josiah, Nathaniel, Tabitha, Sarah, Benjamin, Hannah and David. David was born October 14th, 1756, and married Mary Cross. Their children were; Sarah, Ann and David. This David Clarke married Susannah, daughter of George Perry, and their only living child is Halsey P. Clarke.

Thomas Lillibridge came from England and was admitted a freeman in Newport May 6th, 1701. He purchased land in Westerly, now Richmond, in 1711, and moved there in 1720. His estate included the farm now owned by Wanton Lillibridge, one of his descendants; also the farm owned by N. K. Church, and perhaps more besides. He died August 29th, 1727, leaving a widow and eleven children. His widow, Sarah, died in January, 1761. Their children were: Thomas, Robert, Elizabeth, Catharine, Sarah, Mary, Esther, Benjamin, Edward, John and Patience. Thomas, Jr., died February 8th, 1757, in his fifty-fifth year, intestate. His children were Thomas, Edward and Elizabeth. Thomas, under the English laws, inherited the estate.

Robert had the farm now owned by Wanton Lillibridge, which he sold to Edward, brother of Thomas 3d, in whose line it is now held. Branches of this family settled in Newport, South Kingstown and Exeter.

Henry Collins embarked in the ship "Abigail" on the 30th of of the 6th month, 1635. In 1639 he was a member of the Salem court. He was a starch manufacturer on Essex street, in Lynn, Mass. He had a grant of eighty acres of land. His four children, Henry, John, Mary and Joseph, were born in England; the last the year they embarked for America. This John and his wife dwelt in Lynn, where they had eighteen children. The oldest was named John, who, with his father, was drowned. After this the mother called the youngest John, who had been named William This John married Susannah Dagget. This Susannah Dagget, when a small girl, wandered into the woods and lost her way. Near night she was found by the wife of an Indian chief, who took her to her wigwam and promised to restore her to her home in the morning. She made her a bed of bear skins. At a late hour the chief came home and told his wife that a council of war had been held, and a plan was arranged to exterminate the pale faces. The wife hushed him, saying there was a little pale face in the wigwam. The chief then said she must die; but the squaw said she had pledged her faith, and the child must be spared. To this the chief assented, provided it appeared that the little pale face proved to be asleep. So, taking a fire-brand, he passed it over her head, and finding she did not wink, spared her. In the morning she was conducted to her home. She gave the alarm, and when the Indians came to execute their plan they found the colonists prepared, and their purpose was foiled. The little pale face had done it!

John and Susannah had ten children. Their son John was born in the town then called Westerly the 21st of the twelfth month, 1716, old style. He was married to Mehitabel Brown. They had nine children. Amos, their third child, was born in 1749, and in 1767 married Thankful Clarke. Their children were: Timothy, Abel, Isaac, Amos, Susan, Ruth, Hannah and John. This Abel was the father of Amos, the "Rural Bard," recently deceased, and of Abel, now residing in North Stonington, Conn. Isaac married Mary Collins, his second cousin, daughter of Joseph Collins. Their children were: William, Nancy, Thankful, Amos, Mary, Isaac, Catharine, Joseph, Eph-

raim C., Bathsheba, John W., Charles W., and Thomas J. Isaac, senior, lived in North Stonington till after the birth of his son Isaac. He then moved into Richmond and lived eighteen years, when he moved into Hopkinton, where he died. Isaac, Jr., lived at Usquepaug.

John Moore came from England and settled in the east part of Richmond. His sons were David, John and George. This David was the father of Silas Moore, deceased. David, the son of Silas, lived where his father lived and died. His wife was the granddaughter of Joseph James, who came from England in company with John Moore.

Thomas Clarke, the surveyor, was a citizen of this town. For his services the proprietors gave him a tract of land consisting of three hundred acres, of his own selection. His house stood some distance from the road, and the people greatly marveled at his taking one of the most rocky portions of the town for his share. His house is marked by the remains of a chimney only; a short distance west of this spot the old pioneer lies buried in the center of a brush pasture, and his grave is overgrown with briers and brush. It is a mile or more east of Arcadia, and near it a new house has been built closer to the road.

The following are the names of heads of families in the town of Richmond in 1774, two years previous to the declaration of independence.

They are arranged alphabetically, and the number of members in each family is given. Some have the representatives of their names in town at the present time.

Mary Adams, 2; Stephen Adams, 5; Joseph Austin, 10.

James Brown, 9; Elisha Babcock, Jr., 4; Ezekiel Barber, 8; Caleb Barber, 10; Nicholas Barber, 8; Benjamin Baker, Jr., 2; Edmund Burdick, 5; Clark Bailey, 5; Elisha Babcock, 13; Thomas Barber, 14; Samuel Barber, 6; Benjamin Barber, 11; Benjamin Baker, 11; Solomon Baker, 5; Samuel Bailey, 4; Richard Bailey, 11; John Bentley, 9; Ezekiel Bentley, 5; Eunice Brownell, 4; Jonathan Boss, 4; William Bentley, 10; John Baggs, 9; Jeremiah Boss, 7; Peter Boss, 9; Joseph Boss, 3.

Oliver Colgrove, 11; Arnold Clarke, 3; Joshua Clarke, 8; Walter Clarke, 7; Joshua Clarke, 7; Isaac Clarke, 8; Thomas Clarke, 4; William Clarke, Jr., 6; Jedediah Collins, 7; John Cory, 2; Jeremiah Colgrove, 6; John Clarke, 8; Oliver Clarke, 4; William Clarke, 7; James Clarke, 9; Joseph Clarke, 10; Simeon Clarke, 11; Samuel Clarke, 5; Benjamin Card, 7; Samuel Cory, 6.

Hannah Dake, 4; Daniel Dyer, 6; Elizabeth Dyer, 2; John Dyer, 7.

John Enos, 4; Benjamin Enos, 11; Joseph Ellsworth, 4.

John Frazer, 6; John Foster, 3.

Joshua Griffin, 2; James Griffin, 5; John Griffin, 4; Philip Griffin, 5.

Ruth Hall, 6; Elisha Hall, 11; George Holloway, 6; Paul Hernington, 8; Stephen Hoxsie, 9; Solomon Hoxsie, 7; Joseph Hoxsie, 12; Ebenezer Hall, 6; Nicholas Holloway, 1; Samuel Holloway, 7; William Hernington, 4; Barnabas Hoxsie, 8; Job Hoxsie, 5; Joseph Hoxsie, Jr., 11.

Sarah Irish, 4.

Joseph James, 3; Jonathan James, 5; Benjamin James, 7; Jonathan James, Jr., 7; James James, 16; Patience James, 7; Thomas James, 3; Ezekiel Johnson, 12.

Elizabeth Knowles, 6; Mary Kinyon, 2; William Kinyon, 10; Benedict Kinyon, 9; Thomas Kinyon, Jr., 6; Sylvester Kinyon, 5; Robert Knowles, 8; John Kinyon, 7; Nathan Kinyon, 10; Thomas Kinyon, 6; Thomas Kinyon (T. D.), 11; Sylvester Kinyon, Jr., 7; John Kinyon, 7.

Nicholas Larkin, 5; Elisha Larkin, 2; David Larkin, 2; George Lewis, 8; Thomas Lillibridge, 13; Edward Larkin, 7; Stephen Larkin, 4; Isaac Lewis, 3; Nathan Lewis, 9; Edward Lillibridge, 9; Lasonlet Larkum, 9.

John Moon, 3; Robert Moore, 8; Jonathan Maxson, 8; Job Moon, 7; David Moore, 8; Nicholas Mosher, 15; Gideon Mosher, 7.

George Niles, 5; David Nicholas, 5; George Ney, 6; Andrew Nicholas, 3.

Robert Pettis, 1; Thomas Potter, 9; William Potter, 3; William Potter, 3d, 7; David Potter, 8; Aounnor Pierce, 3; Jane Philips, 4; Nathaniel Pullman, 3; Jonathan Potter, 13; Smitern Potter, 6; William Potter, Jr., 6; Robert Potter, 4; Incomb Potter, 3; Ichabod Peterson, 8; Bartholomew Philips, 8; Edward Perry, 12; John Pendleton, 6.

William Reynolds, 6; James Reynolds, 4; David Remington, 5; Weight Rogers, 1; William Reynolds, Jr., 3; Robert Roger, 3; Samuel Rogers, 6; Thomas Rogers, 7; Thomas Rogers, Jr., 10.

William Sheldon, 4; Samuel Staunton, 5; Rodman Sisson, 7; Robert Stanton, 10.

Joseph Tifft, 12; Benjamin Tifft, 8; Samuel Tifft, Jr., 4; Ezekiel Tifft, 8; Joseph Tifft, Jr., 10; Samuel Tifft, 9; Jeremiah Tifft, 6;

William Tifft, 12; George Tanner, 9; Peleg Thomas, 9; Jonathan Tindon, 9.

Jeremiah Vallitt, 9.

Samuel Wording, 4; Thomas Weaver, 5; James Webster, 10; John Webster, Jr., 11; John Woodmansie, 5; James Woodmansie, 3; Sheffield Wilcox, 3; Stephen Wilcox, Jr., 6; John Wilbour, 8; Samuel Wilbour, Jr., 7; William Watson, 4; John Webb, 5; John Wording, 4; John Wright, 6; John Webster, 9; Joseph Woodmansie, 7; Joseph Woodmansie, Jr., 4; Edward Wilcox, 7; Stephen Wilcox, 7; Robert Wilcox, 3; Samuel Wilbour, 2; Peter Wilbour, 7; George Webb, 10; Maccoon Williams, 9.

The whole number of families in town at date as above, 185; highest number in one family (James James'), 16; there were three numbering one only, each a male; the whole number of persons in town at that date, 1,234; whole number of legal voters four years later, 77; one Indian family of nine persons; parent, Jonathan Tindon. Besides these there were twelve Indians and fourteen blacks living with, and numbered above, in the families of whites.

The population of the town at various dates has been as follows: 1748, 508; 1755, 829; 1774, 1,257; 1776, 1,204; 1782, 1,094; 1790, 1,760; 1800, 1,368; 1810, 1,330; 1820, 1,423; 1830, 1,363; 1840, 1,361; 1850, 1,784; 1860, 1,964; 1865, 1,830; 1870, 2,064; 1875, 1,739; 1880, 1,949; 1885, 1,744.

The disposition of lands in the town of Richmond seems to have been a difficult matter for years, and the general assembly appointed a committee to dispose of vacant lands held by authority of the colony. This committee sold a large tract June 28th, 1709, known in the records as the Shannock purchase. This tract extended from Exeter line on the north to Pawcatuck river on the south; on the east it was bounded by Beaver river, and on the west, by a meridian passing at the east end of the cemetery at the Wood River church. The purchasers of this tract were twenty-seven in number, among whom were: James Adams, John Tefft, Daniel Wilcox, Thomas Utter, Peter Parker, Eber Crandall, Daniel Tennant, William Utter, Samuel Lewis, John Enos, Nicholas Utter, Jr., Daniel Brown, William Gibson, Weston Clarke, William Clarke, George Babcock, George Foster, Samuel Perry, Joseph Brown, John Witter, Nicholas Utter, Francis Colgrove, Jeremiah Crandall. How many of these purchasers became actual settlers on these lands is not now known, but many

of the family names appear in the subsequent history of the town.

Nicholas Holley is reported as one of the earliest settlers in town. He had his estate near Glen Rock. Richard Chappell is one of his descendants. Joshua Clarke was quite an early resident on the east side of Beaver river.

Benjamin Perry bought, in 1747, the farm where Honorable H. P. Clarke now lives. Part of the house now standing there was then on the place. This was afterward the home of his son Edward, and after him his grandson George Perry, the grandfather of the present owner.

Town Records.—It has already been noted that Richmond was made a town in 1747. The first town meeting was held August 28th, ten days after the act of incorporation. "Captain Richard Bailey was chosen Moderator. James Adams and Stephen Richmond were chosen to receive the votes put in at this town meeting. John Webster was chosen Town Clerk for the remainder of the year, and engaged.

"Voted, That John Webster, Capt. Richard Bailey, Joseph Hoxsie, James Adams, William Potter and Joseph Clarke are chosen the six Town Councilmen for the remainder of the year, and engaged.

"Voted, That Joseph Enos be chosen Treasurer for the remainder of the year."

The minor officers for the town were elected much in the same order as at the present day.

Captain Richard Bailey and John Webster were chosen deputies to attend the general assembly to be held in King's county on the last Wednesday in October.

Whether the town council were disposed to make their office unnecessarily burdensome to the town, or whether a penurious jealousy sprang up among the the freemen, it is difficult to say now. The action of a town meeting, only a few years after organization, shows that political servants were disposed to be fed at the public crib more than the people were willing to ratify. The following was passed as an act of the town meeting:

"Whereas, The Town Council of this town has been at considerable charge to the town for their meeting together on the business of said town, for a remedy whereof for the future:

"Be it enacted by said Town, That from and after the first Tuesday in June next ensuing, That said Town Council bear their own expenses for the future."

The French and Indian war soon followed. The manner in which the town met the exigency will appear from their action in town meeting, held on the 3d day of November, 1756, as follows:

"Be it enacted in the Town of Richmond, by the freemen and freeholders thereof, That if any man or men be pressed as above said, and is unwilling to go in His Majesty's service, That then the inhabitants of the town shall forthwith hire some able-bodied man, or men, to go in his or their room, or rooms, or pay the ransom for the impressed man, or men; and the ransom or hired man or men shall be paid by a public town rate, to be assessed on the inhabitants of this town of Richmond in proportion according to their ratable estates now stated by the colony aforesaid, except the poll money.

"And be it further enacted by the freemen and freeholders of this town of Richmond, that all the money raised and promised to pay the volunteers, and those pressed, or drawn, or raised in this town of Richmond by a special act of the General Assembly of the colony aforesaid, to be raised on the 21st day of October last past, the said money shall be repaid unto every man or men, that has paid or lent money unto the above said soldiers as a bounty or encouragement to enlist.

"And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid money shall be repaid by a public town rate to be assessed on the inhabitants of this town of Richmond, in proportion according to their ratable estates now stated by an act of the colony.

"And be it further enacted by the freemen and freeholders of the town of Richmond, That all the officers that are or shall be elected as ratemakers, or assessors, or collectors, treasurers, or other officers, in executing any part, or parts, of the aforesaid act or acts, shall have no fee or pay for their labor or trouble, but shall do it for nothing.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person that shall be rated for the charge aforesaid, shall bring in his proportion of said rate to the Town Treasurer of said Richmond at or before the 7th day of December next. And if any person, or persons, shall neglect to bring in his or their rate, as above said, That the Town Treasurer of said Richmond grant forth his warrant to distrain so much of his or their goods and chattels as will pay their respective rates."

The patriotism thus displayed in relation to the French and

Indian war was but a prelude to a readier and more self-sacrificing consecration in the war of the revolution, as will be seen by the record. At the last town meeting under colonial authority, held June 4th, 1776, one month previous to the declaration of independence, we find the first record of war-like measures made by this town toward the war of the revolution. That record says: "Joseph Woodmancy, Jonathan Maxson, John Clarke, Samuel Clarke, Samuel Staunton, William Kenyon, Thos. Lillibridge, Richard Bailey, Jr., Joseph Woodmancy, Jr., and Nicholas Mosher, have agreed to give one day each toward making the town's lead and powder into cartouches."

"Voted, That Caleb Barber have an order to the Treasurer for three shillings, it being for a box of cartouches."

The next town meeting was held August 27th, 1776, when the town enrolled itself as Richmond in King's county, state of Rhode Island, thus indorsing the declaration of independence made July 4th, previous. This meeting ordered that their "old schedules made before the revisal of the late laws, be used to the making of cartouches." It was also "Voted, That Capt. Joseph Tefft, Jr., and Capt. David Potter be a committee to receive of the State the town's proportion of salt, and bring it into town."

At a town meeting held September 16th, 1776, it was

"Voted, That the soldiers ordered to be raised in this town, by the committee appointed to act during the recess of the General Assembly, have their wages advanced to three shillings per day, including what is paid them by the government, which shall enlist into the service.

"Voted, That captains of the companies in this town be, and are hereby directed to call their respective companies together according to the alarm list, at one or more places on the 19th instant, in order to raise the above mentioned troops.

"Voted, On the 20th of September, That Major Richard Bailey and Samuel Clarke be appointed a committee to receive of Wm. Tefft, Esq., twenty-one guns, bayonets and cartouch boxes, and deliver them to the soldiers raised in this town, and that the same be branded with the letter R before delivery.

"And that they also be directed to receive of the said William Tefft the remainder of the guns, &c., when finished, giving their receipts for the same, * * * and that said committee furnish the ensign and each soldier with a blanket and 'snapsack;'

* * * and that every soldier furnishing himself with a blanket and 'snapsack' shall be allowed six shillings therefor.

"Voted, That if there is not a sufficient sum of money in the treasury to procure the above blankets, &c., the treasurer be authorized to hire a sufficient sum for that purpose.

"Voted, That Captain Maxson be allowed one shilling per day for three months if not discharged sooner."

At a town meeting held November 29th, 1776, it was

"Voted, That this town give each soldier, now to be raised, one shilling per day over and above the State's pay, as an encouragement for their enlistment, during the time they are in service.

"That William Tefft, Esq., be a committee to act in conjunction with the Committee of Safety in the equipping of the soldiers now to be raised."

December 3d, 1776, in town meeting: "Voted, That the treasurer be directed to hire sixty-three pounds to pay the soldiers now at Rhode Island the town's advance money to them by their return. Voted, That Richard Bailey have an order of seven pounds, four shillings, it being for blankets for the soldiers."

While the freemen and freeholders showed their readiness to tax themselves to meet the demands of their country in the hour of its trial, the young men and the patriots of middle life entered the ranks of the militia, as minute men, to answer any call that a new phase of danger might demand; or, with still greater sacrifice, thrust themselves away from home and its endearments, to endure the fatigue and sufferings of camp life in the field forces of the revolution. Camp life then was no holiday sport, as pictured by the historians of these days. They endured long and fatiguing marches with scanty food, and still more scant clothing; sometimes marching over the snow and frozen ground, which they trod with the blood trickling from their chilled and wounded feet. This they endured while the wages were low and often uncertain, from which to forward supplies to their needy families. Nor were our mothers and daughters wanting of faith, and the true spirit of consecration in those times. They gave their sons, brothers and lovers words of blessing and words of cheer as they sent them forth to stand in the gap of their country's peril. They stood not in passive idleness to await the result, or to depend on the strong arm of their sons and brothers for support. In the eloquent lanuguage of Reverend F. Denison:

"While the men were in camp and in battle, the women managed the home affairs. They not only turned their earnest hands to the distaff and loom and needle. They rose up to do all home duties. They conducted the dairy, they managed the horses, cattle and flocks. They even grasped the plow and the sickle."

The foregoing extracts from the records give a clear cut view of the spirit with which our progenitors met the exigencies of the war of the revolution. More such might be made, but these are sufficient for the purpose for which they are made, viz.: by the examples of the past, to prompt us to noble endeavors in the present, that shall live to cheer and quicken their and our successors in the interests of the future.

The war having, after years of toil and hardship, been brought to a successful issue, and our independence having been acknowledged, a delicate and difficult task was committed to our sages and patriots; the duty of giving to the people a constitution that should bind the people of the states in a union, wise, safe, permanent and successful. After four months of earnest deliberation the convention adopted a constitution which they had framed, and submitted it to the people of the states for their approval, through their conventions.

A more determined opposition to this constitution was manifested in Rhode Island than in the other states, so that this state was the last to accept it as the law of the land, and to enter into the Union. But as in duty bound, by an act of the legislature, this constitution was submitted to the action of the freemen of the several towns in town meeting. The vote of this town, after much discussion, was taken March 24th, 1787. The vote taken shows the conservative tendencies that then prevailed, and the slowness of the people to adopt new and untried principles in important public matters. There were at the time: Legal voters in the town, 77; present and voted, 69; voted *against* adopting the constitution, 68; voted *for* its adoption, 1. As these votes were taken yea and nay, the names of the voters remain on the record. The name of the man who could dare to stand alone was Jonathan Maxson.

The town clerks of Richmond have been: John Webster, from August 28th, 1747, to June, 1749; William Clarke, to June, 1750; John Webster, to June, 1751; Simeon Perry, to August, 1754; Stephen Hoxsie, to June, 1755; John Tefft, to June, 1762; Thomas Lillibridge, to June, 1777; Thomas Tefft, to June, 1812; Rey-

nolds Hoxsie, to June, 1852; Halsey P. Clarke, present incumbent.

The town officers in 1888 were: Senator—Charles J. Greene; representative—Alvin H. Ecclestone; school committee—Charles J. Greene, elected in 1886; Charles L. Frost, elected in 1887, resigned in 1888, and George A. Perkins elected; Edward W. Shedd, elected in 1888; moderator—Henry F. Woodmansee; town clerk—Halsey P. Clarke; town council—1. Henry F. Woodmansee; 2. Edward W. Shedd; 3. Charles D. Chase; 4. George P. Farley; 5. Alvin H. Ecclestone; town treasurer—Charles J. Greene; town sergeant—William W. Lillibridge; justices of the peace—Abel Tanner, Othenial F. Collins, George P. Farley, George G. Palmer, Edward Lillibridge, Charles D. Chase, Reynolds C. Phillips; assessors—George H. Clark, Ellison Tinkham, David P. Kenyon, Joseph E. Lanphear, Charles Dobbrow; overseers of poor—David P. Kenyon, William P. Richmond; auditors—Robert B. Richmond, Herbert L. Barber, John W. Saunders; auctioneers—David R. Kenyon, George G. Palmer, Warren Dawley, W. C. Lanphear, Jr., W. W. Lillibridge, Charles A. Hoxsie, Herbert L. Barber, Henry G. Kenyon, Reynolds C. Phillips, Edward Lillibridge; collector of taxes—Alfred B. Phillips, Jr.; sealer of weights and measures—Nelson K. Church; sealer of leather—Jeremiah Blanchard; packer of fish—Amos J. Dawley; corder of wood—William W. Lillibridge; pound keepers—Nelson K. Church, Stephen A. Field; constables—William W. Lillibridge, Henry C. Barber, John H. Flier, Noah W. Wilcox, David R. Kenyon, George W. Aldrich; gauger of casks—Amos J. Dawley; land surveyor—Edward W. Shedd; surveyor of lumber—Thomas H. Barber; viewers of freehold—Andrew B. Moore, Clark Barber; field drivers—William C. Woodmansee, Paul G. Ennis, John Wells; special constables under liquor law—John F. Kenyon, Albert R. Greene; health officer—Alvin H. Ecclestone, M.D.; truant constable—William W. Lillibridge; appraisers of damage done by dogs—Elijah Hoxsie, Abial T. Kenyon, William C. Gardner.

Early Mills.—Reverend James R. Irish, in his centennial sketch of the town of Richmond, gives a complete history of the earlier mills, which we here insert:

"Grist and saw mills were a necessity to the early settlers, and happy for them the power to operate them was found in the streams that formed a part of their domain. How early, and where the first mills in town were built, no known record shows.

The small streams were larger and nearer perennial when the hills were covered with forests than now.

"Probably their first mills were built along these, as dams were more cheaply constructed than on the larger streams. In the memory of some now living, many of the streams now not occupied as mill forces had there saw mills, grist mills and forgingsmith shops. For similar purposes, the stream passing south of Reverend G. Tillinghast's was used just east on the Caleb Barber property, where also, early in the present century, Archibald Barber and Gardner Nichols had a wagon shop, doing much of their work by water power. White brook long ago carried a trip hammer for the manufacture of axes, hoes, etc.

"At Arcadia, just on the line between Exeter and Richmond, there was a saw mill. The evidences are still manifest there.

"At Wyoming mills were early built, and on the Hopkinton side were located the famous Brand's iron works.

"At Hope Valley, where the cotton factory now stands, there was a grist mill, having for one side of the flume a perpendicular rock.

"Where now is the village of Clark's Mills, on December 1st, 1759, Jeffrey Wilcox gave by will to his son, Abraham Wilcox, one acre of land. This was deeded by said Wilcox to Jeremiah Browning, March 8th, 1762, with a saw mill and grist mill in good running order.

"No mention is made of the saw mill in any subsequent transfer. The price paid by Browning for these mills and privilege was £3,000 current money of New England. We should judge that New England money must have had a *current* value that had run to a low ebb. This property was deeded by several transfers, till on January 16, 1771, it was deeded to Joshua Clarke, in the line of whose family it is still owned, and where a grist mill still runs for the mutual benefit of the proprietor and the community.

"As early as 1772 a saw mill and an iron manufactory existed where Kenyon's mills are now located. The establishment was then deeded by Samuel Stuart to Christopher Clarke.

"Mills existed at Usquepaug, early known as Mumford's Mills, but I believe these were always situated on the east side of the stream, in South Kingstown.

"Some more than one hundred and twenty years ago Wm.

Sweet owned a saw mill near where David Moore now lives. A mill still exists on the site.

"At Tug Hollow and Bellville there early existed saw and grist mills.

"Other similar mills may have existed elsewhere, but we omit any further details of them and turn to notice the progress in the manufacture of woolen and cotton yarn and cloths."

First Wagons.—The first one horse wagon introduced into town was said to have been imported from Connecticut by George Perry, the grandfather of Halsey P. Clarke. It was a primitive wagon without elliptical steel springs, but with a long wooden spring extending the entire length of the body. Before the introduction of one horse wagons marketing was done by carrying light burdens on horseback in bags or baskets.

"The venerable Simon Lillibridge informed me," says Reverend Mr. Irish, "that one of his father's neighbors contracted to deliver a dressed hog at Wickford, which weighed about three hundred pounds. He did not wish to drive his oxen so far, and as there was not a one horse wagon within eight or ten miles, he loaded his hog upon the back of his horse, and walked by his side to the market, some fourteen miles.

"Country stores were not then in the habit of receiving farm produce in exchange for merchandise, and each man marketed his own. If not wanted near home, it was carried usually to Newport or to Wickford. Mr. Lillibridge says the first wagon he ever saw was at Plainfield at a schoolbreak. The first he ever owned was made by Rowse Clarke. This Rowse Clarke had a wagon shop a little west of Shannock hill, near where Remington Clarke had a trip-hammer, blacksmith shop on Tony brook, a small stream a little west of Richard Chappell's. I have been thus minute both to give a proper idea of the facts as then existing, and also that those enjoying the facilities of the present day may more fully realize the great advantages they possess, and the consequent increase of obligation."

Schools.—There were no school houses and but few private schools in the early history of this town. The children were mainly instructed by their parents at home. Sometimes several families would unite and establish a school. The schools were usually kept in some large room, having a fire place from six to ten feet in length and from four to six feet in height. Round the walls of the room on three sides wide boards were fastened

at a suitable height and inclination for writing desks, in front of which seats, usually made of slabs or plank, were placed. The rooms were rarely or ever plastered.

"The first school house erected in this town was about the year 1806, in District No. 7, on the highway near the burying ground a little west of H. P. Clarke's. This house was built by Amos Lillibridge, George Perry, David Kenyon and Sprague Kenyon. In this house schools of more or less note were kept until about 1825, when it was burned down. The same year in District No. 8 a building partly of stone was erected by Caleb Barber near his house. It was called Barber's Academy. In this building schools were kept for several years.

"A few years after these houses were built, Judge James built a house near where Silas James lately lived, in District No. 8. This house was afterward moved up on Tefft's hill and used for a school house for a number of years, until 1838, when the new district school house was erected.

"About 1818 two houses were erected; one, called Clarke's school house, near Stanton's Corners, in District No. 15, built by Judge Samuel Clarke; the other, called Kenyon school house, erected near the residence of the Reverend Gilbert Tillinghast, in District No. 13. This house was built by the Kenyons, five brothers, namely, Samuel, John, Silas, Benedict and Cory. In these houses schools were kept for a number of years.

"In 1826 a school house was erected in District No. 9. This house was called the Bell school house, and was built by Jesse Reynolds, Robert Reynolds Wells Reynolds, Reynolds Hoxsie, Clark Sisson, Job Hoxsie, Rouse Hoxsie, Varnum Hoxsie and others. It was considered at the time a very nice house, and readily shows their enterprise and interest in the cause of education. A few years after the passage of the free school act (1828) this house was received as a district school house. It has since been repaired and furnished with new seats, and is now far from being the poorest school house in the town."

"Some years before the establishment of Free Schools," says Mr. Church, "an eccentric individual, giving his name as A. B., came into what is now District No. 9, and established a free school. Having taught the school during the winter term, he hired a lady to teach in the same school during the summer term. He paid his own board and all the expenses of the schools. The history of his life he never told to any of the people, nor

was it, so far as I know, ever known. He was considered to be a man of fine education and good moral character. He gave as his reason for teaching that he thought the children ought to have a chance to obtain an education. His discipline was mild but efficient. The condition upon which the children could attend his school seemed to be that they should behave well and mind their studies. Great benefit was derived from the school, and much interest awakened in the cause of education."

District No. 1.—The school house in this district was built in 1839. It was a small, cheap affair, located in a field near pine woods, and at considerable distance from the public highway. It was abandoned in 1859, and a neat, substantial house, with modern improvements was erected on the highway. In 1865, the village of Plainville having been recently built up in the southwest corner of the district, it was thought best to divide the district, which was done, and District No. 1 was moved farther north to its present location, and a new house was erected.

District No. 2.—A school house was built in this district in 1836. The house was of rather meagre proportions, and was located on the north side of the highway north of the village. In 1845 Rowland G. Hazard erected a nice stone building near his village of Carolina, in which the school has been kept since. In 1871 the district bought this property. In 1850 this district became joint with a portion of No. 5, of Charlestown, but in 1871 the Charlestown portion was withdrawn.

District No. 3.—The school house in this district was not erected till 1844. When the villages of Shannock Mills, Clark's Mills and Kenyon's Mills were built up, it was found that the house was inadequate, and in the year 1867 the district was divided and District No. 15 was formed from this. Soon after this a house was built near Kenyon's Mills, and in 1868 the old house was abandoned.

District No. 4 became joint with No. 17 of South Kingstown in 1838. The school house is located in that town.

Districts Nos. 5 and 6.—Small houses were erected in these districts in 1836.

District No. 7.—A school house was erected in this district in 1837. It was burned down in 1862 and a new one erected in 1864. In 1838 a portion of District No. 9, of Hopkinton became joint with this district. In 1870 a new and independent district was formed in Hopkinton, and became joint with this district.

District No. 8.—In 1837 a house was erected in this district.

Districts Nos. 9, 10 and 11.—No. 9 has been alluded to. Houses were erected in 10 and 11 in 1836. The houses are both small.

District No. 12.—A house was erected in this district in 1837. In 1869 it was abandoned and a new house built on the site.

District No. 13.—A house was erected in this district in 1842. In 1851 it was moved to its present location and enlarged, at which time it was made joint with portions of Nos. 3 and 4 of Exeter.

There seems to be a commendable interest upon the part of the inhabitants of the town to support the schools; not only the day schools receive attention, but evening schools, also, have been established at Carolina and at Wyoming.

HOPE VALLEY.—During the early years of Richmond's history, manufactories for wool and cotton were unknown in the country. The clothing of the inhabitants was manufactured by hand. Every farmer devoted a plat of ground to the raising of flax, and in his pastures grazed the sheep whose fleeces furnished material for the garments that were to protect their persons from the piercing blasts of wintry winds. The flax was broken and swingled by the swain himself, or some neighbor more skilled in the art. The mother hatcheled the flax, and early taught her daughters to card and spin the coarser parts known as tow. The finer parts, she wound on the distaff and spun it on a wheel propelled by the foot. This part formed the warp, and the tow the woof which the mother, or older girls, wove for the work-day wear of summer pants. In process of time cotton was introduced as a supplement to the tow and linen, or to take the place of the pure linen for those who could afford to keep a separate suit for Sabbath-day wear.

The first cotton factory in town was built on the site of the old grist mill at Hope Valley. The articles of agreement between the partners were dated May 9th, 1810. The persons signing this agreement were: Joseph Arnold, Godfrey Arnold, John Godfrey, Joseph Tefft, Gordon W. Arnold, Weeden Clarke, Jr. and Slocum Godfrey. June 10th, 1811, George Perry, Benjamin Perry and John Manchester became subscribers to the agreement. Gardner Barber also became a subscriber December 12th, 1812. This mill was run for the purpose only of making yarn. It was built two stories high and was thirty-four feet wide and forty-eight feet long. It has changed owners several times and has been en-

larged. It is now three stories high, fifty-two feet wide and one hundred and sixty-three feet long, At first it run four hundred dead spindles and made about three hundred pounds of yarn per week. It now runs over four thousand spindles and turns off ten thousand pounds per week. Its dam is regarded as a model one, curving toward the pond in the center, and is based on a rock which receives the falling water. Nichols & Langworthy are joint proprietors of this water power.

This party operated these mills until about 1843, then it passed through the hands of various parties until in 1853 it came into the possession of David L. Aldrich, the present proprietor, who enlarged the plant to three times its original size, and manufactured warps and negro cloth until 1861, when he manufactured army blankets for the United States government. Since the war the mills have been used in manufacturing carpet yarns.

A store is connected with these mills on the same side of Wood river in the town of Richmond. It is owned and managed by W. E. Browning, but both mills and store have become an important part of the village of Hope Valley.

ARCADIA.—The original Arcadia mill was built in Richmond about the year 1836 by the Spragues and Harrises, and operated by them under the superintendence of James T. Harris until 1842, when it was destroyed by lightning. The water privilege in this place was long ago used to run a saw mill, and this site was deeded May 23d, 1836, by Samuel Barber to the parties above named. The mill was soon rebuilt by the Spragues and No. 2 mill was built and run by them until 1865. The production was fine wide sheeting. At the last-mentioned date the property was purchased by Mr. David L. Aldrich, the present owner, who enlarged the plant one half and is running on print cloths, operating about 175 looms, with William B. Tillinghast superintendent.

The Millville mill is a small yarn mill built by Job Reynolds, Esq., about 1840 and run by him some years, then a few years by William R. Greene & Co., and then by the Spragues. In 1865 it was purchased by David L. Aldrich, the present owner and has since been run on coarse yarns.

The first store in Arcadia was built about the time of the building of the mills there in 1845, and was the property of the mill owners until 1865, when it passed from the Spragues into the hands of D. L. Aldrich. The old store is now changed into a tenement house. The new store was built in 1872. It is under the superintendence of Anson Greene.

November 24th, 1872, a hall erected by D. L. Aldrich & Co., over the store, was dedicated to public worship and social improvement. Religious services and a Sunday school have been maintained there most of the time since on Sundays, and at such other times as the interests of the people seemed to demand. No church has been organized here but churches in this vicinity have a patronage from the inhabitants of this place.

WYOMING.—This little village is situated on the Richmond side of the river and on the former site of the Brand Iron Works, built by Samuel Brand, who resided in an old house west of W. F. Segar's store, and gave name to the place. There was also a grist mill in the place. Mr. Brand then owned the land now occupied by the village of Wyoming.

June 1st, 1814, a company was organized here for the purpose of erecting a factory, the name being The Brothers' Cotton Manufacturing Company, consisting of Ezekiel Tefft, Samuel Tefft, Nathan Lillibridge, Stephen Tefft and Nathan Tefft. The factory erected by the Brothers' Manufacturing Company was burned about 1862. It was then owned by Pardon Olney and Lewis C. Kenyon. The fire caught from the whipper. The factory had a capacity for, and was running, thirty-six looms. Mr. Olney also had a factory on the other side of the stream, which was burned December 10th, 1875.

The first factory erected where the Tyler Batting and Warp Company's factory now is, was built by John and Pardon Olney in 1837. This was operated for a time by the brothers. Pardon, however, sold his interest to his brother John, who owned and occupied it till about 1844, when it was burned. This is supposed to have been set on fire by a boy who was dissatisfied that he was compelled to work in the mill. He is supposed to have perished in the mill, as he was not heard of afterward.

A second mill was soon after built by John Olney, afterward owned by J. T. Sheldon, who renovated it, making some additions and replacing the old machinery by that which is of the most approved modern structure. It run five thousand spindles employing about forty operatives, and produced from seven thousand to ten thousand pounds of yarn per week. Mr. Sheldon operated this mill until 1887, when it was sold to the "Tyler Batting and Warp Manufacturing Company" by the Hopkinton Savings Bank. This firm, under the superintendence of Henry

Phillips, who has had an experience of eighteen years in the mills, is carrying on an extensive business. The company is an incorporated one, having for president, C. C. Tyler; vice-president, J. L. Field; secretary and treasurer, M. R. Meyers. The company employs sixty hands and manufactures bats, warps, wicks, twines and yarns.

The first store of any prominence in the place was operated as early as 1837 by Olney & Richmond, who continued to trade there a number of years. N. & A. Fenner, owners of the mill, took the store finally. They sold to Potter & James, who carried on the mercantile trade till 1880, then John T. Sheldon and lastly J. P. Clarke, who trades there now and has the post office.

Francis B. Segar came to the village in 1850 and in 1851 succeeded W. R. Greene in the post office. In 1850 W. F. Segar built the store he now owns and occupies, where he has continued to trade in a general way for the past thirty-nine years. The postmasters have been: W. R. Greene, F. B. Segar, Luther A. Palmer, Brightman Tucker, F. B. Segar, W. F. Segar and J. P. Clarke.

Blacksmithing was carried on in the village by Daniel Kenyon as early as 1830 and afterward by his son John L. Kenyon, who is now in business. Carriage making as early as 1850 and since has been conducted by George Niles, and later by A. L. & C. L. Niles.

Francis Brown, who was a son-in-law of Samuel Brand, is supposed to have built the tavern where now stands the hotel of A. J. Dawley. That building was subsequently burned and the present building erected in its place. Mr. Brown also kept a jewelry shop and manufactured shoe and knee buckles, employing several men, among them being Tertius Bailey, his foreman, who was the father of Reverend S. B. Bailey, well known throughout this section. Joseph Irish, who died in 1818, owned and occupied it, and then Mrs. Fields. Both Mr. Irish and Mrs. Fields made a typical old fashioned tavern stand out of their business, but it did not pay. Mr. Mathew G. Wilbur next came into possession and kept a temperance house for ten or fifteen years. Following him came Silas R. Kenyon for about ten years, when he left deeply in debt. A. J. Dawley, the present occupant, took the house over forty years ago and still has possession.

Richmond Bank was organized in 1856 and continued its existence until 1866. The officers were: President, Francis B. Segar; cashier, J. B. Potter; directors, F. B. Segar, D. L. Aldrich, H. P. Clarke, Jesse Potter, A. G. Nichols, E. Barber, T. T. Hoxsie and C. A. Crandall. Capital, $50,000. Mr. F. B. Segar filled the office of president until May, 1862, when he was succeeded by Mr. A. G. Nichols, who continued in office until the closing of the bank.

Carolina.—In 1802, Joseph Nichols built a grist mill near the present location of Carolina Mills. His dam was a wooden structure, utilizing only a small portion of the head and fall of the stream as at present obtained. There was then only one house in the vicinity. In 1834, this, with nearly three hundred acres of land, was sold to Aaron and Sands Kenyon, who in 1836 sold it G. H. P. Wilcox. The present dam was built by Mr. Wilcox in 1837, he having in contemplation the building of a machine shop and factory. In consequence of the financial pressure of 1837 the work was suspended.

Rowland G. Hazard purchased the property in 1841 and built most of the present buildings there now for the manufacture of cotton cloth, running about one hundred looms. In September, 1863, the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company purchased the property, and on December 1st, 1863, they sold it to Theophilus Hyde. His right was sold by virtue of a mortgage September 5th, 1868, to R. G. Hazard, who in turn deeded the same to Messrs. Tinkham, Metcalf & Co., February 1st, 1869. The Carolina Mills Company, who now own and operate the mills for the manufacture of fancy cassimeres, purchased the property of Tinkham, Metcalf & Co., February 1st, 1872. This company employ a hundred hands and more constantly, and operate forty-four broad looms.

About the year 1837 a store was established here. E. A. Kenyon & Co. now own the store and post office.

This village is mostly on the Charlestown side. In 1845 Rowland G. Hazard erected a school house in Richmond, northwest of the village, and in 1871 the property, consisting of a house and lot, was sold to the district for $700. January 27th, 1872, District No. 8 of Charlestown, and District No. 2 of Richmond were consolidated, and this school became a part of the Carolina Joint District.

Samoset Hall at Carolina Mills was built in 1872. In this hall

the Richmond and Charlestown Teachers' Institute, which was organized in December, 1874, always assembles.

The *Carolina Free Baptist Church* is located at this point, but on the Charlestown side. It is, however, composed largely of members from the town of Richmond. The pastors of this society have been as follows: J. Burnham Davis, 1866 to 1867; J. M. Rich, from 1867 to 1873; L. W. Manning, from 1873 to 1875; M. W. Burlingame, from 1875 to 1876; B. D. Peck, from 1877 to 1879; H. W. Waldron, from 1879 to 1881; F. H. Peckham, from 1882 to 1884; J. Herbert Yeomans, from 1884 to 1887; Arthur E. Cox, from 1887 to the present time.

SHANNOCK.—Jesse Babcock had a grist mill here at an early date. It was in one part of his dwelling. It was an old mill as early as 1828, but it is not known when it was built. John T. Knowles purchased the site and built a small wooden mill, mostly for custom work. This was subsequently enlarged and run by George Weeden, and still later by Alexander Carmichael & Co., and was burned down in January, 1885.

On the Richmond side Joshua Clarke of Block Island came here and purchased the water privilege and a large tract of land in 1771. He married Elizabeth Dodge February 26th, 1769, and died in Richmond in 1796. His son, Perry Clark, built the grist mill, with an old-fashioned overshot wheel, which was run for many years. He would go to Providence with his products once a week with his team. He also owned and operated a store, now used as a storage room. He carried on considerable business here as early as 1815. Lodowick Hoxsie then owned a saw mill in the place; and a cotton factory was erected in 1838 by Samuel Hoxsie, which in some way became in part the property of Perry Clark. The cotton factory operated about one thousand spindles. This property was purchased by Charles and Simeon P. Clark in 1864, and is now included in the present mills. The present mill was erected in 1849.

The first cotton mill, built in 1834, passed into the hands of Greene & Daniels, in 1855, and in 1856 Charles and Simeon P. Clark bought it. In 1870 Simeon P. Clark took it alone, and in 1876 George H. Clark became a partner. In 1884 the property passed into the hands of George H. Clark, who now operates 3,000 spindles, and is manufacturing yarns.

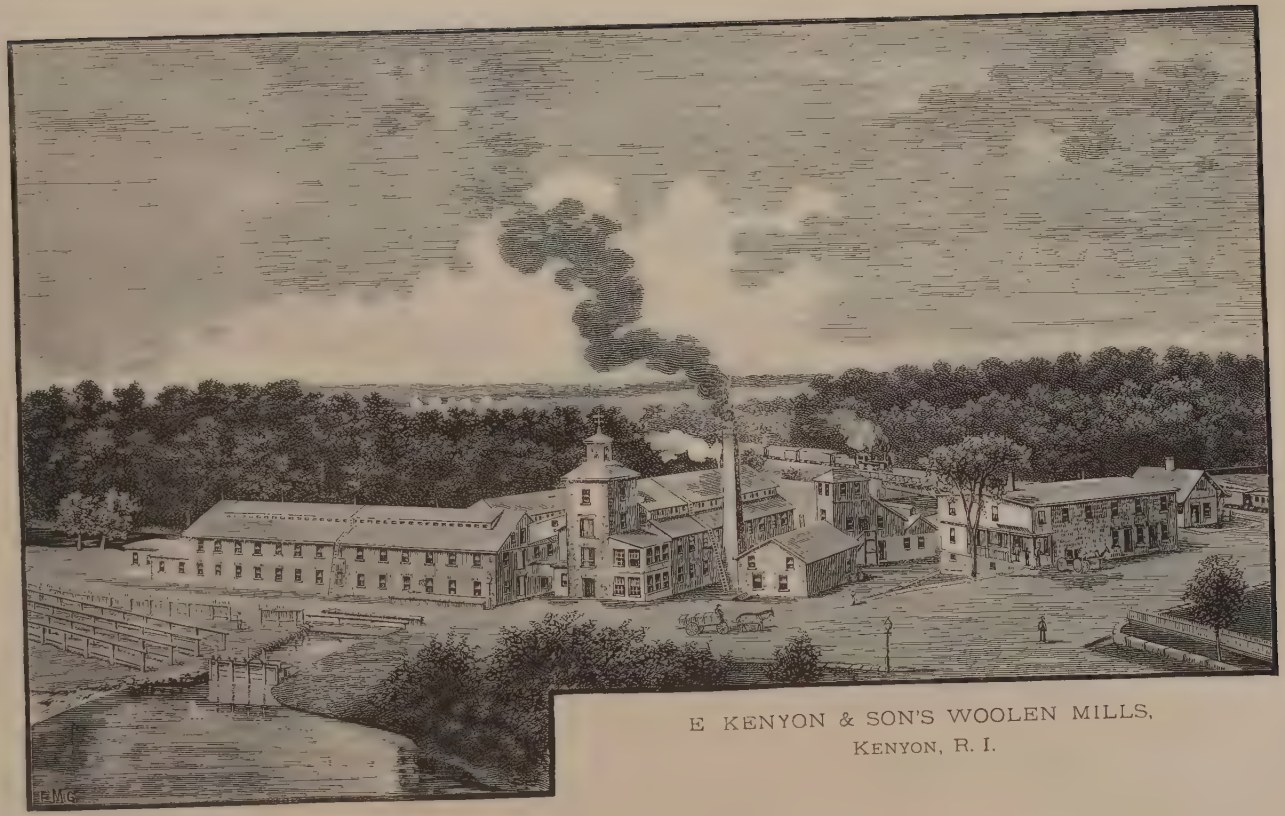
The first store was the one long used by Perry Clark in an early day. The next one was erected in 1848, and managed for

years by Simeon P. Clark, an old trader, and since 1888 by A. P. Allen, a most estimable gentleman, who has recently died. W. C. Lanphear came to Shannock in 1858. At that time Henry Hoxsie had a store in the place, which he kept for twenty years. He was succeeded by James Collins a few years ago, and Collins was succeeded by C. E. Sullivan & Co., a very enterprising business firm of the place, who also keep the post office. Mr. Lanphear traded from 1858 to 1878, when he closed up. He took the railroad station in 1857, and has been one of the faithful railroad employees in that position ever since.

CLARK'S MILLS.—William Clark, Jr., one of the early settlers of the town, lived on the east side of Shannock, on a tract of land he owned, bounded on the east by Beaver river, north by the highway, west by Babcock's land, and south by what is now called Clark's Mills. His homestead was on the same farm now owned and occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Henry Kenyon. Thomas Clark located in the northern part of the town. In 1848 Charles Clark and his brother Simeon P. built the mill at this place, and in 1850 a Mr. Greene commenced operations. Mr. Simeon P. Clark eventually purchased his brother's interests and run the mills alone. The estate is now owned by George H. Clark.

At Clark's Mills an Advent society or church was organized about 1855, with members from the adjacent towns as well as Richmond. Its meetings, which were at first held in this town, have been transferred to a hall on the Charlestown side of the stream.

KENYON'S MILLS.—This place is situated on the main line of the New York, Providence & Boston railroad, and as early as 1772 a saw mill and an iron manufactory existed where the mills are now located. The property was then deeded by Samuel Stuart to Christopher Clark. The factory when first built was for the purpose of carding wool into rolls to be spun by hand. Connected with this was a fulling mill and cloth dressing apparatus. A man by the name of "Mallard" built a factory of this kind here, which was subsequently known as Holburton's Mills. In 1820 Lewis Kenyon purchased the estate of Thomas Holburton, and continued the business as a dresser of cloth until his death. A copartnership was then formed by his sons, Abial S. and Elijah Kenyon, who operated the mill. They continued the cloth dressing for a short time, but soon put in spinning and weaving



E. KENYON & SON'S WOOLEN MILLS,
KENYON, R. I.

machines and commenced to manufacture cloth. In 1844 they erected a new mill, more complete and with better facilities. This they operated until Elijah Kenyon bought his brother's interest in the property. In 1862 he erected a spacious building near the mill, for the purpose of carrying on a general store business in connection with the manufacturing.

In 1863 C. B. Coon was admitted as a partner, and business was conducted under the firm name of Kenyon & Coon. In 1864 new tenement houses were built for the operatives, and in 1866 a cotton mill was built for the manufacture of cotton yarns, to be used in the goods that were being manufactured, they heretofore having purchased yarns needed in the manufacture of their goods, of other parties.

A new dye house was also built at this time, with increased facilities for dyeing and scouring wool. The water power being insufficient after the new mill was built, an engine was put in capable of giving sufficient power to run all the works, if necessary, independent of the power derived from the water-wheel. The style of the firm was changed in 1881 from Kenyon & Coon to E. Kenyon & Son, John S. Kenyon being admitted to an interest in the business. The mills now have a capacity of eight sets, and have been operated since the death of Mr. Kenyon in 1881, by his son John S. Kenyon.

A post office has recently been established at this place, and the postmaster is Levi J. Cornell, who is also worthy master of Grange No. 6.

In January, 1889, a railroad station was established here, which has been named Kenyon Station.

Woodville.—Captain Nicholas Larkin originally owned a grist mill and the water privilege situated higher up the stream than where the dam is now. Larkin joined with Simeon Perry and built the Woodville dam. He built the grist mill on the Richmond side and Perry commenced the manufacture of iron on the Hopkinton side, and hence the village was first called Perry's Iron Works.

Black sand was obtained from Point Judith beach and mixed with scrap and cast iron in the manufacture of wrought iron, which was esteemed a good article. When then this power began to be used for factory purposes the village took the name of Woodville.

On the Richmond side a stone factory, erected some twenty-

five years since by J. F. Harris, was later run by the Rhode Island Hosiery Company. C. Larned was the superintendent, and the company employed twenty-five hands. They sent out about seventy dozen pairs of socks per day. The mill had five jacks, with one thousand spindles. The socks manufactured here were not disfigured with those unpleasant seams so annoying in socks manufactured in many mills. They made socks of all wool, all cotton, or a mixture of the two, to meet the exigencies of the trade. The Wood River Mills Company now own the property.

The *Woodville Seventh Day Baptist Church* is located just out of the village of Woodville near the Wood River Branch railroad. The house now in use was erected in 1847. The society was organized in 1843, in a school house near Shannock mills. At that time an appropriate address was made by Elder Coon, who gave the right hand of fellowship to Elder Solomon Carpenter in behalf of the little band of brethren thus set apart as a church. This society, never large, is now almost extinct. It has been largely influenced by the manufacturing interests at Woodville. Since the organization the following persons have been its pastors, viz.: Reverend Solomon Carpenter, A. M. State, missionary of the Seventh Day Baptist church, Reverends John Greene, S. S. Griswold, Henry Clarke, J. W. Morton, L. M. Cottrell, Forbes Beebee, Herbert Babcock and Reverend Horace Stillman, the present pastor.

PLAINVILLE.—N. Sheffield Wilbur owned extensive landed property here at one time. To Mr. D. L. Aldrich he made the offer of a mill privilege and the right of flowage, with four acres of ground for village purposes, as a free donation, on condition that he (Mr. Aldrich) should erect a factory there. This was about the year 1862. Mr. Aldrich built the factory and the village. The mill was an excellent one, built for eight sets of woolen machinery, all gotten up in the most approved style, and superior cassimeres were manufactured. Thirty-two tenements and a store evidence the growth of the place.

The *Wood River Chapel* was incorporated by the Rhode Island state legislature for the perpetual use of all Christians, irrespective of denomination. It was erected on rising ground just outside the village on the road running from Plainville to Wood River Junction and formally dedicated July 14th, 1878. The land on which the building stands was given by Messrs. Aldrich

& Milner, the owners of the Plainville mill and village, who also contributed some five hundred dollars toward its erection. Two New York commission houses gave fifty dollars each, and friends elsewhere gave liberally. Mr. William A. Burdick, of Westerly, contributed the stone work. Mr. J. P. Palmer, of Rockville, was the builder.

Hillsdale.—There was an old grist mill at Hillsdale, said to have been built by Jonathan Potter. This was sold to George James. December 10th, 1827, William Jenks purchased it of George James, and March 20th, 1828, deeded three-sixteenths to Ebenezer Carpenter. They together, erected a factory and carded wool for customers, as report has it.

Between 1830 and 1836, Whitman Kenyon and Wanton Lillibridge engaged at this place in the manufacture of coarse mixed cloth, popularly known as "negro cloth." Their sons continued to carry on a similar business at this place subsequently.

Tug Hollow Mills. In 1811 Robert Reynolds erected a factory here and first used it as a woolen mill, and engaged in custom carding. Subsequently it was enlarged and machinery added for the spinning and weaving of cotton. It continued to be used for this purpose until 1836, when the property came into the possession of Sheldon & Hoxsie, who changed the manufacture to that of warps for satinets. The old mill formerly here was burned down and has not been rebuilt. This factory was erected by Wells Reynolds.

Usquepaug.—This place is situated on both sides of Queen's river, and is partly in the town of South Kingstown. The place was formerly called Mumford, from the fact of the Mumford family having been among the first settlers and owners of a large estate here. Silas Mumford erected a grist mill here about the year 1807. Subsequently he built a carding mill, and used to card wool into rolls. In 1817 or thereabouts he invented a machine for cleaning wool of burrs, which was the first machine ever used for that purpose in those early times. In 1836 a mill was erected for the manufacture of Kentucky jeans by J. B. M. Potter. It was called Independence mill, from the fact that it was raised on the 4th of July. It retained this name until the government changed the name of the post office to Usquepaug, when the mill took the latter name. Mr. Potter continued to operate the mill with success until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he went into the government service, and the prop-

erty passed into other hands. The mill was burned in 1866, and has not been rebuilt.

QUEEN'S RIVER BAPTIST CHURCH, USQUEPAUG*.—Perhaps no better or more conclusive account of the origin of this church can be given than to copy from its records *verbatim*, which, though very meagre, is the best we have been able to obtain:

"South Kingstown, Oct. 24th, 1819.

"At a convention of a number of brethren in the above said town, at the dwelling house of bro. Henry Hubbard, elder William Northup and brethren for the examination of a branch of the North Kingstown church to see whether there be a church, and if so to set them apart as a church or give them fellowship in behalf of the church, as a church of our Lord Jesus Christ. After hearing the brethren of the branch go through declaring what the Lord had done for them, and their views of a church in that place, saw the union among them, and we the representatives of the church, that is elder William Northup, Samuel Tillinghast, William Sweet, James Hendrick, with others, agree that the Lord had placed a candlestick there, and the brethren representatives of the church gave them fellowship in the Lord and fear of God.

"Signed in behalf of the convention.

"ELDER WM. NORTHUP."

Immediately after the foregoing, the records show the following: "Names of brethren and sisters that were set off as members of the Queen's River church at the time of the foregoing convention, Elijah Wilcox, Henry C. Hubbard, James Smith, Noah Wilcox, David Sherman, jr., Thomas B. Tanner, Peleg Slocum, Ira Boss, Joseph Belcher, Mary Hubbard, Hannah Tanner, Sibil Dawley, Mary James, Sarah Belcher, Hannah Sherman, Joanna Smith, Elsie Durfee, Mary Babcock, Amy Mory and Abigal Sweet."

The foregoing record would indicate that the church was recognized by and received the right hand of fellowship from the North Kingstown, or parent church, as none other is mentioned as being represented at the convention. It would also appear that the twenty names set off to form the new church were members of the First North Kingstown, although at a recent examination of their records only ten of the names were found, viz.: Elijah Wilcox, James Smith, Noah Wilcox, David Sherman, jr.,

*Prepared by T. T. LOCKE, Clerk, for the Narragansett Association.

Thomas B. Tanner, Peleg Slocum, Joseph Belcher, Hannah Tanner, Hannah Sherman and Abigal Sweet. Nothing in relation to articles of faith or church covenant is on or attached to the book of records, though it is quite certain that the church had both, for there are lying in the book of records loose leaflets of paper, unlike those of which the book is composed, on which are to be found articles of faith and a church covenant, which its oldest members claim were adopted by the church at its organization. The house of Henry C. Hubbard, in which the convention and recognition services were held, having since undergone repairs, is now occupied by John Hoxsie, Esq.

The infant church, without pastor or sanctuary, held its first meeting for business December 4th, 1819, at the house of Elijah Wilcox, now owned by a descendant of his, Mr. John T. Wilcox. Its second meeting for business was held April 1st, 1820, at the Nazareth school house, situated in the town of South Kingstown, near the Dugway bridge, which renders it quite certain the house was completed during the winter months of that year. It is known, however, that when built it was for both church and school purposes, and owned in shares, chiefly by church members, of whom Henry C. Hubbard held the largest number, hence it was their peculiar privilege or right to use it, which they did, making it a permanent place of worship for the church until October 24th, 1840, a period of twenty-one years. It was also familiarly known as the Dugway school house. On the 30th day of November, 1841, its stockholders, in consideration of $112.50, sold their entire interest in the property to District No. 18, of South Kingstown. Although this was its house of worship in the earlier part of its history especially, it not unfrequently held religious services and even meetings for business at private houses of the brethren, viz.: Elijah Wilcox, Henry C. Hubbard, Noah Wilcox, Joseph Belcher and others. October 24th, 1840, the church changed its place of worship to the Washingtonville school house, at Mumford's Mills (now Usquepaug), situated on the plat of ground now owned and occupied by joint school district Nos. 4, of Richmond, and 18 of South Kingstown. Here it continued to worship until the autumn of 1848, at which time the house was burned, when the church was kindly permitted to return to the Dugway school house. Here it remained until the fall of 1849, when it removed to its new house of worship, which had been in process of erection nearly six years, but now com-

pleted at cost of $1,051. It is situated on a highway one-fourth of a mile east from the village of Usquepaug, and is still occupied by the church.

As before stated, the church had no pastor until 1822, a period of about three years, when the ordination of Henry C. Hubbard to the gospel ministry took place at the Nazareth school house, and he at once entered upon the pastoral charge of the little flock, whom he faithfully served with honor to himself and fidelity to God and the cause. It is to be regretted that a more detailed account of his early history and Christian life cannot be given, as circumstances and the testimony of those who knew him give unmistakable evidence that he was eminently exemplary, persevering and self-sacrificing in his efforts to do good. Only one was added to the church during the first nine years of its existence and the first six years of his pastorate. This was in the year 1823. The same year there were two excluded and two dismissed by letter, and, in 1826, another was dismissed by letter, all of which had reduced its membership to sixteen, being only three-fourths of its original number. Thus with thinned ranks, it struggled on yet three years more with neither addition nor diminution of numbers. In the year 1829 sixteen were added to the church, thus increasing its membership one hundred per cent.

During the next ten years which brings us to 1840, the aggregate amount of accessions number fifteen. The year 1840, being the last full year of this pastorate, was marked by deeper spiritual interest and larger accessions to the church than any previous, which must have been a matter of great rejoicing, especially to its faithful pastor (Reverend Henry C. Hubbard), who had these many years gone in and out before the little flock, watching over and caring for them. During his pastorate forty-eight were added to the church by baptism, three by letter, and one by experience. His occupation was that of a blacksmith, a trade by which he obtained much celebrity in the manufacture of excellent hoes, axes, edged tools, etc. He was regarded by many as possessing supernatural power through the medium of prayer and the laying on of hands to heal the sick. On May 9th, 1841, his pastorate of nearly nineteen years was suddenly closed by death in this wise: while preaching that morning in the Washingtonville school house from Matthew v: 13, with more than usual earnestness, and for the moment dwelling on the sixth

verse of the same chapter, he faltered, and but for the timely aid of one who sat near, would have fallen. He was at once taken from the house, placed in his carriage and taken home to his family, where he survived only a few hours. Shortly before death, as if admonished that his approaching dissolution was at hand, he made known to two intimate friends of his a request that when dead, his remains should be interred in the Tanner family burial ground, so called (situated on the farm then owned and occupied by Thomas B. Tanner), with the head lying to the north and feet to the south, and that common round stones of granite be placed at the grave to mark his last resting place on earth. This request was fully granted and adhered to by his friends, until after the lapse of nearly twenty years, when the round stones were removed from his grave and slabs of marble placed in their stead.

The church being now destitute of a pastor, soon turned its attention to one of its own number, Brother Ezekiel J. Locke (who though young in the cause exhibited a marked talent and strong Christian zeal), as the Moses who should lead them. Consequently at a business meeting of the church held at the Washingtonville school house September 4th, 1841, it was voted to give Mr. Locke a license to preach for the term of three months, at the expiration of which (December 4th of the same year), the church met again at the same place and were unanimous in the belief that Brother Locke showed unmistakable evidence that he was called of God to the work of the ministry; consequently then and there the church arranged to convene an ecclesiastical council on the 23d day of the same month to sit at the house of John Hopkins, to consider the propriety of his ordination. At the time and place appointed, this council assembled, six churches being represented, when, after listening at length to remarks from the candidate, it expressed perfect confidence in the brother's religious experience and Christian sincerity, and recommended that the church encourage him in the improvement of his gift, and at the end of four months call another council, again to consider the propriety of his ordination. Nearly one year, however, passed by, when on November 19th, 1842, the church again assembled at the Washingtonville school house and voted to call a second council to meet at the house of John Hopkins January 5th, 1843, to consider again the propriety of ordaining Mr. Locke. This council was duly convened but adjourned for want of numbers.

The church again met on the 11th day of the same month at the house of the candidate and voted unanimously to call still another council for the same purpose to be held at the house of John Hopkins on the 19th day of that month; which according to appointment duly assembled, four churches being represented, and as a result, voted unanimously to set him apart to the gospel ministry by ordination and appointed the 26th day of that month, at the Washingtonville school house, as the time and place for its consummation. In accordance with this arrangement, brethren, representatives of Queen's River and other churches, met and proceeded to the ordination of the candidate. The transaction seems to have been of divine arrangement, as the combined efforts of pastor and church under God during the year were signally blessed beyond precedent in the history of the church; its accessions numbering forty-four.

On the 4th day of November in the same year (1843) the church for the first time elected deacons, viz.: Benjamin Locke and Isaac Hopkins. The latter served the church in that capacity from the date of his election faithfully and well until September 28th, 1878, a period of nearly thirty-five years, when he passed to his reward, the church losing in him an example of patience and perseverance of rare merit. The years 1849–50 were years of much spiritual growth and activity in the church, its list of membership being increased by twenty-four additional names.

The year 1854 was one of revivals generally, which in their onward course visited this church, gathering sixteen within its fold. The year of 1858 was one marked with spirituality in the church, while its accessions, which were fifty-seven, outnumbered that of any year in its history. Smaller accessions were variously interspersed throughout the next ten years, which bring us to 1868, the closing year of this, the second pastorate, a period of nearly twenty-six years. During this pastorate one hundred and forty-seven were added to the church by baptism, fourteen by letter and six by experience; total, one hundred and sixty-seven. On December 12th, 1868, their much beloved pastor closed his labors with them, resigned his pastorate and severed his connection with the church by taking a letter of admission with which to unite elsewhere. He used it uniting with a church in Stonington, Illinois, February 15th, 1869.

In the spring of 1869 the church called to its pastorate the Reverend George K. Clarke, who remained with them on small

salary until the spring of 1871, when he resigned. From 1871 to 1872 the church had only occasional supplies. From 1872 to 1876 it was variously and partially supplied with preaching by Reverend Justus Aldrich, brother Orin S. Gardiner, of Providence, Reverend Joseph W. Carpenter and others. The year of 1873 was especially marked by a deep religious interest when revival services were conducted by state missionary Reverend Justus Aldrich, resulting in an addition of sixteen names to its membership. From the year 1875 to the present time the Reverend Joseph W. Carpenter has, with a few exceptions, supplied the pulpit and administered the sacrament on second Sabbaths, receiving for such services annually a small salary or donation obtained chiefly by subscription; the larger part of the remaining Sabbaths have been variously supplied by Reverends Aldrich, Durfee, Prior, Locke, Conant, Jones, Weaver, Bartlett, Chesebrough, and brethren Gardner, Baker, Wood, Marsh, Bates and others. The years 1877–78 deserve more than a passing notice, as they were years of more than usual prosperity and Christian zeal in the church. In the early part of 1877 meetings were held, in private houses in the neighborhood, which soon evinced a revival spirit, when they were removed to the church where they were conducted chiefly by the state missionary when, as a result, on the 29th of April following he baptized eleven persons who thus united with the church.

The church united with the Warren Association September 8th, 1841, with which it remained nineteen years, when its connection with that body was severed for the purpose of uniting in the formation of the Narragansett Association, which was organized October 2d, 1860, and held its nineteenth annual gathering with this church September 4th and 5th, 1877, which proved to be one of pleasure and profit to both church and people. On December 8th of the same year the church adopted as its own, with little alteration, the entire contents of the *Baptist Church Manual*, containing the declaration of faith covenant, rules of order and brief forms of church letters, by J. Newton Brown, D. D., which is commonly called the "New Hampshire Confession." The zeal and enthusiasm of the church engendered by the last revival did not lose its vitality during the remainder of the year, but another series of meetings under the management of the state missionary, were commenced in the early part of 1878, which continued throughout the winter, resulting in addition of twenty-six names

to its roll of membership. The office of deacon made vacant by the death of Deacon Isaac T. Hopkins, was supplied by the election of Brother Robert J. Donnelly November 9th, 1878.

A Sabbath school has been connected with the church sixty years. It was organized in the year 1828, with Miss Elvira Spear as superintendent. In its earlier years the school was usually discontinued through the winter months and resumed again at the approach of spring, which later has been conducted throughout the year.

The clerks of the church have been: Joseph Belcher, from December 4th, 1819, to August 5th, 1826; Clark Lawton, 2d, from August 31st, 1833, to December 5th, 1840; Benjamin Locke, from December 5th, 1840, to March 4th, 1843; Isaac T. Hopkins, from March 4th, 1843, to September 12th, 1863; Benjamin Locke, from September 12th, 1863, to July 1st, 1876; Thomas Locke, from July 1st, 1876, to the present time. During the seven years intervening between the clerkship of Joseph Belcher and that of Clark Lawton, the records show that only two meetings for business were held, one on December 13th, 1828, and the other on May 1st, 1830, the doings of which have no signature attached to them, which renders it probable the church was without a clerk during that period. Two of its members have been licensed to preach, namely: Brother Robert Wilcox for a term of three months from March 4th, 1843, and Brother Ezekiel J. Locke for a term of three months from September 4th, 1841.

The church, although in limited circumstances financially, has never as a body deemed it advisable to solicit conventional or pecuniary aid, other than by subscription or donation by its own field; although we find by the minutes of the Rhode Island Baptist Anniversaries of 1881 and 1882, that a total of fifty-six dollars and twenty-five cents was paid, by the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention to the Queen's River church; yet in this specific transaction, intervening agencies acted without the advice, consent or approbation of the church.

Second Baptist Church, Richmond.—The old records which have been tolerably well preserved give the following item of interest as to the beginning of a church in this place, viz.: "It being a time of declension, iniquity abounding, and the love of many waxing cold in this part of the land, and churches dividing and subdividing until the public worship of God is all most generally neglected at the places of worship in the separate Baptist

profession; whereupon the Lord put it into the minds of some of us to meet once in four weeks at the house of our brother, William Tafft, in Richmondtown, the same were continued some time."

At length on the evening after public worship on the 14th day of November, 1773, there being present seven brethren, the motion was made "whether or no it would be most for the glory of God and our own happiness to endeavor to take labor to inquire into one another's minds to see if we were so agreed in points of principle and practice that we could freely associate and assemble together and keep up weekly meetings, and endeavor to get united in some order; and all present unanimously agreed to meet on the 20th day of said November, in order to enter the labor."

This meeting was held according to appointment with increased numbers present. The following question was proposed, viz.: "Why may we not unite together to build the cause of God?" and to give time for consideration of so important a measure, the meeting adjourned to the 11th day of December. At this meeting, which was fully attended, it was concluded "to give each other the means of fellowship by giving a relation of the dealings of God with them in moving them forward to this work," and the meeting was adjourned to the 13th day of the same month. Two other meetings were held during this month with the same hearty interest in the object of church building. Principles and practices were freely discussed, and the standing of those who proposed to unite in fellowship was carefully and prayerfully considered.

The numbers increased who showed their desire for building the cause of God. Meetings were held from time to time, as it appears from the records, and on the 26th day of March, 1774, the persons named considered themselves to have gone to the end of labor so as to lay themselves down in the cause of God, one with another, and accordingly as enabled gave themselves up to the Lord, and one to another by the will of God as the beginning of a church of Christ in this place. Only eight of the twenty-one names previously given in appear on this first enrollment of members, and, owing to some dissatisfaction with the standing of one of these persons, there were several adjourned meetings without special agreement. This small body received into its fellowship three members on the 18th day of June following

their organization. At this time we have the record of the first covenant meeting "held on the third seventh day in the month." The following record appears in connection with this meeting of June 18th, viz.: "On account of some of us not having gone through the ordinance of baptism and laying of hands, and on account of the difficulty in the number," they concluded at this meeting to write to "Elder Solomon Sprague, Simeon Brown and Eliezer Brown, together with their churches, to come and behold our order and do as the Lord might direct on the 1st day of August, 1774."

This meeting was held at the appointed time, but found some difficulty with the standing of three of the members, and adjourned after giving friendly advice to them, and the church as then constituted. The advice was cordially accepted. During the three months following this conference of ministers and messengers from neighboring churches, the church received eight persons into its fellowship, which showed a growing interest in the new enterprise. Their numbers being now sufficient in their judgment to be regularly constituted a church of Christ, they proceeded to send a second time for the sister churches for fellowship and help in ordinances. Accordingly their request was answered, "and on the last Monday in November, 1774, met at Brother William Tafft's in Richmondtown, Elders Solomon Sprague, Simeon Brown, with messengers, and a member of Eliezer Brown's church, and being in conference convened proceeded to inquire into our order, and finding satisfaction, gave us fellowship as a church and entered in special covenant with us accordingly." The names of the members appear on our record of this time, nine males and ten females, nineteen in all.

A meeting was appointed by Elder Solomon Sprague, to be held the third Sabbath in December following the recognition services, "in order for the administration of ordinances, at which time he attended, and ten of the members submitted to baptism, and the ordinance was administered."

At a church meeting held on the 11th day of this month, a few days previous to the baptism, the brethren made provision for the communion table by providing *two platters* and *two beaker glasses* for the use of the church, and also a book for records and appointed Nathaniel Perkins to be clerk of the church. Immediately following, articles of faith and practice were adopted, which set forth the strong doctrines of the gospel in seventeen

numbers. Two of these are evidently of the Six Principle Baptist faith and practice, though a degree of liberty is given in one of them as follows: "We believe the imposition or the laying on of hands with prayer is a gospel doctrine and ought to be observed and practiced by all them that are true believers in Jesus Christ, but we charitably believing there be many sincere Christians that be full in the faith and practice of five of our principles, yet not holding this doctrine so extensive as we do, but holding it as an ordinance to be observed in the church, we do not make such neglect a bar to our communion, but mean to bear the same."

The church united with the general conference, afterward the Stonington Union Association of Eastern Connecticut, October 1st, 1776. The delegates attended according to their appointment and were accepted in covenant without presenting any form of church constitution. This shows the liberal views of that body at that time.

At a meeting of the church held in December, 1776, the subject of building a public meeting house was discussed and plans were agreed upon, and a committee of five was appointed to purchase land to build it on as soon as they could conveniently have the work done. But for some reason not stated in the records no action was taken by the committee, and the matter was suffered to go by default.

The church continued to hold meetings, resolve, receive and dismiss members without the aid of a pastor until April, 1781, a period of six and a half years. During this time thirty-three were added to the church and eight were dismissed or died. An interesting item is on record bearing date July 11th, 1778, viz.: "Suspended from our communion our brother, a negro for leaving his master and going to the British troops, enemies to our state then lying in Newport harbor."

At a church meeting held April 19th, 1781, after prayer, the first question proposed was "who hath got a special call to Brother Charles Boss as a watchman?" Answer was made by twenty brothers and sisters. At a meeting held on the 12th day of May, at which a number more of the members were present, they united most heartily in a call to Brother Boss to become their pastor, and the day was fixed for his examination and ordination. At the time appointed, June 14th, 1781, a council convened, consisting of Elders Simeon Brown, Eliezer Brown, Sol-

omon Sprague, Elisha Green, with messengers from the several churches, and by appropriate religious service set apart the brother to the work of the gospel ministry. This brother was one of the constituent members of the new organization, and had evidently taken a leading part in the work of building the cause of God from the first. He served the church as its pastor seven years and one month from his ordination.

This was an eventful period in the history of the church and deserves more than a passing notice. The year following the ordination of Brother Boss the question of his support as a pastor took the form of a disturbing element. The question was raised as to the duty of each member bearing an equitable proportion of expense in the support of the gospel and assistance to their minister in special manner. A vote was passed by a small majority to such an effect. The basis of raising funds as proposed was the taxable property of each member, which should be given to the committee and the proportion assessed be called for by vote of the church from time to time as he needed. But no regard to this vote was had, and only voluntary aid was received and this was in the products of the soil, to pay the last year's rent for Elder Boss. At a subsequent meeting it was voted that each member should contribute an equal sum upon every hundred dollars as he should think himself to be worth, and that the rule be established of nine pence on the hundred dollars.

Soon after this method for raising money for necessary expenses was adopted and put in force we find the following record, viz.: "The church is now under great trials." Public worship was kept up, however, from June, 1783, the date of these troubles, till the following December, when it was decided that the union was broken and government was lost. Thus matters of church interest seemed indeed deplorable, giving the pastor occasion for extreme anxiety and the practice of great wisdom; and on the 16th of June, 1784, he in his own name called a conference of seven churches to give advice to the troubled body or to the members not willing to give up the organization. The first meeting was a failure. The second, a month afterward, was little less than a failure, and amid the confusion which resulted from the free expression of divergent doctrinal views, the meeting closed by a vote that "it is not for the honor of the cause of Christ to meet any more as a church under the denomination of the Church of Christ in Richmond under the care of Elder

Boss." Thus the church appeared to lose its visible existence and by its own vote was extinct.

Such was the condition of affairs until September following, when the organization was renewed and "Articles of Travail," so called, were adopted, and fellowship renewed with joy and thanksgiving. These "articles of travail" are worthy of being adopted and practiced in all our churches at the present day. At a subsequent date other articles were adopted which were intended to regulate the conduct of members one toward another in promoting purity of character and becoming behavior before the world. These, too, are full of practical good sense and worthy of present regard.

A large proportion of the previous membership of the church returned in what is called the revival of order and discipline, and renewed their covenant, and sought to adhere to the practice of an equitable assessment for the support of the institution of the gospel.

And now the matter of building a meeting house was revived, said house when built to be under the direction of and for the use of the said society of the Baptist church professing the six principles, in union and fellowship with the Stonington Association, to be held in trust forever by seven male members of said church. The dimensions of the house were to be 36 by 28 feet, of the usual height. The names of the subscribers to the enterprise are given on the records together with the amount of subscription in money or its value in material. The members of the church subscribed to the amount of twenty-two pounds, the inhabitants not members forty pounds, making sixty-two pounds, or three hundred and ten dollars. Whether this was the entire cost of the building besides the personal labor of the members interested in the enterprise, we have no means of knowing. The house was built under the management of the committee of seven of the members, but we have no account of its formal dedication.

The church prospered during this period and a goodly number were received into its membership. But a sad affliction awaited the church. On the 27th of July, 1788, their pastor, Reverend Charles Boss, departed this life. He died in the forty-first year of his age, after a long and tedious illness. He was a man of uncommon piety, and he persevered in a well ordered life and conversation. His remains were removed to the meeting house on the 29th, when Elder Eliezer Brown delivered an excellent

discourse. The funeral services were attended by a vast throng of people of all denominations.

Meetings were continued after this by pulpit supplies only for a long time. For fourteen years there was no pastor to lead the struggling flock, and during this period of declension the number was reduced and no record was kept of worship or business.

In January, 1803, the church called Elder Oliver Knight, of Coventry, to be their pastor. In April following William Browning was chosen to be their deacon, the first record of such an officer in the church since its organization. There were added to the church from April 23d, 1803, to September 10th, 1804, fifty members. One was excluded in that time, leaving forty-nine new and thirty-six old members. But there arose some difficulty between the pastor and a few of the members, which was difficult of settlement, and a council was called to advise with the church, which met August 28th, 1805. The council found blame in both parties and so rendered their decision. The church, after holding several meetings to consider the matter and hear the story of the aggrieved parties, finally reached a decision and passed a vote withdrawing the hand of fellowship from Oliver Knight as a disorderly walker. This closed the second pastorate.

Ten years from this date the number of members was reduced to sixty, without having had pastoral ministrations. This brings us to September, 1815. At a conference meeting May 18th, 1816, Elder Sawyer was among the number present. He was only a temporary supply. He baptized six persons into fellowship and the number of members reported at this time was sixty-six. In April, 1818, a committee was appointed to superintend the moving and settlement of Elder John Hammond. His labors ceased in September, 1823.

From this time until July, 1828, there is no record of any meeting save one; by the united voice of the church, Brother Joshua Card, for his repeatedly dealing in spirituous liquors on the first day of the week, together with his neglect of the church, was excluded. Elder Benjamin Barnes served the church from the spring of 1827, to the date of his death July 28th, 1830. There were quite a number of conversions during his pastorate, but after his decease there was no pastor to administer to the people again for a period of about eight years.

The church at a meeting held May 28th, 1836, took into consideration the settlement of Reverend David Bennet to preach

at the meeting house one half of the time, and the other half to operate as a missionary near by. At this meeting it was decided to withdraw from the Stonington Union Association and seek admission in the Warren Association. Delegates were appointed accordingly, new articles of faith were adopted, much the same in substance as those of 1774, with the declaration of six principles left out.

Reverend David Bennet resigned February 27th, 1837, and at the same meeting Reverend John H. Baker was called to fill the vacancy. During the succeeding five and a half years of this successful pastorate there were eighty-two additions.

August 26th, 1843, the church gave Brother Leander E. Wakefield a call. He came from Hamilton Seminary, a recent graduate, and brought to his work a studious mind and a devout heart. He was ordained September 30th, 1843. On July 27th, 1844, it was voted to adopt new articles of faith and practice. Brother Wakefield's pastorate continued only about nine months, but it is remembered with pleasure by those who were associated with him at that time.

The church next called Reverend Joseph P. Burbank from Plattsburgh, N. Y. His settlement occurred August 24th, 1844, and his resignation March 9th, 1848. He was beloved by his people, and retired with the good will and prayers of the church.

May 26th, 1849, Brother George K. Clark was invited to become pastor, and accepted the call, and was ordained by appropriate service June 13th the same year. He was dismissed by letter March 25th, 1855. A few valuable members were received into the church during his ministry.

October 8th, 1855, at a meeting presided over by Reverend Henry Jackson, D.D., of Newport, it was decided to build a new church. A committee, with Reverend J. H. Baker as chairman, was appointed, with full powers to arrange for the building of the new house. A lot was chosen near Clark's mill, in the extreme north part of Charlestown, which was donated to the church by Mr. Joseph Hoxie. The building was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in October, 1856. The sermon was preached by Reverend Henry Jackson, D.D. In the evening Reverend N. A. Read, of Wakefield, preached an appropriate sermon. The entire cost of the building was about $2,500.

March 22d previous to the dedication the church called Rever-

end John H. Baker to the pastorate a second time. During his successful ministry of the four years following fifty-two were added to the church, forty of them by baptism.

The Reverend S. B. Bailey succeeded Brother Baker in April, 1860, and continued until October, 1862. He never lived with the people here, but did pastoral work from time to time, as he found it convenient.

In the years 1864–5 Reverend J. H. Sherwin was acting pastor. He left to found a school for the education of colored students in the neighboring village of Carolina.

December 1st, 1867, Reverend W. Hurst was called to the pastorate, and continued to serve the church satisfactorily until released from his obligations, January 1st, 1871.

April 1st, 1871, Reverend J. H. Holman was settled, and continued until February, 1872. His pastorate was also a successful one, the church numbering at the time of his departure seventy-seven.

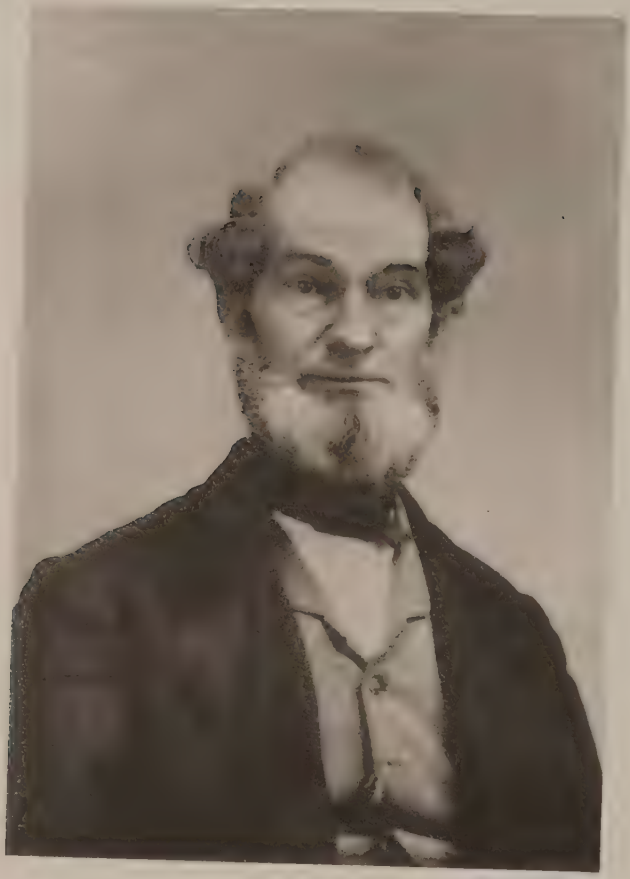
The following three years the church was without a pastor, and left to keep aflame the lamp of spiritual life by various ministers not always of this denomination.

In June, 1875, Reverend C. S. Weaver was invited to take pastoral charge of the church. His pastorate continued six years. A parsonage was built during his ministry by subscription. A religious awakening was experienced during the year 1878, and a goodly number were added to the church. At the close of this pastorate, however, many of the new members, with a few of the older standing members, withdrew from all participation in church privileges and church obligations, and this withdrawal had the effect to weaken and discourage those who were left in charge of the interests depending.

For six months after the removal of Brother Weaver the pulpit was supplied by Reverend L. W. Manning, of the Free Baptist faith.

In October, 1881, Reverend Isaac Chesebrough began his labors of patient waiting and seed sowing. During his pastorate there was much exhibited of a future growth, but the numbers were few, many of them living at a distance, and some non-attendants, but with God's blessing resting upon them it numbered in September, 1884, eighty-four.

In 1886 the members of this church decided to have their meeting house thoroughly repaired and placed in a better con-



C. H. Clark

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dition for worship, and in conformity with their wishes, John S. Kenyon, one of the leading manufacturers of Richmond, engaged Elisha S. Card of Charlestown to do the wood work. The building was repaired, painted, reseated, cushioned and finished about the 1st of January, 1887, at a cost of $3,000. The bell, costing $135, was a donation to the church by Martin G. Parks, Esq., of Shannock.

Reverend Joseph R. Verry, who was then a young, earnest and faithful minister of the gospel, preached to this congregation, and devoted his time and talent to the completion of the edifice, to the increase of membership, and to the salvation of the church.

On the 5th of October, 1888, William C. Lanphear, being then clerk, reported one hundred and nineteen members.

Reverend Thomas C. Crocker is the present pastor, and his good works have placed the church in a prosperous condition.

The church has had a varied history since its organization. For forty-two years the church had no pastor, but it has had its regular officers from its organization. The deacons have been: William Browning, John Stanton, Wait R. Clark, Gardner Moore, Whipple King, John Murray, Paul Mumford, George W. Cross and John W. Briggs.

The clerks have been: Nathaniel Perkins, appointed December 11th, 1774; Gideon J. Babcock, February 23d, 1799; William Perkins, March 10th, 1804; Joshua Card, March 9th, 1805; James C. Baker, June 1st, 1833; William Marchant, June 23d, 1838; Joshua Card, January 1st, 1841; John S. Clark, March 23d, 1844; A. S. Kenyon, October 8th, 1855; William H. Perry, August 21st, 1858; William Marchant, June 23d, 1867; John W. Briggs, October 25th, 1882.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

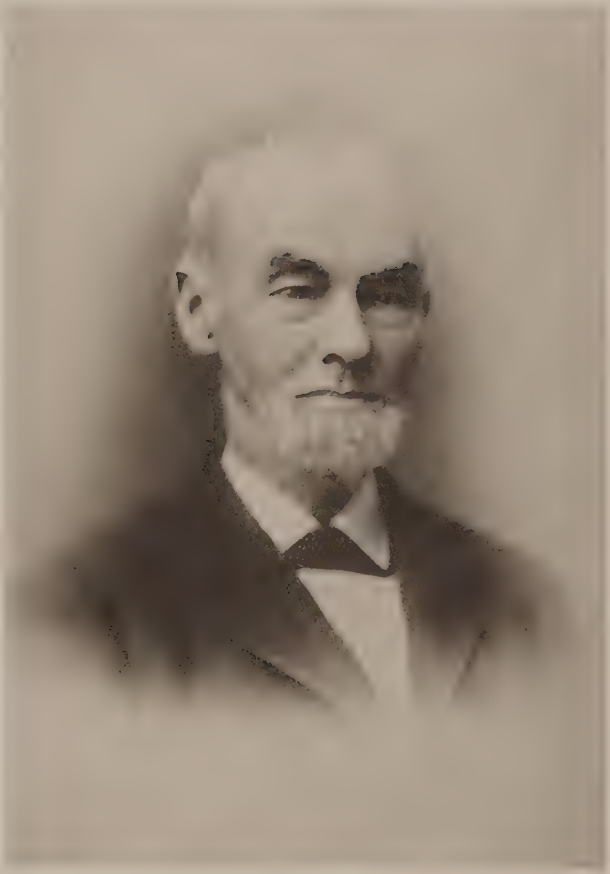
The Clark Family.—Perry Clark, a successful merchant at Clark's Mills, in Richmond, married Penelope Perry. The children of this union were: Perry, Charles, Simeon P., Mary and Penelope. Charles, the second son in order of birth, was a native of Richmond, where he was born January 22d, 1818. He received such an education as was obtainable in the schools of the town at that early day, and when a youth entered the store kept by his father at Clark's Mills. He very soon acquainted himself with the methods of business, and became so useful in the pur-

chase and sale of goods that the management of the store was left almost entirely in his hands. On the death of his father he, with his younger brother Simeon, succeeded to the interest, and continued without interruption until a short time previous to his death.

Desiring a wider field for his energies and capital than was afforded in the keeping of a country store, he in 1849, in company with his brother Simeon, built the cotton mill at this point, operated by them from the year 1856 until his death. He also owned a grist mill, and was the proprietor of an extensive farm, which he cultivated. Mr. Clark with these varied business connections was much occupied, and the successful and profitable manner in which they were conducted but emphasizes the judgment and quick perception of the senior partner, who is the subject of this biography. Mr. Clark was in his political associations a strong republican, and while believing in the principles of his party and lending his influence and means to promote their success, cared little for the honors of office. He was interested in matters pertaining to the town, and occasionally permitted his name to be used as a candidate for membership to the town council. Both Mr. and Mrs. Clark were members of the Second Baptist church of Richmond. In his business relations Mr. Clark was upright, honorable and just. His opinions, formed not hastily, but with calmness and reflection, were generally correct and received with respect. He was fond of his home, where the genial and kindly nature of the man found an ample field for development.

He was on the 9th of January, 1839, married to Miss Mary, daughter of Bradford Clark, of Richmond. Their children were: Charles P., born November 17th, 1839; and Martha E., born June 29th, 1843, and married to Charles D. Chase. Both these children are now deceased. Charles P. died December 25th, 1870, and Mrs. Chase September 24th, 1886. The death of Mr. Clark occurred on the 9th of May, 1870.

Simeon P. Clark, the third son of Perry Clark, and his wife, Penelope Perry, was born at Clark's Mills on the 19th of February, 1820. His education was received at the Colchester Academy, located at Colchester, Conn., and at the age of sixteen he, with his brother Charles, succeeded to the business of his father at Clark's Mills, the latter having established and for many years conducted a country store at that place. Simeon P. also filled



S. P. Chase

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Chas. R. Clark

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the office of bookkeeper and managed the store for R. G. Hazard, who operated the mills at that date. In 1849, in company with his brother, he built a mill, and in 1856 embarked with him in the manufacture of cotton yarn, which partnership was continued until 1870. He then secured the entire interest and was owner of the mill until 1885, when his son, George H., purchased and succeeded to the business.

Mr. Clark also did much to build and improve the hamlet of Clark's Mills, which was in a large degree dependent upon the manufacturing interest he conducted. Though possessing strong anti-slavery convictions, he took no part in the political discussions of the day, and felt a decided aversion to politics, his time and attention being chiefly given to business. He was early drawn to habits of reflection on religious subjects, and was for a brief period a member of the Baptist church. His views underwent a change and caused him later to affiliate with the Advent Christians, whose belief he adopted and with whom he worshipped until his death, December 4th, 1887. Mr. Clark possessed equally with his brother rare business talent, and a character for integrity and virtue that commanded respect and made him a consistent and energetic advocate of all measures for the advancement of morality in the community.

Simeon P. Clark was married November 8th, 1843, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Walter Perry of South Kingstown. They had eleven children, five of whom grew to mature years. Of this number Hattie S. and Katie P. have since died. George H. Clark, the only surviving son, was married December 26th, 1877, to Miss Celia E., daughter of Peleg C. Carr of Jamestown, R. I. Their children are: George Perry, Hattie Sumner, Henry Garfield and Florence, all of whom are living.

Charles Perry Clark, the dates of whose birth and death are above given, was the grandson of Perry and Penelope Clark, and the son of Charles and Mary Bradford Clark. He was born at Clark's Mills in Richmond, and after a study of the elementary branches in the school nearest his home, became a student of the East Greenwich Academy. Here he acquired a thorough academic education, and prepared more thoroughly for business by a course at Schofield's Commercial College in Providence. Desiring a less circumscribed field than was open to him at his home, he chose Providence as a business center and became a member of the firm of James A. Potter & Co., lumber dealers.

Here he soon identified himself with the progressive business element of the city, and established a reputation for industry, ability and the most absolute integrity. He was much respected in commercial circles, though younger than many with whom he came in daily contact, and was in 1868 made a member of the Providence Board of Trade.

While in the midst of prosperity and usefulness his career was suddenly ended by death. He was not active in the arena of politics, but advocated with earnestness and vigor the principles of the republican party. Mr. Clark worshipped with the congregation of the Baptist church, and although not connected with it by membership, was in all the essentials a devout Christian. One of his friends thus speaks of him: "The writer of this paragraph has known Mr. Clark for many years, and found him a noble and genial-hearted man, to know whom is conducive not only of pleasure but of the great benefits that accrue from association with men of intelligence and culture. His early death is a loss which will be felt by the community at large, quite as much as by his family and personal friends, and those who read this will recall his pleasant voice and words, with their accompanying smile, and feel aggrieved that his earthly mission is ended."

George N. Ennis.—Paul Ennis, the grandfather of the subject of this biography, resided in Charlestown, though a native of the town of Richmond. He married a Miss Webster, whose children were six sons—John, Paul, Dennis, Thomas, Varnum and Joseph—and three daughters. Dennis of this number was born in Charlestown, and spent much of his life on farms in various parts of the county and vicinity, either leased or cultivated on shares. He was located successively in North Stonington, Hopkinton, South Kingstown and his native town, where his death occurred. He married Mary, daughter of Oliver Crandall, of Charlestown, and had eleven children: Albert, George N., Varnum, Dennis, Oliver, Frank, Samuel P., Mary, Sally, Jane E. and Martha E.; of whom Albert, Dennis, Oliver, Mary and Sally are deceased.

George N. Ennis was born November 21st, 1821, in the town of Charlestown, on a farm situated one mile from his present home. Here his boyhood was passed, the district school affording him a common English education, and the work of the farm absorbing all his time when released from study, until 1839. He then, in his nineteenth year, entered the Cranston Print Works at

PHOTO. BY SCHOFIELD BROS. WESTERLY, R. I.

Geo M Ennis

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Anson Greene

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Cranston, R. I., and remained two years in the employ of this company. In 1843 he removed to Richmond Switch and opened a general store for the sale of country supplies. Mr. Ennis has since resided at this point and gradually extended his business interests. In 1848, having purchased a tract of land embracing two hundred acres, he engaged in farming. In 1855 two hundred acres were added to this, and a tract of three hundred acres finely timbered, and lying in the same town, was secured with a view to supplying the Providence and Stonington Railroad with wood. In 1858 another wooded farm was purchased and devoted to the same uses.

He continued proprietor of the store until 1887, when the stock was sold to R. F. Hoxie, the present owner, who is also postmaster of the hamlet. Mr. Ennis did not, however, relinquish his hold on the active business of the locality. In 1858 he built a dam, grist mill, shingle mill and bone mill. All these he still manages, as also the farm to which he gives his personal attention. The purchase of a wood farm largely stocked with cedar in 1886, affords a supply of timber fully equal to the demands of the shingle mill. Mr. Ennis has taken an active part in the political movements of his locality, and has been for three years a member of the town council. He served for two years in the state senate, and was elected for one term to the house of representatives. His vote and influence are given to the democracy.

George N. Ennis was married April 3d, 1846, to Louisa, daughter of Arnold Clark, of Charlestown. Their children are: Mary Frances, widow of Jesse Hoxie; Josephine, wife of Giles P. Kenyon, and George Byron, deceased.

Anson Greene.—Judge Benjamin Greene, the grandfather of Anson Greene, was a farmer in the town of Coventry. He was twice married, his first wife having been a Miss Brayton, whose children were two sons, Caleb and Isaac, and one daughter, Hannah. Isaac Greene, born in Coventry September 24th, 1796, settled in Exeter, Washington county, as a farmer and merchant. He was prominently connected with local affairs as a member of the state legislature, justice of the peace, and as the incumbent of many lesser offices in the town. His death occurred October 4th, 1864. Mr. Greene married Eliza, daughter of Job Kenyon, of Exeter, and had three children: Phebe (Mrs. Christopher P. Lillibridge, deceased), Anson and Benjamin, a leading physician of Portsmouth, R. I.

Anson Greene was born in Exeter on the 17th of March, 1829, and until his twenty-first year, remained with his parents on the farm, receiving meanwhile a public school education, with a period at the Smithville Seminary at Scituate. Continuing his studies, he also for three years engaged in teaching, and in 1853 entered the counting room of the Allen Print Works in Providence. For eight years he was employed in the office of this establishment, until failing health, as a result of the sedentary life he led, compelled a retirement from active business. Mr. Greene spent two years on the farm, derived great benefit from this period of rest, and in 1863 located in Arcadia, where he assumed charge of the store and accounts of Messrs. A. & W. Sprague, who were large mill owners at this point. In 1866 he became proprietor of the store to which he has since given his attention, in connection with the accounts of Mr. D. L. Aldrich, the present owner of the mills. He also for many years held the commission as postmaster of the hamlet.

Mr. Greene has as a republican taken an active part in the political movements in his county, and for five years represented his district in the Rhode Island senate, serving as chairman of the committee on accounts, and on other important committees. He has recently given his support to the prohibition party, and is a firm believer in temperance as one of the leading political issues of the day. He was a delegate to the national prohibition convention convened at Indianapolis in 1888, and has been the party nominee for congressional honors, as well as for presidential elector. He is a director of the First National Bank of Hopkinton, as also of the Hopkinton Savings Bank, and has been for many years vice-president of the former institution. He is also a director of the Wood River Branch railroad. Mr. Greene is an active mason, and member of Charity Lodge, No. 23, of Hope Valley, of Franklin Chapter, No. 7, of Providence Council, and of Calvary Commandery, No. 13, of Providence. He is past master of the lodge, high priest of the chapter, and has held various important offices in the grand lodge and grand chapter of the state.

Charles J. Greene. Amos Greene, the great-grandfather of Charles J. Greene, was a prosperous farmer in the town of Charlestown. To his wife, formerly Miss Amy Knowles, were born several children. Their son, Jeffrey Greene, continued the

Chas. F. Greene

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pursuits of his father in the same town and in South Kingstown. He married Frances Congdon, whose children were: Sarah, born in 1793; John C., in 1794; Nathaniel, in 1796; Catherine, in 1798; Mary, in 1800; James C., March 22d, 1803; Eliza, in 1805; Martha, in 1809, and Francis, in 1818. James C. spent the greater part of his life as a farmer in South Kingstown. He married Susan, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Nichols) Hull, of the same town. Their children are a son, Charles J., the subject of this biography, born December 16th, 1848, and a daughter, S. Fannie, wife of George R. Clarke. Benjamin Hull, the father of Mrs. Greene, won some reputation in his day as a successful teacher of the English branches, navigation and surveying.

Charles J. Greene, whose birth occurred in South Kingstown, received his early education at the district school near his home, and completed his studies at the East Greenwich Academy. Returning to the farm his services were given to his father, with such variety as was afforded by teaching during the winter months. In the spring of 1870 James C. Greene purchased the farm in Richmond which is the present home of his son. Here he continued to reside, and was actively employed in the varied duties pertaining to a farmer's life until his death, when the property passed into the hands of his only son.

Charles J. Greene, though much interested in the cultivation of his land, retains his early love for teaching, and has been for years engaged in the work of instruction. His legislative duties, have, however, absorbed much of his time for several years. As a republican he was the representative from Richmond to the Rhode Island house of representatives from 1881 to 1884, and since that date has filled the office of senator from his town. In both houses he has been identified with the committees on education. With the exception of an interval of two years he has held the position of superintendent of public schools since 1881, and was for twelve years a member of the school committee. He is one of the directors of the National Landholders' Bank, and a member of the board of managers of the State Agricultural School and Experiment Station. In 1884 he was elected treasurer of the town, and is the present incumbent of that office. Mr. Greene as a legislator, by his clear comprehension of questions daily arising, and conservative course, has won a creditable record, while his knowledge of educational matters especially fits him for service in that direction.

JOHN W. HOXIE.—Lodowick Hawksie, as the name was early spelled, was the first member of the family to emigrate to this country, and came either from Scotland or Wales. He at once engaged to work for one John Dexter, of Sandwich, Mass., his object being to repay by his earnings the money advanced for his passage to this country. He learned the trade of a hatter, and afterward established himself in business in the same town. In October, 1664, he married Mary Presbary, to whom were born the following children: Bathsheba, in 1665; Joseph, in 1667; Gideon, in 1672; Hezekiah, in 1675; John, in 1677; Solomon, in 1679; and Content, in 1681. Joseph and John came to Rhode Island about the year 1700, the former locating in North Kingstown, and John in Westerly. From one of these brothers is descended Stephen Hoxie, of Hopkinton, whose son Thomas W. Hoxie, the father of the subject of this biography, was born September 18th, 1793, and followed his trade of blacksmith in the town of Richmond. He was a man of great industry and of the strictest integrity and honor, fully exemplifying in his daily life the high moral qualities and simplicity of character of the Quaker faith, to which he belonged. He was twice married, his second wife being Tabitha, daughter of Jonathan Tucker. Their children were fourteen in number, of whom Lydia T., Mary N., John W., Thomas C., Charles A., Martha A., and George T. are the survivors.

John W. Hoxie was born February 16th, 1828, in the town of Richmond, and received at the schools in his neighborhood such an education as enabled him to master the English branches and transact business understandingly. At the age of eighteen, having developed a decided mechanical taste, he removed to Providence for the purpose of learning a trade, and chose that of a machinist. He followed this trade successfully in Providence, New York and Newark, N. J., and some years later accepted and continued for five years superintendent of the Florence Sewing Machine Works located at Florence, Mass. He then for two years operated a foundry in Illinois, and on returning to the East located in his native town.

Here Mr. Hoxie determined to engage on an extensive scale in the propagation of brook trout, and for the purpose leased of the Hon. Rowland Hazard for a period of ten years, the property since favorably known to lovers of piscatorial sport as the "Clearwater Trout Farm." He had from early youth been familiar

John W. Wood

ARTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y

with the crystal stream of pure water running through this land and could readily measure the possibilities of success, while thus embarking in a novel and somewhat doubtful enterprise. Mr. Hoxie made a thorough study of the nature and habits of brook trout, and of the most successful methods of propagation. He then began the erection of the various buildings necessary to the hatching and subsequent care of the fish, stocking ponds the first year with 40,000 eggs, which number has since been increased to 2,000,000 annually produced by him. Ten thousand pounds of trout are each season shipped to the New York markets, while the eggs are sold to propagators of fish in all parts of the country. With the exception of a farm requiring more or less attention his time is chiefly given to this enterprise, in which he is greatly aided by his son. Mr. Hoxie is an ardent republican and actively interested in the local work of the party, but has always refused office.

He was married October 7th, 1849, to Joanna T., daughter of Archibald Barber, of Charlestown. Their children are: Emily J., deceased; Anna A., deceased; Thomas J., Emma A., deceased; John B., deceased, and Dexter W. Thomas J., who was born January 5th, 1856, married December 20th, 1888, Fannie, daughter of Beriah C. Kenyon, of North Kingstown. The birth of Dexter W. occurred October 23d, 1864, in Providence.

Elijah Kenyon, born in Hopkinton, R. I., February 24th, 1815, was the son of Lewis and Ann Kenyon, and the grandson of Elijah and Penelope Kenyon. He had four brothers: Abial S., Charles H., Thomas R. and Isaac D.; and five sisters: Lucy S., Parmelia C., Mary A., Hannah G., Sarah P. and Susan E. The subject of this biography attended the school connected with the district in which he lived until 1832, when he became a pupil of the academy at Kingstown. Obtaining thus a substantial education, he was prepared for the active duties of life, and began as an assistant to his father in the dressing of cloth.

This he continued until the death of the latter, on the 17th of February, 1839, when a copartnership was formed with his brother, Abial S. Kenyon, and the old mill so long devoted to cloth finishing was used for carding and spinning. They first introduced six looms, and began the weaving of cloth in this mill. Meeting with much success, they erected in 1844 a new mill near the site of the old structure, larger, more complete in its appoint-

ments, and with increased facilities for manufacturing. Mr. Kenyon continued the interest with his brother, and meanwhile built in North Stonington the Laurel Glen mill, which he operated for five years. Charles H. Kenyon, his brother, was then admitted as a partner, and in 1863 purchased the property, thus becoming sole owner of the Laurel Glen mill, which he later sold to Francis Burdick.

In 1857 Elijah Kenyon returned to Richmond and purchased the interest of his brother, Abial S., in the mill owned jointly by them, which he operated until 1863, when C. B. Coon was admitted as a partner. In 1862 a spacious store was opened for the convenience of the mill operatives, in 1866 a cotton mill was erected for the manufacture of yarns, and in 1872 Mr. Kenyon designed and had constructed one of the most attractive residences in the town, equipped with modern and luxurious appliances, which his family now occupy. In 1881 the partnership existing between Messrs. Kenyon & Coon was dissolved, and John S. Kenyon was admitted to an interest in the business, under the firm name of Messrs. E. Kenyon & Son. On the death of Mr. Kenyon, on the 3d of December, 1881, his son succeeded to the business, and has since operated the mills.

Elijah Kenyon, on the 25th of April, 1859, married Mary A., daughter of General Arnold Lewis, of Exeter. They had five children, as follows: John S., Isaac D., Fred. E., Mary L. and Leonora P. Isaac D. died December 12th, 1870, in his fourth year, and Fred. E. February 9th, 1876, in his infancy. The following tribute to the memory of Mr. Kenyon is taken from a county journal:

"As a citizen he was universally esteemed. He was noble, generous hearted and truthful in all his dealings, and withal exceedingly modest, never aspiring to any public honor. Gifted with rare business qualifications, his advice was frequently sought on matters of business import, and always willingly given. His social and open hearted nature won many friends, who will deeply feel his loss. Not being fond of travel, his pleasures were found chiefly within the compass of his attractive home, and the affairs pertaining to his office. We shall miss his genial countenance and friendly greeting, and mourn with his family over the grave of him whom in life we have loved and honored, and who in death will not be forgotten."

Elijah Kenyon

FRANCIS BRAYTON AND WILLIAM FRANCIS SEGAR.—The Segar family are of Dutch origin and distinguished English descent, arms having been granted in 1612 to William Segar, time of Charles I., and to Thomas Segar, "Blue Mantle," time of Charles II. William died in 1633 and Thomas in 1670, in England. The progenitor of the branch of the family now resident in Washington county was John of Newport, who is first spoken of as a taxpayer in 1680, and whose death occurred in 1737 in South Kingstown. He bought of the "Pettaquamscutt Purchasers" a large tract of land adjoining Point Judith pond on the west, which for four generations remained in the family. Among his children was a son, John, born in Newport May 3d, 1684, who died in South Kingstown in October, 1753, on the homestead farm. He married in 1708, Alice, daughter of Joseph Hull and his wife, Experience Harper. Their children were three sons and eleven daughters, among whom was Joseph, born September 6th, 1723, in South Kingstown, who died March 3d, 1788. He married in 1750 Mary, daughter of Joseph and Mary Taylor, of the same town, to whom were born six sons and five daughters. Their son John, whose birth occurred in South Kingstown May 28th, 1757, was a prosperous farmer, justice of the peace, and sheriff of the county. He died February 18th, 1819. In 1785 he married Abigail, daughter of Francis Brayton, of Portsmouth, R. I. Their children were four sons and five daughters.

Their son, Francis Brayton, was born February 24th, 1794, at South Kingstown. His early years were passed on the farm, his education having been acquired at the public and private schools of the town. He learned the then lucrative trade of a tanner and currier, and for twenty years conducted the business in Charlestown and Hopkinton, finally selling the tannery and farm owned by him in the latter town, and removing to the Segar homestead in South Kingstown. Here he resided until 1850, when Wyoming, in Richmond, became his home. In company with his son, William F. Segar, he here embarked in mercantile pursuits, and continued this business relation until his death, October 15th, 1862.

Mr. Segar was prominently identified with the affairs of his town and county. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, captain of the Washington artillery company in 1823, colonel of militia from 1824 to 1829, justice of the peace for seven years, postmaster, and sheriff of the county. He affiliated at an early day with

the whig party in politics, and later endorsed the republican platform, while his avowed temperance sentiments led to active sympathy with the cause of prohibition. From the date of its organization until his death, Mr. Segar was president of the Richmond Bank. He possessed strong common sense, good judgment, a tenacious memory, and a versatile mind. Of Quaker antecedents, he naturally inclined to that faith, and desired his children to worship with the Friends' meeting. He was a student of the scriptures, and held their Christian teachings in the most profound respect. This in a great degree promoted the genial, kindly and benevolent nature which won the affectionate regard of his friends.

Mr. Segar married October 11th, 1821, Susan Stanton, daughter of Judge William Peckham, of South Kingstown, whose virtues still live in the memory of the older residents of the county. Their children were: Mary Peckham, Jane Ann, William Francis, John Dockrey, Abigail Brayton, Abby Brayton, Charles Victor, Susan Elizabeth and David Anthony.

William Francis, the eldest son, was born October 4th, 1826, in Hopkinton, and after a preliminary education in the public schools of Hopkinton and South Kingstown, became a pupil of the East Greenwich Academy. The earliest years of his active life were spent on the farm, and varied by the role of teacher, which he filled successfully in the public schools near his home. Then engaging in the business of a merchant in Hope Valley, two years later he removed to Wyoming, and has since conducted at this point a mercantile interest that, in its steady growth and magnitude, is among the most important of its character in the county. With the exception of an interval of seven years spent in Providence for the better education of his children, he has resided at Wyoming. Mr. Segar has, since the casting of his first ballot, been either a whig or republican, and, although not an aspirant for office, has manifested a lively interest in political matters affecting his town, the state and the nation. His strong sympathy with the cause of temperance has borne good fruit, and the republican party in Richmond, through his efforts, aided by others holding similar views, has been placed, as a result, on a platform of temperance and prohibition. He has filled the position of town treasurer for several years, and held for twenty-three years the commission as postmaster of Wyoming. He is an earnest advocate of temperance in all

F. B. Logan

Wm. F. Logan

things, and total abstinence from the use of all intoxicants. In this course he is actuated not by policy but principle, and the rigid line drawn with reference to the sale of such merchandise, proves him to be a man who has the courage of his convictions. Possessing a well-balanced mind, excellent judgment and a self-reliant nature, these qualities have formed the basis of his business success. His well-known integrity commanded in no less a degree the confidence and respect of the public, and in a large measure contributed to his commercial prosperity.

Mr. Segar, on the 20th of August, 1848, married Mary A., daughter of Hon. William Tripp Browning, of South Kingstown. Their children are: Martha Jane, born May 5th, 1851, who died September 22d, 1851; Helen Browning, whose birth occurred September 2d, 1852, wife of George O. Lathrop, of Fall River, Mass.; William Tripp, born March 8th, 1855, who died March 2d, 1856; Jessie Fremont, born December 2d, 1856, wife of Walter H. Durfee, of Providence; and Francis Brayton, whose birth occurred January 22d, 1859, and his death, in Providence, May, 1879, while a student of Brown University.

William A. Walton.—John Walton, the grandfather of William A. Walton, with his wife, Mary Marsden, resided in Yorkshire, England. Their son, John Walton, married Nancy Bracewell, and settled in the same county. Their children were: William A., Mary, Jane, Hannah, Bracewell, Hartley, Thomas and Samuel. William A. Walton was born September 20th, 1831, in Salterforth, Yorkshire, England, and in early youth removed to Bingley in the same shire. His parents were weavers and early trained their son to become a skillful worker at the same trade, his first task having been the making of bobbins. He was taught to read in the Sabbath school and received more thorough instruction between the age of eight and eleven years, when the half of each day on being released from his work, was spent in school. At the age of eleven years he entered a cotton mill in Bingley, and was placed in charge of a loom.

Three years later he removed to Bradford and labored assiduously for one year with the purpose in view of earning sufficient money to pay his passage to America. This he accomplished in 1853, and was soon after his arrival employed as a spinner in Lawrence, Mass. From that point he removed to Moosup, Conn., and was first engaged in weaving. His services were ere long required in adjusting the looms of which he had a thorough un-

derstanding, and later given to the supervision of a section of looms. Mr. Walton next accepted an offer from the Merrimac Woolen Mills at Lowell, Mass., to act as assistant overseer in the weaving shop. Two years later he assumed charge of the weaving department of a woolen mill in Brookdale in the same state, from there he was tendered an engagement as assistant overseer of a mill at Millville, Mass., and later spent two and a half years as weaver and designer at Blackstone, Mass.

In 1865 Mr. Walton assumed charge of the Weybosset Mills in Providence, where his successful management very soon secured for him an interest and brought a corresponding share of the profits. This inspired a desire to become the owner of a woolen mill and led in 1879 to the purchase of the Wood River Mills located at Richmond Switch, in connection with Mr. William Blakeley. The latter gentleman four years later retired from the firm, having sold his interest to Mr. Walton, who has greatly improved the property, increased its capacity, erected comfortable homes for the operatives and inspired a spirit of thrift and ambition throughout the hamlet. The general atmosphere of refinement and contentment that pervades the locality is largely due to his generosity, and his personal interest in the welfare of his employees. One hundred and eighty men and women are employed, and cassimeres valued at $325,000 annually produced at this mill.

Mr. Walton is a firm republican in his political views and a strong advocate of a tariff which affords protection to home industry. He has never held, nor desired to hold office. He is a director of the Hope Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Providence, and identified with Adelphi Lodge and St. John's Chapter of Free and Accepted Masons of Providence. He is a member of the Society of the Pilgrim Congregational church of Providence.

Mr. Walton was in 1860 married to Mary, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Wynn, of Pascoag, R. I. Their children are: Clara W., wife of Clifton P. Brown, of Providence; William H., who is interested with his father in the business, and John Mortimer, who is pursuing his studies in Providence.

William A Walton

W A WALTON and CO'S WOOD RIVER MILLS.

RICHMOND, R. I